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I.—*Statistical Report on the Sircar of Nelgoondah. By* Dr. Walker, *Surgeon H. H. the Nizam's Army, on Special Duty. Communicated by Major General* Fraser, *Resident at Hydrabad.*

The Sircar of Nelgoondah and the five Pergunnahs of the Devarcondah Sircar, of which the accompanying tables give the statistical details, are bounded on the south by the Kistnah river and the Gunpore Sircar, on the west by the Kummum Sircar, and by the Pergunnah of Moonegal, belonging to the Company; on the north by the Warungul and Bougheer Sircars, and on the east by the Bougheer Sircar, and other portions of the Devarcondah Sircar. This tract lies between 79° 56′ and 78° 39′ east longitude, and 16° 32° and 16° 57° to 17° 50° north latitude, and contains 516 inhabited villages with their hamlets, of these fifteen are Jagheer villages, from which no returns were received, but the population of which is calculated from the average number of inhabitants to each village being 190 souls. The whole population is 98,261 which, taking the area at 2,744 miles, gives about 36 inhabitants to the square mile the houses are 19,387 giving an average of 4·82 per house on the population of 95,456 which is exclusive of the Jagheer villages. For the streams that water the country, for the roads by which it is traversed, and for the tanks, their number and size, reference is made to the published map of the

Hydrabad survey, and to the Geographical memoir accompanying it. The only change is that the high road from Madras to Hydrabad no longer passes by Nelgoondah, but strikes the Masulipatam road at Nakrikul. Mostly all the Gurrees of the villages, are in a tumble down state but are repairable at a small cost, their foundations always remaining. The three old Hindoo fortresses of Nelgoondah, Devarcondah and Woondragondah still remain but without ordnance of any description. The number of men employed and paid by the Government for the collection of the revenue, and for the purposes of Police are eighty Arabs or Rohillahs, at 15 Rs. a month, under a Chiaous, 180 Linewallahs, as they are called, who receive Rs. 4 to Rs. 5 a month, under a Commandant, who gets Rs. 100 a month, and three or four Native officers. There are besides 80 Suwars at Rs. 30 a month for each horse, and 150 Police Peadahs at Rs. 3 to Rs. 2½ of monthly pay.

The Arabs are feared by all, some of the Suwars are well mounted, the Linewallahs the miserable representatives of the old French Corps, and who still retain their words of command in French, are a poor set, and the Peadahs are indifferently armed ragamuffins.

In former and more prosperous times, water to fill tanks was drawn by means of water courses from the Moosy river, but these have been all choked up; they might be cleared out at a small expense, and nothing would conduce more than such a proceeding to the well being of a country so cursed by drought.

The Sahyer of this Sircar is farmed by a Brahmin Doorgah Nursingah, and Mahomed Kassim a Mahomedan, who pay the rent to the Naib Talooqdar. I have placed an asterisk to the villages containing more than a thousand inhabitants, by running over the lines opposite, as much information will be gathered as any detailed account can afford.

Ferries on the Kistnah River.

The Kistnah is crossed at four points in the following order of places taking them from east to west, Goonlumpilly, Warapilly or Wazeerabad, Mooneemanicum, Chittial, Chintalpallem and Yelliswarum, all in the Sircar Deevarcondah. At Warapilly there is a strong commodious boat of teakwood but at all the other places the boats are merely round baskets of wicker made of the vi

tex negundo, and covered with leather, 8 to 10 feet in diameter, the whole cost not amounting to twelve rupees, a drawing of this species of Ferry boat is given, with a landing place built of stone, but the last is very frequently swept away by the river freshes. The boatmen are of the bearer caste, and are three or four in number, the fairs are not constant depending on the fullness of the river, and are settled by previous agreement, but the following tables will give a general idea of them. Ferry dues levied on the following articles that pass through the chokees on the banks of the Kistna included in the Sahyer at Warapilly, viz. 1.

	RS.	A.	P.
For Rice and Pulses per bullock load, - - - -	0	9	0
For Salt, Limestone, Bazree, Jowaree, Paddy, &c. per bullock load, - - - - - - - - -	0	5	6
For Chillies, Jagghery, Cocoanuts, Dry Leaves, and Country Cloths, per bullock load, - - - - - -	1	4	0
For Tamarinds per bullock load, - - - - - -	0	14	0
For Country Cloths for every Rupee's worth, - - -	0	1	0
For a Man, - - - - - - - - - - -	0	1	9
For a Carriage of Conveyance, - - - - - -	2	13	0
For an empty Cart, - - - - - - - - -	1	0	0
For a Palanquin, - - - - - - - - - -	2	0	0
For a Dooly, - - - - - - - - - - -	1	4	0
For a Horse, - - - - - - - - - - -	0	7	0
For a Bullock, - - - - - - - - - -	0	5	3
For an Ass, - - - - - - - - - - - -	0	4	0
For Salt and Grain for every hundred bullock loads, -	20	0	0
For Sheep and Goats for every hundred, - - -	3	10	0

Ferry dues levied on the following articles included in the Sahyer at Goonlumpilly, Mooneemanicum and Yelliswarum.

For Rice, Moong, Cooltee, Kungonee, for a bullock load,	0	5	3
For Paddy and Cully per bullock load, - - -	0	3	3
For Chelevaroo, Cotton, Cocoanuts, Turmeric, &c. for a bullock load, - - - - - - - - -	1	2	0
For Country Cloths, Cotton Thread, Ganjah, for a bullock load, - - - - - - - - - - -	1	10	0
For Tamarinds, Palmyra Jagghery, &c. for a bullock load,	0	9	0
For Hemp, for a bullock load, - - - - - -	0	2	6
For Ghee, Oil Nuts, for a bullock load, - - -	1	0	0
For Sheep and Goats, for every hundred, - - -	7	0	0

Ferry dues levied on all persons and cattle passing Kistna as follows at Yelliswarum.

For Bullocks, Cows, Buffaloes and Horses, each, -
For a Man, - - - - - - - - - - -
For an Ass, - - - - - - - - - - -

Ferry dues levied on the following articles include Sahyer at Chittial and Chintalpallum.

For Salt, Cooltee and Grain, for a bullock load, - -
For Chillies, Cocoanuts and Turmeric, for a bullock load,

Duties on Corn, Cattle, &c. in the Kusbah of Nelgoon

For each pullah of Dry Grain and Pulses brought by the Nelgoondah Ryots, - - - - - - - -
If brought by other Ryots, - - - - - - -
For each pullah of Paddy brought by other Ryots, -
For each pullah of Goor, Rice and Oils, brought by the Nelgoondah Ryots, - - - - - - - -
For each pullah of Goor, Rice and Oils, brought by other Ryots, - - - - - - - - - -
For Sheep and Goats, per hundred, - - - -
For each Cow, Bull, Calf and male Buffaloe, - -
For each Bullock and Buffaloe, - - - - -
For a Horse or Tattoo according to its estimated value at 1 ann

This will serve as a specimen of the Sahyer duties, it tiresome and unprofitable to give a list of the duties on and cattle at every chokee in the Sircar. Generally a l is exacted from the Ryots of the Pergunnah than from oth tax on cattle is pretty much the same every where.

ondah and Five P

...HABITANTS.													Temples and Mosques.					
...ha Payers.			Kooshb...															
Women.	Children.	Total.	Houses.	Men.	Women.	Grand Total. RS.	A.	P.	Gentoo Schools.	Persian Schools.	Vishnu.	Mahaded.	Hunnooman.	Sakty.	Mosque.	Ponds.		
3141	2,080	9093	1251	1680	1556	62944	3	3	11	1	35	48	53	At almost every village, there is an Idol of one or two Saktis—The temples where they exist are usually mean buildings.	43	11		
1258	1284	3687	485	659	732	14015	3	3	0	0	23	21	11		3	1		
474	311	1254	97	146	165	8463	1	9	1	0	9	10	7		2	0		
856	840	2179	223	304	343	12658	15	3	0	0	2	2	2		2	0		
2350	1823	6385	539	779	851	34901	2	3	2	0	38	88	39		8	0		
565	593	1742	206	230	270	14862	10	3	1	0	6	6	1		3	0		
447	411	1337	119	160	169	10437	9	3	1	0	14	12	0		8	0		
711	562	1970	193	246	270	25992	10	0	1	0	15	11	7		0	0		
626	529	1738	180	253	266	11946	13	0	1	0	6	6	0		1	0		
0	0	0	0	0	0	1944	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0		
042	333	29685	3293	4477	4622	198166	4	3	18	1	128	154	120	0	70	12		
....	...	......	....	....	....	42500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
						240666	4	3										

.... 4390
.... 91,066

95,456 Total Po...

II.—*Statistical Report on the Sircar of Kummemmett. By* Dr. Walker, *Surgeon H. H. the Nizam's Army, on Special Duty. Communicated by Major General* Fraser, *Resident at Hydrabad.*

The Sircar of Kummemmett is bounded on the north by the Godavery, on the west by the Sircars of Ramgheer, Warungal, Nelgoondah, and Dewarcondah, on the south and east by the Kistnah, and the collectorate of Masulipatam. This Sircar including the Paloончa territory contains 4,840 square miles, 39,030 houses, and allowing 4·76 inhabitants for each house, 185,782 inhabitants or about 38 individuals to the square mile.

The average of each house is estimated by comparing the Warungal and Nelgoondah returns, and striking a mean between the two. The number of houses in the Hussanabad and Sungraghery Pergunnahs is calculated by comparing the average number of houses to each village of the adjoining Pergunnahs of Singarany and Kanaghirry. The chief village in the Sircar is Kummemmett where the Naib Talooqdar resides, for particulars respecting it and the other villages, reference is made to the Pergunnah tables, all those containing upwards of 250 are marked with an asterisk. The Fort of Kummum bears evidence of old Hindoo construction, but there is no doubt that it was much repaired and strengthened by Frenchmen in the service of Zaffur-ood-dowlah, it is going fast to ruin and decay, and the guns on the mouldering bastions some sixty in number are rusted and honey-combed, the fleur-de-lys found on them, mark by whom they were cast. The inscription tells that Zaffur-ood-dowlah was their owner, and that they are about 80 years old. This potent chief had his chief residence at Kummum, where are yet to be seen the ruins of his palace, and a Barahdurree, or summer residence. His tomb is at Heermul. During his incumbency he exercised the authority of a sovereign prince, and his nick name, the Dousa, or lord of the great drum, is still mentioned with awe and respect. He must have died about 70 years ago. In Mahrattah history he figures as an ally of Ragoba, the usurping Peshwah.

The revenue of the Palooncha territory is given at Rs. 70,000, but only Rs. 29,000 of this sum goes to Government, Rs. 21,000 are given for the support of temples, and the rest goes to the Rajah for subsistence and the support of troops. The troops for the

collection of revenue and Police are forty-seven horsemen, 283 Line wallahs, about forty or fifty Arabs, or Scindians, and 350 Polic peons, they are on the same pay and footing, as the Nelgoondah force

The map of the Kummemmett Sircar being published, I refer t it for the number, size and situation of the principal tanks, fo roads, &c.

In this Sircar there are three bunds thrown across the Moon yair river, and canals of irrigation cut from the stream by whic some rice ground is irrigated. A much greater quantity of such lan might be brought under cultivation by this means, as the strea which issues from the Pakhall lake contains flowing water, for eigh or nine months in the year.

The Sahyer is rented to the same individuals as the Sahyer o the Nelgoondah Sircar. A specimen of the frontier, transit an local duties is given below.

The Ghurrees are much in the same ruinous state as those i Nelgoondah.

Taxes levied at the Chowky of Kodad, Pergunnah Anantaghir Sircar Kummemmett.

	RS.	A.	P
For every bullock load of Rice, Wheat, Jowarry, other Dry Grains and Pulses, &c.	0	3	(
For every bullock load of Paddy,	0	2.	(
For every bullock load of Tobacco,	0	12	(
For every bale of coarse Cloths,	0	11	
For every bale of fine Cloths and Muslins,	2	8	
For the privilege of collecting Iron Ore, per annum,	13	0	
For each head of Cattle purchased in the Sircar Kummum,	0	6	
For Sheep and Goats per hundred,	4	6	
For each Horse, (transit duties,)	5	0	
For every bullock load of Steel,	2	2	
For every bullock load of Chelwer Roots,	1	8	
For every bullock load of Soap-nuts,	0	6	
For Ore to feed each smelting furnace, the Monegal Ryot's pay,	0	0	
For each bullock load of Ghee and Oil,	0	4	
For each bullock load of Sugar, Cocoanuts, &c.	0	10	
For each box of Opium (export duty,)	4	6	
Silk per bale,	0	6	
Tamarinds per bullock load,	0	6	

There are twelve Chowkees in the Sircar of Kummemmett wit out including the Paloonchа district.

General Summary of the Statistics of the Sircar of Kummemmett.

Pergunnahs.	Villages and Hamlets.			Tanks and Wells.				Ploughs.			Inhabitants. Houses.					Actual gross Revenue.					Temples and Mosques.			
	Inhabited.	Deserted.	Total.	In repair.	Out of repair.	Total.	Moats.	Rice Ploughs.	Dry Grain Ploughs.	Total.	Meerasdars.	Cultivators.	Moturpha.	Khooshbash.	Grand Total.				Teloogoo Schools.	Persian Schools.	Vishnoo.	Mahadeo.	Durgah.	Ashoor-khanas.
Pergunnah Havalee,......................	147	80	227	517	138	655	406	1590	4449	6039	1633	2941	2055	1367	7996	67325	0	0	2	1	12	5	0	82
Kunnagherree,......................	156	32	188	213	91	304	111	1178	2930	4108	1244	1534	1056	1352	5187	49284	4	3	0	0	6	1	2	60
Madurah,......................	59	56	115	81	16	97	43	180	2873	3053	481	804	436	249	1970	32934	10	3	0	0	6	4	1	22
Anunthagherree,......................	71	17	88	281	81	362	180	481	1219	1700	901	1102	700	314	3017	33921	3	0	0	0	16	7	0	18
Singaranee,......................	60	6	66	52	26	78	10	259	299	558	139	680	111	24	954	3394	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Condeecondah Kuppulvoy,......................	65	25	93	616	21	637	326	743	697	1440	890	464	1516	1456	4326	42656	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Julpullee,......................	65	2	87	432	83	515	293	934	417	1351	647	527	947	901	3022	28465	6	0	3	0	8	11	0	19
Nalacondapullee,......................	48	14	62	153	7	160	69	451	1375	1826	438	390	425	673	1926	22486	0	0	0	0	8	10	1	8
Jagheer and Agrarhum Villages,.........	24	5	29	40	17	57	27	178	340	518	137	307	202	274	920	4340	0	0	0	0	3	2	10	0
Hoosanabad and Sunkragherree Purgunnahs, Paloouncha Territory,............	342	0	342	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9712	70,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total...	1037	260	1297	2385	480	2865	1465	5994	14599	20593	6510	8749	7448	6611	39030	347,808	1	6	5	1	59	40	14	209
Sahyer Revenue...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	40,000	0	0	..	..	....	....	....	....
Grand Total of Revenue Rs.																387,808	1	6						

Houses 39,030 at 4·76 inhabitants per house give 185,782 inhabitants in the Sircar.

Mussulmaun Houses....1,162
Hindoo Houses........29,318

30,480 Total houses exclusive of Palooncha.

III.—*Statistical Report on the Northern and Eastern District of the Soubah of Hydrabad. By* Dr. Walker, *Surgeon H. H. the Nizam's Army, on Special Duty. Communicated by Major General* Fraser, *Resident at Hydrabad.*

Having traversed and explored a large portion of that part o Telinganah, which is subject to the rule of His Highness the Nizam, including the Sircars of Nelgoondah, Kummemmett, Warungul, Ramgheer and several Pergunnahs of the Dewarcondah an Maiduck Sircars, in other words that large tract bounded by line a little to the eastward of Hydrabad, and contained betwee the rivers Kistnah and Godavery, I shall in the following repor endeavour to give some account of the productions, populatio administration of Revenue and Police of these Districts, with remarks on the commerce, agriculture, and other arts practised b the inhabitants. It is my intention to give in a separate memo which will be accompanied by a map a sketch of the geology this country compiled partly from the observation of others, partly from my own. In my first report on the Sircar of Warung some of these subjects have been to a certain extent anticipat and to it I refer generally regarding the present memoir, supplementary to it, and destined to supply to the best of my abili the voids, that necessarily occur in it.

Of the Mineral Productions.

The first of these in importance are the ores of iron, which a very widely and commonly diffused, occurring as they do, not onl in the granite, and gueiss, but in the sandstone on the banks o the Godavery and in the limestone which bounds the Kistnah.

The oxygenated iron ore besides being found throughout th Warungul Sircar is met with in Kummemmett particularly in th Pergunnah of Kulloor and Anantagherry, where it is extensivel smelted, and the ore sent to the other Pergunnahs of the Sircar and also to the neighbouring Sircar of Dewarcondah to be there manufactured into metal. In the Godavery sandstone, the brown clay iron ore is found existing on the surface in the shape of rolled pieces of various sizes, and in such abundance that no mining is required to supply the few furnaces, the ore being picked up from the sides and foot of the low hills. In the Elgundel and

Maiduck Sircars yellow clay ore is found wherever laterite rests on a trap hill, it is mined with facility, and ease, the chief labour in furnishing the supply being the toil endured in ascending and descending the steep hills where it is found. There are furnaces at Lingumpilly, in the Maiduck and Tatapilly, Nizamabad, in the Elgundel Sircar. The iron procured from this species of ore is used in the manufacture of steel, and a kind of monopoly of it is attempted by a Mogul who farms the famous steel manufacture of Konasamoondrum near Neermul, from whence steel is sent to Persia and Arabia. The common mode of smelting is well known to be rude and imperfect, great labour is bestowed in the process and much loss incurred, about 8 or 10 per cent. of metal is procured from the richer ores, but the poorer which possesses however the advantage of being more easily smelted scarce yield half that produce. Hematite and Pisiform iron ore are found in many parts where the formation is granitic, but they are never manufactured into iron. Lumps too of titaniferous iron ore are frequently found in sinking wells, and sometimes superficially in the same formation, they are never smelted. A dark brown cubical iron ore is found in the tabulated limestone of the Kistnah, but it is considered useless, it is not found in very large quantities. I have also seen specimens of glance iron ore found in the granite, it is sometimes used for antimony to sprinkle the eyelashes.

Copper.—Just below Yelgurrup, a Jagheer village belonging to Shums-ool-oomrah in the Ramgheer Sircar, there is an island producing copper ore. Specimens of this ore, in all probability a carbonate, (but I have been unable to procure specimens,) were pronounced by that competent Judge Dr. Voysey, to be poor and unproductive. A tradition exists among the Natives that this ore was worked by Frenchmen in the service of a great Talooqdar with the title of Zaffur-ood-dowlah, who held large districts of the Nizam's country more than eighty years ago, it is said that they found the experiment unsuccessful, and speedily gave it up. Traces of carbonate of copper exist in the granite, particularly at Nelgoondah, but they are mere traces and afford no proof of that species of ore occurring to any extent.

Gold.—I was informed by Mr. Ralph who, twenty-five years ago, acted as political agent at Palooncha, a principality on the Godavery detached from the Sircar of Kummemmett, that at a place called

Goodloor or Godalore, a village, on that river, where the Ramgheer and Kummemmett Sircars meet, a gold mine was profitably worked some sixty years ago by the Palooncha Rajah. On making inquiries I found that, although I could hear nothingof the mine, gold washings had taken place at a comparatively recent period in several nullahs which feed the Godavery from the south, during the rains, bunds were thrown across these streams, and at intervals when the rains ceased the sand and mud collected by these means were washed and sifted by a peripatetic race of gold finders employed by a wealthy bunnyah, who rented from the Palooncha Rajah the privilege of collecting the gold dust. Several years ago from the excessive rent demanded by the Rajah, this search for gold was abandoned, and has never again been resumed, it is probable that the speculation was not a very successful one, or the proprietor himself would have carried it on, at his own risk and expense. I fear there is no California in the Nizam's dominions, never did there exist a race so keen and eager to arrive at wealth by a short cut as the Indian, and had gold to any extent existed, no oppression nor exaction would have stood in the way of their possessing themselves of it, by fair means or foul.

Coal.—I have already sent a communication on the Coal found in the bed of the Pranheeta, close to its junction with the Godavery, and to this I refer. The subject of rendering the Godavery navigable has lately been discussed, and some interest has been excited in what would appear to be a measure very feasible and very advantageous. Should this scheme ever be carried out, the mineral, conveniently situated as it is, might be turned to profit. The surface of the Coal measure has as yet, so to speak, been merely scraped, but from the impressions of fossils found on the Coal chiefly lipededendrous plants there can be no doubt of a true Coal mine being there in existence.

Diamonds.—No production of the Hydrabad country is so far famed as the Golcondah diamonds ; we hear of them in our nursery, our greatest poets refer to them in their songs, and the gold of Peru is coupled with them in descriptions of unbounded or inexhaustible wealth. From Tavernier, who visited the mines and first described them, to the latest traveller in India, they have been objects of research and curiosity, and though their glory has now faded away, an undying interest clings to their name.

The diamond districts are not properly in the Nizam's country, being enclaves bounded on every side by the territory of the Honorable Company, which yielded them to the Nizam by special treaty, as monuments of the world fame of his dominions. Purteal on the road from Hydrabad to Masulipatam and about fifty miles distant from the latter is the principal village of the chief diamond district; along with the other enclaves, three or four in number it yields not from its diamonds but from the usual sources an annual revenue to the Hydrabad state of fourteen thousand rupees, and is held in Jagheer by Ghoolam Hyder Khan, a personal favourite of the Nizam, and recently a candidate for the vacant Dewanship. The search for diamonds is limited enough but from this no such inference should be drawn as that the Nizam's Government is necessarily harsh or oppressive, for in truth the mines are all but exhausted, especially at Purteal, where the numberless knolls and pits hollowed down to the underlying granite fully attest the extent and strictness of the search.

So struck was Dr. Voysey with this fact, that he suggested that the present villages should be removed from the sites they now occupy and thus afford a virgin ground, but Terminus would not move for Jupiter himself and the idea thrown out, though a good one could scarcely be acted on, with the Indian veneration for the mighty God of land-marks and boundaries.

There were, when I visited Purteal in May last, two cisterns or houges as they are called at work. One let to a Mussulman, the other to a Telinghee peasant at eight annas a month for each cistern, two of which find their way into the pocket of the Havildar of the village, and six are credited to the Jagheerdar, such is the amount of rent derived from the Golcondah mines, scarcely eighteen pence a month, and not a pound sterling a year, if we exclude the occasional fines obtained from Soucars of the neighbouring town of Kondapilly who for the sum of a few rupees are permitted the privilege of digging for the gem. The diamonds found are of a very small size, and if the searcher realizes four or five rupees a month for his trouble, he deems himself fortunate. The diamonds are in the language of the searchers, black and white, a rupee is given for the weight of a grain of Jowarre for the first sort, and two rupees for the second.

Such is now the state of this valley of diamonds, the steward of which the Havildar of the village of Purteal was well pleased to

accept a small douceur for his trouble, in showing me over the ground which he did with a civility not always met with in such functionaries. As in other parts of India, the Natives are strong in the belief that diamonds grow, and it is perhaps this faith which prevents the search from being entirely abandoned.

Garnets.—Coarse Garnets are very common in the Kummemmett Sircar, particularly about the Kusbah of Kummum. They are pounded and manufactured by means of lac, into wheels, for sharpening knives, and swords, a purpose for which their hardness well fits them. Precious Garnets are picked up, particularly after the rains, in the nullahs which have their source in the Gareebpett hills in the Khanaghiri Pergunnah of the Kummemmett Sircar, and, close to the Paloончa territory, the remains of a shaft sunk twenty-five years ago by Mr. Ralph by the advice of Dr. Vaysey are still to be seen. I understand that it was sunk to little advantage. The Garnets found are neither very large nor very valuable, but such as they are, they are cut into beads and ring-stones, and usually sent for sale into the Company's country. The common people of the country where they are produced seeming to care little for them as ornaments, previous to being cut they are tested by being gently struck with an iron mallet, if they remain whole they are considered good, and fit for the use of the Lapidary, a string of a hundred beads varying in size from a large to a small pea cut into octohedrous, may be had for two or three rupees. A tax of one pice for every seer of Garnets collected, evinces the little value attached to them in their rough state.

A tradition exists that during the reign of Aurungzebe, there were extensive mining operations for procuring the gem, and that one of the Gareebpett hills was undermined, that the roof fell and destroyed many hundred miners, and that since that time Garnets have only been sought for in the nullahs, I could observe no appearance to support this tradition, the Garnet hill being indeed less shattered than many other granitic hills.

Sapphires or Kyanite, are found along with the Garnets, but they are never cut.

Amethyst.—This stone is found in the Quartz veins of the granite and is by no means rare, in every part of the Hydrabad Soobah, like Garnets it is cut into beads and ring-stones, it be[illegible] [illegible] the same value as the Garnet.

Corundum and Emery.—Both these varieties of the same mineral are found in the nullahs leading from the Khanagiri hills in the Kummum Sircar, and also in the Palooncha country. They are picked up in the rains, and are sold for a trifle to lapidaries, for cutting and polishing gems, and also to sicklegars, or armourers, who pound them and manufacture them as they do coarse Garnets into sharpening wheels, to give a fine edge to swords and knives, the Corundums are of two colours a dingy red and white, the last is looked on as the hardest and more valuable of the two.

Rock Crystal and Rose Quartz, are common and sometimes cut like the Amethysts and Garnets.

Tabular limestone or what has been called limestone of the blue slate formation is very abundant on the left bank of the Kistnah, both on the Anantaghiri Pergunnah of the Kummemmett Sircar, and in the Wazerabad Pergunnah of Devarcondah; it is coloured various shades of red, blue, and white, and besides being burnt for mortar, affords serviceable material for building and roofing. The white slabs are used for inscription tablets on tombstones, and have been tried with some success in lithography; they are comparatively free from veins of the crystalized carbonate of lime and of Quartz, and large slabs are to be procured without a flaw or a stain; a slab of this stone is used at the Residency Lithographic Press, and it is said not to yield such a clear print, as the stones procured from Europe. This inferiority is in all probability owing to the superior hardness and close texture of this one specimen, and might not be applicable to every variety procurable from the same formation.

Steatite.—A coarse kind of Steatite is pretty commonly diffused being met with at several places in the Warungul Sircar, and also near Sircillah and at Maytpilly in Elgundel, it is formed into pots, kuttoories, and furnishes children with writing pencils, and the poorer classes of Lingayets with lings, after they have been duly consecrated by their Gooroo.

Subcarbonate of Soda, &c.—When the rains have ceased, and generally throughout the dry season, a substance is found in many places covering the granitic sand, like hoar-frost, this is the khar or khara neemuck of the Hindoostanees, and has for its chief ingredient the Subcarbonate of Soda, but mixed with certain proportions of common salt, and the muriate of magnesia, the latter salt making the substance very deliquescent; it is collected by the Dhobees

and used by them, and also by the manufacturers of glass; in some parts this admixture of salt bears a large proportion of the sand when it is mined, and rudely separated from it. Limestone for the purpose of mortar is every where met with, it is sometimes very hard, with the appearance of having been in a state of fusion at other times it is nearly as soft and friable as marl, and well adapted for the use to which it is applied, the decomposed granite forming a plastic mud is well adapted for building huts, the frail walls of which bear more vexing from climate than would at first sight be conceived; it is burnt into bricks, when ochreous it is used for painting the walls of houses, and furnishes materials for the potter's wheels. The felspathic clay often of a brilliant white colour would doubtless be good material for the finer kinds of porcelain, but it is never used by the Telinghee Coomars.

Lithomarge and Lithomargic earth is found in the sandstone and schorl, and black tourmaline in the granite, but neither are turned to use or ornament. Granite is very rarely used for house building, but the walls of all the old and strong forts are constructed of it, and from the appearance of some rocks it is clear that they have been operated on for this purpose to a great extent. Captain Newbold, in the Madras Journal of Literature, has explained how these blocks were separated. The sandstone is more used for house building, but so plentiful is the timber in the country where it forms the surface rock, that the greater number of the houses there are constructed of bamboo and wood.

Vegetable Substances.

These may be conveniently divided into spontaneous and cultivated, and first of the forest trees, which afford serviceable timber. The Tectona grandis, or the teak tree, grows in many parts of the country, but, owing to its uniformly stunted growth in the grantic country, it is nearly valueless, being used only for the rude agricultural implements of the Coonbees. On the sandstone it grows to be a large tree, and tradition points to a period when valuable teak timber was in existence south of the Godavery where now owing to the carelessness and indifference of the Government in preserving its forests, it no longer exists, nor indeed does valuable teak at present grow in any part of the Hydrabad territory; what is commonly known by the name of Godavery teak

is the produce of the territory of the Rajah of Nagpore or of his tributaries the Gond Rajahs of Bustar and Bhopalputtem.

Bhopalputtem at one period yielded almost the whole of the Godavery teak, but of late years it has been getting scarce there. Bustar, though its teak forests have not been wholly untouched, promises to yield for some time a goodly supply, and if that feeder of the Godavery which issues from the Bustar country could be made available for floating the timber down to the main stream it could be conveyed to the coast at no great outlay, but the insalubrity of the country is very great for at least eight or nine months of the year, the only period that a European or a Native of the coast could with safety or profit enter the country is between the months of February and June.

The Dalbergia Latifolia, yielding the black wood, with which chairs, tables, and household furniture generally are made up, is a common tree and is cut down and dressed in the Palooncha and northern pergunnahs of the Kummemmett Sircar from whence it is transported by Brinjarries on carts to Masulipatam and the eastern coast. This timber is worked easily and looks well, but it is very brittle, and the furniture made of it possesses no great strength or durability. The Natives avoid felling timber while the moon is on the wane, under the impression that when cut at this time it is more apt to rot, and more liable to the attacks of white ants. With respect to teak this rule is not observed, that tree being cut without reference to the age of the moon, the aromatic oil with which it is impregnated being considered sufficient to protect it from rot and from the ravages of white ants.

This precaution, may not be so fanciful, as at first sight it would appear, the same influence which so notoriously affects the animal frame possesses in all probability a greater energy when acting on the less perfectly organized vegetable.

Schrebera swieteniodes, the weavers' beam tree, gives a strong timber, not liable to warp, but it is of a dingy colour, and difficult to work from its hardness. It is common.

Diospyros melanoxylon.—Ebony tree exists in the Godavery forests, but no good or valuable ebony is attainable now, owing to the same causes which effected the extinction of serviceable teak.

Of the other trees that yield a good timber may be mentioned the Pentaptera, Coriacea, Conocarpus Latifolia, with which axles for

carts are formed. Nanclea cordifolia. Bignonia quadrilocularis, Mimosa Xylocarpus, Mimosa Sirissa, Terminalia Bellerica, Strychnos nux vomica, Ulmus integrifolia, the male bamboo a rare production of the Nizam's country, grows near Palooncha. Of the less useful timber trees, that compose the Godavery forests, may be mentioned the Butea frondosa, every where most abundant, the Carea Arborea, Baringtonia Acutangula, Ixora parviflora, Ficus Comosa, Erythrina Suberosa, Sterculia urens, Buchanania latifolia, and the Bassia latifolia. The lower Jungle is composed of the Grewia orientalis, Olax scandens, several species of Gardenia, the Pisonia aculeata, the Trophis aspera, and the Webera tetrandra. The immense climber the Butea Grandiflora, throws its branches over the groves intermixed with the Sifonia nutans, Combretum ovalifolium, and the Ventilago Madraspatania.

Gums, are yielded by the Conocarpus latifolia, by two species of Terminalia, Buchanania latifolia, Garuga pinnata which afford, particularly the three first, pure gums. The Cochlospermum Gossyppium, and Sterculia urens, a gum similar to the gum tragacanth. Three species of Gardenia yield the gum resin called Decamullee, and the Buteas the East Indian kind.

Dyes, are afforded by the Oldenlandia umbellata, two species of Morinda, one of them cultivated, which give a red colour of different shades to cloth. A coarse kind of Indigo is prepared from the Indigofera Cœrulia, yellow from Turmeric, and the flowers of the Butea. The Mango bark dyes a dirty yellow, and the Chloroxylon Swietenia, is said to give a yellow juice on its bark being pierced, the bark of the Swietenia febrifuga dyes cotton a dark brown, and the capsules of a small herbaceous shrub called the Croton Plicatum give turnsole, all these plants are common.

Oils.—Besides the Castor, Tillee and Linseed oils, all of which are grown, oil may be expressed from the seeds of the Dalbergia Latifolia, Hypercanthera Moringa, and a good drying oil from those of the Buchanania latifolia; of the last an English pint of oil is to be obtained from two seers of seed. The seeds of the Bassia latifolia also give an oil.

Hemp, Flax, and Cordage.—The Sunn plant Crotolaria juncea is cultivated as is also the Hibiscus cannabinus, the Umbarrah, and their fibres are made use of for many purposes of hemp.

The Linum Usitatissimum is never used as a flax, being cultivated soley for its seeds. The Canabis Sativa is grown in gardens

not as a hemp plant, but to afford the noxious and destructive bang. The Sanseviera Zeylanica is a common plant growing in sheltered places, and the climber the Ascelpias tenecissima pronounced by Roxburg as the plant that yields the strongest fibres of any in the vegetable kingdom is to be found in the forest near Chinnoor, and Mahdapore where the fishermen beat it out into a flax for their nets. Cordage for common use is obtained from the inner bark of both the Buteas and several of the Bauhinias.

Of Medicinal and other useful Plants,—among these may be mentioned the Nux Vomica, and clearing nut tree, the Swietenia febrifuga, the Wrightia Antidysenterica, the Hemidismus Indicus, or Indian Sarsaparilla, the Asclepias Gigantea and Piocera, the juice of which yields emetine, a half grain of which I have found to produce copious vomiting, the Justicia Paniculata the chief ingredient of the celebrated Drogue-amere of the French, the Gentiana verticillata collected by the Natives and used as a bitter; the celastrus nutans, from the seeds of which is distilled the nigrum oleum given as a cure for beriberi; the Chebulic Myrobolan, which is also used to dye cloth a black colour, the Senna absus yielding the Chaksoo seed which when pounded makes an excellent application in Ophthalmia, the Aristolochia Indica, lately used as a remedy against snake bites. Several Sidas, and other malvaceous plants used as demulcents, and externally as poultices, many other plants used in native medicine are produced—the Pedalium Murex which thickens liquids, the Nerium oleander, the Cassia Auriculata, the bark of which is also used in tanning; the Argemone Mexicana, the Jatropha curcus, used also as fence, the Plumbago Zeylanica, Guilandina Bonducella, Lavendula Carnosa. Sphœranthus Indicus, the Terminalia Alata, Bœrhaavia Oiffusa, mostly every member of the Asclepeaceous, Euphorbeaceous, and Apocynaceus families that are procurable, are used in native medicine.

In my report on Warungul I have named the chief edible fruits, vegetables, and greens that are met with, and to it for information on this head reference is made. The palms also and their produce are given there.

Other useful Substances.

Honey and Wax.—There are four species of bees common.

1st. The Joontee Taynee a small species, the honey of which is deemed medicinal.

2d. Mosalee Tanee, a yet smaller bee the honey of which is in little esteem, but it is eaten by the Dungurs; the wax is considered useless.

3d. Tooroosao Taynee, wax and honey of this bee good, and useful, they have their hives in hollow trees.

4th. *Paddar Taynee.*—This species has its hive in the rocks, and is in all probability the bee spoken of in the Psalms. Both these last named bees, are destroyed by means of smoke for their honey and wax. Part of the honey is sent to Hydrabad, part consumed in the country where it is eaten with bread. The wax is brought and sold in the Kusbas by Dungurs, Koewars, and Gonds, to the Bunnyahs who send it chiefly to Hydrabad and the coast. They seldom pay these people in money but give grain in barter, when they pay in coin they give a rupee for eight seers of the wax.

Lac.—Lac is found on both banks of the Godavery, but more abundantly on its northern or Nagpore side, it is brought in and sold as the wax and honey are, the dye is used to dye tusser silk, and worsted thread, for the manufacture of Warungul carpets, the lac itself is used in preparing ornaments, for the Armourers, &c., but a good deal of it is thrown away after the dye has been removed, which is done by pounding and washing. Tamarind juice is used to dissolve it preparatory to its being employed to dye thread. Considering the extensive and dense forests, which extend hundreds of miles to the north of the river in all directions, and which contain all the trees that the lac insect usually selects for its peculiar deposit, it may be assumed that if the demand for this substance were great the supply would be commensurate with it, and that were the Godavery rendered navigable it would furnish no mean article of produce for conveyance to the coast.

Buffaloe and stag horns are collected by the jungle people, and sold by them to the bunnyas, who send them to the coast to be manufactured into work baskets, and handles for knives, &c. A few years ago a party of Burmese made their appearance in Telinganah for the purpose of procuring the skins of King-fishers, which in Ava, are used to decorate fans and dresses; they caught the birds by snaring them, and returned to their own country with a large supply; they remained in the country many months, and were left unmolested by the Government authorities, who only exacted a small tax on the produce of their labour, their strange dress

and manners, and the object of their search, so perplexed and surprised the simple peasants of Telinganah that their advent will be long remembered.

Rice.—This grain is most extensively cultivated in Telinganah, the slovenly mode of its culture in the Sircar of Warungul has been already dwelt upon, and as far as the districts to the southward and eastward are concerned, similar carelessness and defective skill are every where manifested, but in the Maiduck Sircar, and the western parts of Elgundel, much greater labour and care are bestowed in raising the rice crops, double cropping is there also the rule, whereas in the other districts it is the exception, it is not only that the ploughings sometimes amounting to six or seven, are more frequent and that the soil is more diligently worked up for the reception of the seed, but the manuring is most carefully attended to, and on every field side may be seen heaps of cowdung, and throughout the adjacent jungle depots of leaves of all the more common shrubs, collected for this purpose: as may be expected, the average returns are much greater, varying as they do from thirty to forty. Much of this superior industry may be ascribed in Maiduck more especially to the village system existing in full operation, and to the cultivators possessing a real and not a nominal head and referee. The Patell there exists in the plenitude of his power and influence, and is not absent altogether, or shorn of all legitimate property and authority, and degraded to a Spokesman of his caste, as is the case to the eastward. He holds his village direct from the Talooqdar, without an intermediate deshmookh to rackrent it, nullify his authority, or cozen him of his dues; his interest and his sympathies are with his ryots, and he is thus bound to them by a hundred ties. Many varieties of this grain are in cultivation at Maiduck, the finer kinds more especially which are grown for the Hydrabad market. It is said that they amount to no less than two hundred, but many of these are doubtless merely fanciful, and it would be tedious as well as unprofitable to enumerate them, or state the different properties, often whimsical enough attached to each. Buffaloes are much used at Maiduck in ploughing the rice fields, transplantation is in very general use, as is also the employment of sprouted seed.

Sugar.—This crop is also in a great measure confined to Maiduck, and the western Pergunnahs of the Elgundul Sircar, and the

same care shown in the cultivation of rice is bestowed on it. It is not that the other parts of the Nizam's Telinganah are unfitted for the growth of sugar-cane, but the poverty of the ryots prevents them from embarking in a work which not only requires a superior degree of skill, but the possession of a certain capital, very high rents are demanded for sugar ground, the lowest 150 Rs. per beegah and the highest 250 Rs. when the wells are in good order. A more moderate rent is asked when the Coonbee has to repair the wells at his own charge, but even then it is many times higher than the rent paid for corn ground, the juice is expressed by the common screw mill which may be made up for 5 Rs. and of which a representation is given; it will be seen that in no respect it differs from the machine in common use all over India. The use of the Pestle and Mortar mill is all but abandoned, although from the large granitic Mortars that are seen in many fields there is abundant evidence to prove that at one time it was generally employed. The produce of a beegah runs from twenty-five to ten Kundees, twenty and fifteen Kundees being the average intermediate crops between these two extremes. There is no peculiarity in the cultivation of the sugar plant, that merits being mentioned, the fields are usually fenced with the milk bush hedge, and not without reason as the cane forms a tempting object of repast not only to man, but to wild hogs, racoons, &c. which occasionally break through all fences to get at their favourite food. The goor is reboiled at Maiduck, with chunam and ground bones, and manufactured into a raw sugar the coarseness of which is shown by its name lal shukkur, it is prepared chiefly for the Hydrabad market.

Cynosurus Coracanus.—This grain called by the Natives Raggy, is cultivated much after the manner of the millets in the Nelgoondah and Devarcondah Sircars, and in the Mudurah pergunnah of Kummum, it is reckoned a wholesome and cooling grain.

The Verbesina Sativa, the seeds of which yield a coarse kind of oil, is grown at Maiduck and in the Kummum Sircar, little care is bestowed on its cultivation.

The Arachis hypogea, or earth nut, is sometimes grown in gardens, but it is not a commonly cultivated plant.

For the other grains, pulses, and cultivated produce generally with their mode of culture. I refer to my report on Warungul which embraces them all with the exception of the three last mentioned that are found in this portion of Telinganah.

Domestic Animals.

The white cattle of Telinganah have already been mentioned, they are found in the Warungul, Elgundel, Kummemmett, and Ramgheer Sircars. At Maiduck the cattle are of a very inferior breed, being small and apparently of a stunted growth, and little adapted for carriage or draught, they are of all colours; towards the Kistnah the Telinganah cattle appear to be improved by a cross with the Nellore breed, they are strong and well shaped. The Maiduck buffaloes on the other hand are superior animals to those found to the westward and the south.

Sheep.—There are two breeds of sheep, one the common sheep differing little from the European variety save in size, being much smaller, the other an animal that, in some respects, more resembles a goat than a sheep, having hair instead of wool, but the shape of its head, its horizontal horns, and other points of resemblance determine it to be a sheep. This breed is prevalent in Kummum, Ramgheer and the Kistnah Sircars, its coat is without value, but it is a larger animal than its congener, and more easily fattened; the wool yielded by the first variety although of no great fineness, is manufactured into carpets, cumlies, &c.

The goats are numerous but present no peculiarity.

The donkey and pony are, in all the Sircars, miserably inferior animals with every mark of degeneration.

The hog is the same unclean shapeless and loathsome animal as it is throughout India, acting as scavengers to the villages, and occasionally used for food by the lowest and most degraded castes.

There is nothing peculiar about the poultry, there is no objection to rearing them for food, such as exists in the Mahrattah country, they are eaten by all castes save Brahmins and Bunnyahs, and a few others who affect high caste. Ducks and geese are never reared.

Population.

The Brahmins are divided into Swamarts, Ramannj, and Mudwacharee, the first followers of Siva, the two last Vaishnavi's, these are divided into a number of subsects which again are further subdivided. The Swamarts, who hold the first veda in the highest veneration and who are supposed to follow its precepts, are called

Rookveds, and are separated into three sections, the Wurnassaloo, the Kummoorookooloo, and the Kummeekumloo, the last originally from the Karnatic. The first two intermarry, but do not take wives from the last, in all probability because they are foreigners; all eat together. Those who affect the second veda are called Yejoorvadees, and, like the former one, are sub-divided into 1st Mathinjunooloo, 2d Telingani, 3d Mowkeenaroo, 4th Ahraduloo, 5th Yagneawulkooloo, 6th Kassornaroo, 7th Velnaroo. Of these the first are deemed the highest caste, they make poojah to the sun, when they bathe, and also to the full moon. The Yejoorvadees, with the exception of the Ahraduloo who are Lingayets, may intermarry, generally speaking, with the first two classes of Rookveds, and the offspring of such marriages may, without derogation, look on the first Veda as the more holy book, but then again there is little intermarrying between the different denominations of the Yejoorved, they keep in their marriages to their own sect, with the exception of the Veluars and Telinghees, who intermarry sometimes. There may be a good deal of sectarian hate, at the bottom of this, for intermarriages are determined by the parties having the same gooroo, whose interest it is to promote matrimonial alliances, among the members of his own flock. The Veluars are common in the Nizam's Telinganah, the Moorkenars to the south of the Kistnah the Yaynahs towards Masulipatam and the Mathinjunnum about Maiduck, where there are numbers also of the Wurnassooloo. There are a few followers of the third ved. called the Samvedis who pay adoration to both Vishna and Mahded. The Ramannj are divided into Wurhullah, and Tenghullah, these eat and intermarry, but marriage of kindred is strictly forbidden. The chief external mark of this sect is their eating in secret, they are also divided into sects according to their veds.

The Mudwacharyahs are looked on as foreigners, their great God is Hunnooman whom they describe as an incarnation of Vishnu, by a singular and very palpable Anachronism. Both the Ramannj and Mudwacharyaloo are branded on the arm by their gooroos, from which ceremony the Swamarts are exempt. The Lingayet Brahmins lord it over their disciples who receive them with great honor, they are held to be; by the other Brahmin sects, the worst of heretics.

It is lawful for a Brahmin to marry four wives, provided he al-

lows a year or two to elapse between each marriage, but this licence is indulged in by the rich only and that too but seldom. A Brahmin usually contents himself with one wife, except in cases of sterility, when he takes another, but he is bound to support his first wife, repudiation not being permitted, so that when the wife of a Brahmin commits adultery, there is nothing for him but to abandon her. Brahmin girls are married from five to eight years of age, but not afterwards, except in cases of extreme poverty. By their shasters an unmarried girl who attains the age of eight, should be taken to some holy stream, and consigned to its current, but this is not practised more frequently than the spartan punishment for incontinence was enforced, and for the same cause.

The Ramannj Brahmins are Purists, and will not perform poojah to Hunnooman, which all the other Brahmins do. There is a temple at Kotaguttoo on the western borders of the Warungul Sircar to the fish Avatar of Vishnu.

To the better castes, the Ramannj and Ahradloo Brahmins, condescend to act as gooroos, but the lowest castes they will not approach, who are in consequence obliged to have recourse for spiritual advice, consolation and intercession to Jungums, Dekkulwars, and other religious mendicants. The Brahmins affect to sacrifice no live animal, but leave the slaughter to a race of beggars called Pubblewars, on the outbreak of disease, when they wink at, or secretly encourage the usage.

Poojari Brahmins are Ramannj, and are then called Urtchuk, and occasionally a Swamart of the Telingani sect, Mudwacharyaloo are seldom Poojaries, and when they are so, devote themselves solely to the service of Hunnooman, as at Racherlah in Elgundel, where there is a shrine to that deity, held to be very sacred. All secular Brahmins are called Veopari, when they take to reading or to begging they are called Vydee. There is no necessity imposed on these last to remain Vydees, they can secularize themselves at any time without loss of caste. Brahmins are allowed the use of opium, tobacco, and even ganjah, without loss of caste, although, when they make an intemperate use of them, they lose their reputation and character, like the rest of the world: they are prevented the use of all kinds of fish, and flesh, of carrots, radishes, onions, garlic, the fruit of the palmyrah tree, and vine, and every kind of intoxicating liquor whether from the palm, grape, mawah tree,

or sugar, most Brahmins particularly the young, violate the rules of their caste, even to eating flesh, and drinking to intoxication, but however awful the penalties denounced against such offenders in their sacred books be, the modern discipline has become much relaxed, and a fine to the gooroo, or a dinner to their caste is a very common set off against faults which should be visited by the highest penalty.

The Swamart Brahmins are sometimes found Poojaries in sakti temples, but the office is looked on as degrading, and is usually performed by a caste called Tumbrees, who arrogate to themselves, although originally a low caste, a certain consequence, reflected from their office.

With the exception of Rajpoots who are all of them foreigners, or the descendants of foreigners, the second original caste has no representatives properly so called in Telinganah. The Rachewars, Yelmas, and Kummewars aspire to the honor of being Chuttrees, but their claims are universally disallowed by the Brahmins, and are wholly unsupported, save by the songs of the bhaats, who like true heralds find readily a genealogy, for a race, when they are well rewarded for their trouble.

The Bukkals, or Bunnyahs are divided into Maytewar, Bheerewar, Vegnawar, Jains are also included among the Bunnyahs, although improperly, there is no Jain resident in this part of the Nizam's country, these castes do not intermarry, nor eat together.

After the Bunnyahs come either the pure Sudr caste, or those who have attained that caste by mounting from a lower grade, in consequence of the wealth, or superior military prowess of its members.

1 The Rachewars, who are admitted by the Brahmins to be pure Sudrs, are not a very numerous class in the Nizam's country, but some are found in the more easterly districts, they are prevalent in Rajah mundry.

2. The Yelmahs, or Yelmawars are, even by their own showing, not pure Sudrs, but, as many Zemindars (Deshmookhs and Dessaees) are of this class, as the better conditioned of them veil their women, and as all are reckoned good soldiers, they have attained their present position, and maintain it notwithstanding the gibes, and sneers of the Brahmins; it is even said that they had the lowest of all castes, certain chumars, who were employed as soldiers by the

last kings of the Hindoo dynasty of Warungul, as their progenitors; they are generally speaking cultivators, and are very numerous throughout the Nizam's Telinganah.

3. Kummewars, as to caste are much in the same predicament as the Yelmas, their place in the fourth class being denied by the Brahmins, the more wealthy of them veil their women, they are also agriculturists, and are found chiefly in the Kummemmett Sircar, where there is a Zemindar or two, who are Kummewars.

4. Coonbees, or Capoowur; of these there are seven or eight different sub-castes, who eat together, save with one branch who are Lingayets, but who do not intermarry.

The Mootal Capoowur is reckoned the highest in the scale from the circumstance of many Zemindars belonging to it, they are found numerous about Warungul. The Gonee Capoorwur are common in Elgundel, the Pakenat at Maiduck where the Zemindar was of that caste, one or two of the sub-castes do not drink, the women of another do not wear cholees.

Telinghees; a lower caste of cultivators divided into Telinghees properly so called, Urdrachawars, and Munoorwars, these are protected by the Yelmahs from sympathy, who assert that the Yelmahs, Kummewars, and Telinghees are middle born men, thus tacitly admitting the inferior caste, and origin of all. All these castes including the Bunnyahs, and Brahmins, are permitted the use of the Palkee in their marriage processions. The votaries of Vishnu, who are numerous among them prefer incremation to interment when they can afford it. All the Brahmins, with the exception of the Lingayets, burn their dead, as do the Bunnyahs.

After these come the Gwallaroo or shepherds, of whom there are no less than twelve sub-castes, who eat together, but refuse to intermarry, they are a wild uncultivated race of men, but with more intelligence than their rugged appearance would suggest, they are great authorities in all that relates to the weather, they collect simples, and are supposed to be well acquainted with the nature and properties of jungle plants, and trees, there are among them worshippers of Siva and of Vishnu, the first burying, the last burning their dead, but to the Brahmin gods, they pay but a lip adoration, they have their own pan molunnah. Then come the whole of the mixed castes, among the foremost of whom are the Paunch bhaee or the principal mechanics, carpenters, blacksmiths, bra-

ziers, stonecutters and goldsmiths,—their great protector and God is Vishnu Brahma—they all wear the sacred thread, and are generally a respectable class of men, they eat together and intermarry, their marriages are conducted with the greatest privacy and decorum, no procession, shouting, or music, there is a tradition among them, that the goldsmiths performed the functions of Putwarrees of villages before Brahmins assumed or usurped that office, but this is in all probability a tale of the Brahmin priesthood, who affect to despise their secular brethren, as men who have for mere worldly purposes abandoned their high calling. Many of the Paunch bhaee are Lingayets, others worshippers of Siva, others of Vishnu, the last as usual burn their dead, they eat flesh and drink toddy, but it is said that in the olden time, they were more temperate than they are now.

The Tumrees are originally a low caste, mere tom-tom beaters, but, from becoming poojaries, they affect some degree of consequence which is acceded to by the lowest castes.

The lowest castes consist of

Coomars, potters.

Dirzees, tailors, of whom there are two castes.

Itinerant blacksmiths, who go about from village to village like tinkers.

Tellies, oil pressers, of whom there are three castes, one who use two buffaloes, or bullocks to their mills, another who employ one bullock, and an itinerant order who belong to neither.

Nuqqash, painters and lackerers.

Rungrez, or dyers.

Thandrawars, tusser weavers and breeders of the insect.

Putkaries, silk weavers.

Jullaees, cotton weavers.

Bhooes, and coolies, palanquin bearers and fishermen.

Dhobees, washermen.

Hujjams, barbers and linkmen.

Madurwars, bamboo workers.

Dhers, several of the lowest castes included under that name.

Kullals, toddy drawers and venders of spirits.

The Lingayets are looked on by the intelligent Brahmins as having forfeited all title to caste. Jungums are their priests. Bel-

gewars are Lingayets and are husbandmen, shopkeepers, and gardeners.

The Chumar are shoemakers, leather dressers and sometimes saddlers. Last and most degraded are the mathers or sweepers, who perform, along with the Chumars, the meanest, and most degrading offices, are executioners, offal and carrion eaters, sharing the dead bodies of animals with the kite and the vulture.

Besides the Sunnyasses, the Brahmin monks, and friars, and the Satanies, men mostly of the better castes, who affect an ascetism, which they seldom in reality practise, and who are the regular clergy of the castes from which they spring, there are a host of beggars, who prey on all castes, every one having such clients attached to it, and exact alms by importunity, threats and imprecations: with the more timid and sedentary artizans, these sturdy beggars are regarded with no common fear, mingled with a certain degree of commisseration, some castes such as the Dungurs, have four or five different sets of these dependants, the Coonbees have two, the Chumars three, and so on. Some of these mendicants even of the lowest castes, can read and write, their women are glee women, prostitutes and fortune tellers.

The Mahomedans who practise trades are, in all their ideas, Hindoos, save that they observe the Mohrum feast instead of the Hooley, and go to the Kazee, instead of a Satanee in their marriages, they cannot understand the Koran, nor can they listen with advantage to those who expounded it in Hindostani, few of them having acquired that language, they affect caste, look on the Ashoorkhanas as their temples, and invoke some departed saint as their God.

The trades they follow are,

Cotton cleaning, which is performed by the lathabs.

Woollen carpet weaving by Mohmen.

Dubber or coopce making by Boozelgars, cotton carpet weaving by Galleechagars, Sicklegars are Mahomedans, and are armourers.

There is also a caste of Mahomedan sweepers called Khakrob.

The Woodewars and Yerkulwars were described in my former report, and also the Koewars, those Telinghee speaking savages, who have acquired a certain degree of civilization from the inhabitants of the plains, having been instructed to till the ground about their huts, and cultivate the coarser kinds of grain; they are slaughterers of kine and beef eaters, not even Hindoos in name: there is yet a lower degree in savagery exhibited by the Gonds, the most

wretched and degraded of the inhabitants of southern India. Roaming about the trackless forests that skirt the Godavery, on its northern bank, these miserable creatures share with the inferior animals, the tiger and the wild buffaloe, the terrible penalties of the primitive curse, their life is a constant struggle to maintain existence, sowing no grain, planting no tree, they are cast on rude nature for a subsistance. Nothing that is not actually poisonous, which they can masticate, do they reject, the most tasteless and least succulent fruits, the bitterest of herbs, the most loathsome flesh, and carrion, are accepted as bountiful gifts from their hard hearted step-mother, who is bountiful only to those who labour. The seeds of the bamboo, and of the uncultivated grasses, they have in lieu of bread. A few who collect together in villages, may possess buffaloes, breed fowls, and cultivate coarse grain, but the genuine Gond is a true savage, with the instinct of the inferior animals, the sight of cotton cloth, scares him, and sends him in fright and terror to his hiding place in the jungle, it is the garment of civilized man whom he looks on as a natural foe. Such are the castes found in Telinganah; at one time I thought of giving them, in the order of their rank, but this was impossible, that not being fixed among themselves, but determined often by the condition of the members, so that the inferior caste in one Sircar may be the superior in the other. The Brahmins, the only legitimate arbiters in such matters, will not, through contempt or apprehension, determine it, and endless disputes often arise as to precedence. The truth is, except among the holier and more learned Brahmins themselves, whose position at the head of all is universally conceded on religious grounds, caste is a civil rather than a religious distinction, a wealthy shepherd or even a monied Kullal will often have concessions made to his caste in one locality, that are contemptuously withheld in another. The eating of beef and of carrion are the sole conditions that can exclude a Hindoo from a certain degree of respect, if he merits it. Some most whimsical rules with regard to eating particular kinds of food are observed, a Brahmin will not eat a carrot because the central part bears some resemblance to a bone, and the outer part to flesh. The Paunch Bhaee decline eating the Phunnus or Jack-fruit because their clients, or Mungnewallahs, are called Phunnassooloo, and they might be reproached with dieting off their dependants; songs it is said govern nations, it would appear that nick names, sometimes regu-

late castes, what we read of in books, of one caste necessarily being engendered by the admixture of two others, is in fact not applicable to the Telinghee population.

Doubtless these origins are strictly defined in the sacred books, and no Brahmin with any pretensions to learning is unacquainted with them, or ignorant, for instance, of the circumstance that the child of a Brahmin woman by a man of the Sudr caste is a chandalah, or sweeper, and in all probability, if an individual sprung from such an alliance repaired to a sacred college for information respecting his origin, he would be told that he was the lowest of the low. But he would be a chandalah only among Brahmins, perhaps only among the brahminical priesthood, there can be little doubt that such chandalahs properly so called are frequent in a country where the Sudrs, are among the wealthiest and most powerful class in the community, and where the virtue and morality of the Brahmins, are not rated very high, but the offspring in such cases is a Zemindar's son with caste not particularly well defined perhaps, but who would shrink with horror from the offices to which the Shasters would consign him. Bastards, except where the woman is a Brahmin, usually follow their mother's caste, but the bastard of a Brahmin, with a woman of his own caste, is looked on as a Brahmin, though with a certain stigma attached to his birth.

Marriages.—Marriages are commonly celebrated before the parties have attained the age of puberty, but to this there are exceptions, in the marriages of the Yelmas, Kummawars, and Motat Coonbees, who delay the ceremony till that period: among the lowest castes marriages take place in childhood. A certain portion and outfit are expected with the bride, if her parents are in good circumstances, but the poorer classes although they do not purchase their wives from their parents, make them a present of a few rupees, in consideration of the expenses of up bringing. The marriage portion given by a Brahmin in moderate circumstances to his daughter is twelve and a half tolas of gold, sixty tolas of silver, and a hundred rupees worth of clothes. The parents or near relations among the higher castes arrange the marriage, but among the lower, the headman of the caste is often called in to settle the preliminaries,—a true lord chancellor's marriage. As soon as the parties are agreed a ceremony, called the Koola Deota, which con-

sists in filling three lotahs with fragments of cocoanut, turmeric, the leaves of sacred trees, &c., covering them with earth and praying over them, is performed. Some time is then allowed to intervene, when a dinner is given, by the relatives of the bride, to the bridegroom, and his party, at which the future husband is introduced to his wife, rice, and fennel seed with goor, and turmeric are placed on the bride's head by the bridegroom, on whose head they are at the same time placed by the bride. A temporary hut made of green boughs, or simply a chubootra being previously constructed, the betrothed are seated on it, and on their heads is cast rice by the guests, the bridegroom then affixes by a string a small gold button called the mungalsuttoor, to his wife's neck, and which is only parted with in widowhood, a ceremony neglected by the Coonbees who plead hereditary poverty as an excuse for the omission of this ceremony. Among the Brahmins, follows the rite called Om. An altar of mud is raised, on which a fire for five days is kept burning, and which is fed by rice, ghee, and spices; over this fire, invocations to the gods are addressed, and their blessings on the pair are craved by the priests, this is called sudur. On the third day the bride is arrayed in her jewels, and the basa lingum, a painted piece of paste board or toosa, an imitation of flowers is affixed, the first to her forehead, the second is stuck in her hair. A ceremony repeated on her bridegroom. The fourth day is the day of feasting, and when the Brahmins are satisfied, the Dhobees, Hajjams, &c., are permitted to consume the fragments of the feast. On the fifth day, follows the procession through the bazar, which with some more praying and feasting winds up the ceremony. Brahmins will not approach the lowest castes in their marriages, their place being taken by tumrees, who do their best to ape their betters, Bunnyahs, Yelmahs, Coonbees, &c. who copy as closely as they can or are permitted to do, the Brahmin usages, in their bridal ceremonies, get Brahmins to mutter over the married pair, some unintelligible muntrum, which they are pleased to consider a blessing but which for aught they know to the contrary may be a vat rhyme, or a curse on their presumption, but the Tumrees, and Satanies are the real priests. In the processions through the bazar, different castes claim different privileges, the canopy over the Dhernee is supported at its four corners, one of which is allowed to fall loose over the bride of the Chumar. The Dhobees

walk on cloths spread out, but without a canopy. The Hujjams, Shepherds, Koomars and Chumars may ride on horseback: Bunnyahs, Lingayets and Dhobees are permitted to ride on bullocks. There are various other such distinctions, and woe be to him who attempts to violate them by asserting a right which custom has denied him. The Lingayets and their priests the Jungums being comparatively a new sect, have some of these privileges unsettled, or rather not sufficiently recognized, and tumults at their marriages are frequent; such disorders are fomented by the Brahmins who abominate the Lingayets, and look on the Jungums as obnoxious interlopers.

The wives of Brahmins and the richer castes, acquire sometimes reading, and writing, they are also taught before they leave the parental roof how to sew, cook, and make plates of the leaves of the butea frondosa. Such a thing as Suttee is now never heard of, it would appear never to have been practised to any extent in Telinganah. Nikkah is a Mahomedan institution, but the Hindoos have something similar to it, which they call marmunnum, when a sort of contract is formed with a widow, who after it, may live in comparative respectability with her protector. A Brahmin may keep a woman of an inferior caste with some little disgrace but with no loss of caste, unless he descends very low indeed, and takes up with a Chummarnee. The child of a Brahmin by a woman of a respectable caste is called Vidhoor, he is not permitted under the penalty of forfeiture of caste to keep the wife or daughter of a Satani. No Bunnyah without degradation can keep a concubine.

Marriages are supposed to be consummated as soon as the girl has attained the age of puberty, but if she be of a delicate constitution, the fact of her having reached that period is carefully concealed by her parents, from the bridegroom's relatives, who would be in honor bound to consider such conduct offensive and insulting. Much has been said of the extreme youth at which Indian women become mothers, and rare examples have been produced to prove the assertion, but the truth is that the average difference of age, at which girls become marriageable in Europe, and in India does not extend to more than eighteen months: a few months after conception the wife quits her parent's house and goes to live in her husband's, till the period of parturition draws nigh, when she again

sists in filling three lotahs w[illegible] after the birth of the the leaves of sacred t[illegible] *ut* she then receives some praying over them. [illegible] dosed with Castor oil, a me- intervene, when r[illegible] by Native practitioners. On the bridegroom [illegible] infusion of neem leaves. On the troduced to h[illegible] her leave, when a dinner is given to are placed [illegible] infant: on the twelfth day the mother they are [illegible] *In* delivering the women, much med- made o[illegible] is practised, often leading to results the most const[illegible] child: in what are popularly called cross births, cast [illegible] are sacrificed by the barbarous and reckless [illegible] ignorant midwives: as soon as the child is brought into the world the head is squeezed to give it a proper shape, and a tight bandage is wound round its abdomen.

Funerals.—Funerals are attended with little expense, incremation costs little, the clothes of the deceased, the wood, and ghee, being all that are expended: the price of these may be covered by three or four rupees: the richer classes are burnt with sandal wood, and spices, in which case a greater outlay is incurred. The children of Brahmins who have not been invested with the sacerdotal thread, which they never are, till they have attained the age of five years, are buried. All Lingayets, and Jungums are interred with the peculiar ceremonies of their caste: Sunnyassi Brahmins, Satanies, and religious mendicants generally are buried, as are many of the lowest castes.

Religion.—Some account was given in my former report of the prevalent religious observances. The worship of the Saktis is very common, the Sunkeracharry Brahmins condescending to act as priests at the more celebrated, or in other words the better paying temples, but with the exception of swinging with the hook before the deities which is very frequent throughout Telinganah, there are none of those atrocious, and abominable usages of worship that are practised by the left hand castes of Mysore, and other parts of India. This may be owing to the long establishment of the Mahomedan Government, which, bad as it often is, proscribes such overt and shameless abominations. There is much reason for believing that under the form, and with the attributes of a capricious and cruel female, the evil principle was propitiated in these parts long before the introduction of the brahminical faith, and that it

existed unheeded during the struggles of the Brahmins, with the Boodhists and Jains, it was in all probability to conciliate the low-r classes that the Brahmins strove to accommodate their religion as far as they could, to the superstitions in vogue among them, a practice pursued by the Jesuits, who in many of their ways resemble the Brahmins. The names of Yellumma, Pedumma, Pochumma, Mysumma, Saktis, with different influences are in the mouths of every low caste inhabitant, nor are their names held in much less awe and respect by the middle castes. There is no village without a shrine to some of these deities, rude and mean it is true, but quite enough to show how diffused is the reverence paid to them. The worship of Siva has declined as is testified by the temples raised to the ling, and some of them are costly, and even tasteful buildings being often found abandoned to neglect and ruin; the incarnation in which Vishnu is chiefly worshipped is that of Gopal Swamy or Krishna. Ramanuj priests serve at his altars. There is a celebrated temple to Rama and his wife Sita on a hill near Bhudrachellum in the Palooncha territory, where, in the hot weather, there is a great fair to which people from all parts repair, combining traffic with the observance of religion. Two sons of Siva, or incarnations of that divinity obtain a certain degree of worship. Veerabudras who is a great favourite with the goldsmiths, a monstrous being with six heads and twelve arms, and Coomarswamy another being equally hideous. Gunesa is invoked by all, but the name of Indra is known only to the more learned, and his protecting power is sought for by them alone. In the number of his votaries, and the universality of his worship, the monkey god Hannooman, outstrips all the other divinities. The sprawling shapeless figure rudely carved in granite, and painted red with faded wreaths of flowers at his feet, and ghee stains on his body, is the object which every where presents itself, at the gate or precincts of the Native villages, canopied oftentimes by a stately tree of the Indian fig, with the more hideous and deformed Gunesa to keep him company. There is a convent of Sunnyassees near Elgundel, but such religious houses are not numerous—previous to their becoming Sunnyassees, the catechumens are known by the name of Brahmacharyahs, while in this state of probation, they are not permitted to shave their heads or beards—they spend their time in acquiring a knowledge of the vedas, and if by inclination they

are averse to a life of ascetism and poverty, or if their talents prove mean, they are permitted to secularize themselves, which is best and most effectually done by marriage. Dungurs, and some of the lower castes bring a daughter of a tender age as an offering to their favourite divinity, these as they grow up are called Moorlees, and become concubines to the Brahmin monks, or downright prostitutes; but this vile custom is less common in Telinganah, than in the Mahratta country.

The belief in witchcraft or jadoo, as it is called, is universal—but besides this charms, spells, and amulets, are believed to be of most potent efficacy to invite the gifts of fortune, or scare away its frowns, when words of power are spoken it is said to be muntrum; when figures are written or engraved they are called yuntrums, and when formed by sand, chalk, or fuller's earth they are said to be tuntrums—a very notable example of the last may be noticed before the doors of the villagers' houses in a morning, where the women may be seen preparing this cabalistic sign. The Coonbee never daring to use the Brahmin's figure, nor the low caste man the Coonbees. Those who practise jadoo, and some do so openly and without shame, are knaves of the worst description—pandering as they do to the vilest passions of the depraved, and using the grossest superstition for their means, they richly merit punishment, but as was the case in Europe two centuries ago, there are many hapless creatures, who from peculiarity of manner or appearance, come under the suspicion of jadoo, on whom a fearful vengeance is sometimes wreaked—on my visit to Mahdapore a town on the Godavery in the Ramgheer Sircar last year—I heard of a case of this kind. An unhappy Hujjam who had taken to the practice of medicine, and was rather unsuccessful in his calling fell under suspicion of being a wizard, and was hunted from his home; after some time he ventured to return, but was betrayed into the hands of his enemies by his wife, he was summarily tried, and condemned to death, the Zemindar of the place openly countenancing the proceeding, he was sentenced to be hanged, and hanged he was, but not till the blacksmith of the place had drawn, or rather punched out his teeth, and the Chumar had filled his mouth with the fœtid lees of the tan pit.

Amusements.—Chess is played after the Indian method by Brahmins and others, who often become proficients at this game. A game call-

ed pucheese, played with cowries and a spotted rug, bearing some resemblance to backgammon, inasmuch as it combines chance with skill, is a great favourite. A game something like draughts, called by the Hindoos, pulijoosum, and by the Mahomedans, mogul patan, is much played by the lower castes. Then there are cards, the Dushantur of the Hindoos, and the Chungaranee of the Mahomedans, and a game called the Vycoontapalee which is somewhat similar to the royal game of goose. There is much gambling among the lower castes, especially among bearers who, often, without troubling themselves with such tedious ways of acquiring each other's property as gaming presents, take to the more compendious method of heads and tails, casting up for this purpose cowries or rupees. Wrestling is not common among the Telinghees, but fencing with blunt swords is a favourite pastime. The small blue hawk of the country is trained to strike the smaller birds, then there are fighting rams, and cocks, and quails, pigeons and nightingales are likewise taught to fight for the amusement of their owners. There are also the usual tumblers, and thimble riggers, and courtezans whose songs little as they please our western taste, are listened to with admiration and ecstasy by the Indian.

Administration of Revenue.

The ordinary divisions of a country for revenue and civil purposes generally are Sircars, Pergunnahs, and Talooks, but these are by no means universal. In the Ramgheer Sircar, pergunnahs are unknown, the country being there divided into Tuppahs. In the Maiduck Sircar and western parts of Elgundel we meet with Turruffs, and Puttees, as subdivisions of Talooks, and, in some parts of Warungul, with Summets, of much the same import as Turrufs. A division is also found there called Moottah, arbitrarily made by the Zemindars for their convenience, but not acknowledged by Government, another unacknowledged arrangement which also temporarily divides a district, is the Girdmahue, where, on a Government kowl, of nine years, Zemindars exchange villages every second or third year.

The process by which revenue is collected in the Nizam's country may be stated as follows.

An individual of some consideration, and who is at least presumed to be wealthy, goes to the minister, and offers his services

as a Talooqdar, if they are accepted he is required to pay into the Government Treasury a certain fixed sum, to be collected from the districts assigned to him, with a deduction of two annas on each rupee, for the payment of his subordinates, and the defrayal of all expenses strictly civil. He then receives his sunnud, or authority for holding the districts allotted him under the seal of the minister, presents his nuzzur, often a good round sum, and makes his salam, and here, in a great majority of cases the Talooqdar's care and superintendence of his districts are bounded by the one idea of making them as profitable as he can, if his instalments are paid into the Treasury with tolerable regularity, no more questions are asked, and he is permitted to remain at Hydrabad sunk in sloth from which he is roused solely by sensuality and debauchery of the grossest description, meanwhile however he has delegated his authority to a Naib, who occasionally possesses some knowledge of revenue matters, and who is bound to collect two or three lacs of rupees annually, on a monthly stipend of two hundred. This functionary again appoints ChotahNaibs, or Tahsildars as they are called in the Company's country, Peshcars and other subordinates, the whole establishment of the former Talooqdar being swept away, with his array he proceeds to his province with the power of a satrap, and the pay of an ensign, the persons there with whom in performance of his duty he comes in contact, are the Zemindars, in some respects congenial spirits, and it often happens that the face of a ryot is not seen in his durbar, nor the complaint of a poor man heard during the whole period of his stay among them. If the Naib is a man of intelligence and good sense he courts the Zemindars, attends to their complaints, and these are chiefly directed against the injustice and exactions whether true or false of his predecessor, and redresses their grievances; if a good understanding exists between the Government Office and the Zemindar, the remonstrances of the ryots never reach beyond the boundaries of his village, and all is supposed to go on well at Hydrabad, but in another case the ears of Government are assailed by complaints which they are compelled to listen to. If the Naib through ignorance or avarice break cowl as it is called with the Zemindars and threaten them with imprisonment and irons in case of refusal or resistance, threats, which in time he puts in execution, the whole country is in an uproar, Zemindar after Zemindar quits

his villages and repairs to Hydrabad, where, if he gets no redress at the hands of the Talooqdar, he goes at once to the minister with his wrongs, and there obtains redress, if he is in a condition to give a good bribe; if he comes empty handed his grievances are declared to be without foundation, and he is recommended to return as speedily as he can, to make his peace with the Naib, lest worse should befall him: such are the relations the Naib and Zemindars bear to each other, to the Talooqdar and Government. The Sur bastu cowl, as it is called, on which tenure Zemindars farm the revenue, is more or less comprehensive, and of greater or less duration according to circumstances. In the Elgundel Sircar not only is the land revenue farmed to the Dessaee or Surdeshmook as he is called, but the Sahyer and every other branch. This has arisen from the trouble the Government had, some sixty years ago, with a rebellious Zemindar of the name of Cona Reddy, who, taking advantage of the unhealthiness and natural strength of the country, set the authorities at defiance; he was at last put down but his successors benefited by his resistance and obtained the collection of the entire revenue; but Zemindars are often excluded from collecting the Sahyer, that branch of revenue being left to the Talooqdar who appoints an Officer for the express purpose of collecting it. The Ijaru cowl differs in no respect from the Sur bastu, save that in this case the farmer of the revenue is a Patell—an Ijaru cowl, it is true, may be granted to any individual who may wish to re-people a deserted village by repairing a ruined tank but, generally speaking, there is no other real difference. Such independent Patells exist about Maiduck and this kind of lease is common there, elsewhere, Patells enjoying the full rights and immunities of their office, are seldom met with. There are, it is true, persons who call themselves so in most villages, but they are merely head Coonbees, with little authority, save in caste disputes, and with consequence only in as far as it is conceded by their brethren, who accord to them precedence at feasts and processions. At Maiduck on the other hand the Patell is a real functionary, settling direct with Government, and in the enjoyment of considerable emoluments in virtue of his office—four beegahs per cent. of beegahs in the Poonass, as many in the Rubbee, four per cent. of the rice rain crop, and two per cent. of the rice cultivated in the dry weather.

These two leases Sur bastu and Ijaru are granted commonly for a term of nine years: but this is by no means constant when the village falls into the hands of the Government agent, consequent on the Zemindars or Patells failing to make good their engagements, or to accede to new terms on the expiration of a lease: the revenue of such a village is collected by the Government authority, and paid direct into the treasury, with the deduction however of the Zemindars acknowledged dues. Setting up Zemindaries to auction is never practised in the Nizam's country, although the right of Government to resume lands and confiscate the claims of refractory or bankrupt Zemindars, is insisted on, and sometimes, though rarely, is put in execution; the truth is that the local authorities are too weak to resort to such an extreme measure. The delinquent, however guilty, commands the sympathy of all his brother Zemindars, who regard him as a martyr and make common cause with him, in so much that in the case of his being ejected they will furnish him with means of getting back his rights, or setting the local authorities at defiance. A bribe to the minister at Hydrabad or some of his underlings is the shortest and most effectual means to this end, but other measures less direct and more unscrupulous are also employed to effect it. Two examples which were reported to me will illustrate this. A few years ago the Zemindar in the immediate vicinity of Hunnumconda, the Kusbah of the Warungul Sircar, had become deeply indebted to Government, and had evinced a turbulent and rebellious spirit; certain of his villages by way of punishment were taken from him, and given to a respectable Coonbee of the name of Rugonah, who stood deservedly high in the estimation of the Government Officer. This unfortunate man had scarcely been a year in possession, when he was found inhumanly murdered in his own house. His body was mutilated with his nose and ears cut off, and carried away, it was thought as trophies. The actual murderers were discovered and hanged, they were low caste men, who could have had no personal animosity towards their victim, but there was not a Zemindar in the Sircar who was not by the general voice suspected to have been privy to the crime. His fate excited universal sympathy among the ryots, by whom he was much beloved and respected, and who still speak of events as occurring so many years before or after the slaughter of Rugonah.

In the Pergunnah of Anantaghirri, in the Kummum Sircar, where it borders on the Masulipatam collectorate, some sixteen or eighteen years ago, there was a Zemindar, a Yelmah Deshmookh, who, on openly setting the Government at defiance, was stripped of his possessions, which was given to a relation of his own,—this relation he caused to be murdered, and after leading a lawless life for some years, during which time he made predatory incursions into the Company's territory, and beat off a party of the contingent, who were sent in pursuit of him; this rebel, robber, and murderer by means of a bribe to Chundoo Lall, made his peace with the Government at Hydrabad, received back all his possessions and rights, and died a few years ago in full enjoyment of them. After such examples as these, it is not to be wondered at, that the resumption of lands by the Government should be rare, and that such fatal gifts should be little sought for or coveted, trouble and perplexity with loss of revenue being the bitter fruits Government gather, while almost certain destruction awaits the intruder.

There is yet another functionary with whom the Government Officer in collecting the revenue comes in contact, called Talooqdar, not of course to be confounded with the great man who remains at Hydrabad—of the same designation—the position and duties of these Talooqdars are not very well defined, they are met with chiefly in the Kummummett Sircar, and were probably placed in the room of refractory Zemindars removed for their misdeeds at some period when the Government was stronger than it now is. The Zemindars still claim their rights on the Talooqdar's villages—but cannot displace them without the concurrence of Government, or levy puttees on their ryots, without their consent—the Talooqdars on the other hand are not allowed to grant written agreements as to leases, &c. of any kind without the permission of the Naib, or one of his subordinates, but they can compel their villagers to furnish them with wood and beegarries, in their journeys. The office of Dorwa was explained in my former report, all the better castes may be Talooqdars and Dorwas, Brahmins, Yelmahs, Kummawars, &c. Some villages in Kummum have a Cutwall, a Mahomedan, at their head, whose office is similar to the Havildars. He is removeable at pleasure. The village system, the allowances to the Baruh Balowteh, and the different cowls on which land is rented to the ryots, have been mentioned in my first report. There

is a tenure however which I have neglected to mention, called Paypal, in which the cultivator, in consideration of the seed lent him and the use of bullocks for his plough, gives up one-half of the share of the produce left him by Government to his creditor, but this tenure is in use only among the most indigent, and chiefly among emigrants from other Sircars who are reduced to great poverty. Sometime previous to the fall of the rains in June the Coonbees are solicited by the Havildar or Patell to come forward and make their arrangements for the ensuing season, that is for the Poonass, Abee, and Rubbee crops,—the agreements for the Tubee crop of rice and for another crop called Maghee, which is confined to a few pulses, sown after the rice is reaped, are made at the Dusserah. There is much chaffering and coaxing on the part of the Government officials, and many just recriminations and complaints on the part of the Ryots, with endless lying and falsehood on both sides. The former talk of a decreasing revenue, and of what the village used to yield, the latter urge they are ruined men —they have been cheated by the Havildar, defrauded by the Putwarree. The village carpenter will not make them ploughs,—they have no money to purchase seed, or instruments. The Panchaugum (the almanack) holds out no good prospects, &c. Bargains however are at last struck and the Pawn Suparree handed round; the ryots next care is to get an advance from the Bunnyah, and if he is known to be an industrious man, he effects a loan at two per cent. a month, getting the Putwarree to be his security, but if he is less known or more easily duped, he obtains a loan on terms much less favourable from the Shylock whom he sues: not only is the usual interest demanded, but he is required to give the produce that remains on his hands after harvest to the Bunnyah at a price lower than the bazar rate.

Advances are made to the Coonbees by the Government but cautiously, and on terms somewhat higher than are exacted by the Bunnyah. When the Coonbee has lost his ploughing cattle an advance often rupees is given for the purchase of a pair of buffaloes, and double that sum for bullocks. This is called Tuccavee, and includes advance for agricultural instruments, &c. If he has no food, or the means of procuring it for himself and his family, Poatgee, an advance of grain is given him, seed too is advanced, and for all such money or food, interest is charged at the rate of

twenty-five per cent., which is payable, together with the principal, as soon as his crop is reaped. If four maunds of grain are given—five are expected in return, if Rupees 4, Rupees 4½ are demanded and so on. Lagore is another kind of advance of two or three rupees for the hire of labourers, to assist him in his work—after the rice has been in the ground about a month and has appeared above water—a portion of the rent called Tuccuddumee is demanded from the ryot, who has recourse to the money lender for assistance—but this instalment, in case of the dry grains, is asked as soon as the seed is in the ground—when the grain is ripe a second instalment is paid called Kurbast, and, before it is allowed to be carted to the corn yard,—the third and last instalment, called Domballah, has to be paid. In levying these instalments a wide door is opened to oppression and exaction by the Government, it is the work of Appraisers called Unchemwallahs. The legitimate appraisers should be a Government servant, the village Putwarree, and an intelligent ryot, but they are often hired servants of the Naib and strangers to the villagers—in which case it is not to be expected that much justice should be meted out to the cultivators—such Appraisers are content with very small wages—four annas a day, expecting higher wages and employment if they satisfy their principal. There is much guess work and many wilful mistakes made by these publicans, and any one who makes a progress through the Nizam's dominions too often sees protests against their proceedings in fields of ripe corn remaining uncut and hastening to destruction by the refusal of the ryots to cut their crops under the unjust conditions proposed to them.

The following table of average seed and produce per beegah, they have to direct them if they choose, but the beegah is so seldom well defined that it is frequently of little use.

Seed.	*Produce.*
Rice 2 Maunds	2 Kundees.
Samah 2 Pylees	10 Maunds.
Moongh 2½ Pylees	5 Maunds.
Bajreeh 2 Pylees	8 to 12 Maunds.
Tillee Sesamum 1 Pylee	5 Maunds.
Kungoonee 1½ Pylees	6 Maunds.
Yellow Jowarree 4 Pylees	12 Maunds to a Kundee.
Toor 4 Pylees	8 to 10 Maun

Seed.	*Produce.*
Koolthee 5 Pylees	8 Maunds.
White Jowarree 4 Pylees	15 Maunds to a Kundee.
Chenna 5 Pylees	6 Maunds.
Wheat 8 Pylees	10 Maunds.
Oord 3 Pylees	6 Maunds.
Black Moongh 1½ Pylees	5 Maunds.
Castor Oil 6 Pylees	8 Maunds.
Indian Corn 8 Pylees	15 Maunds to 1 Kundee.
Kadrow 2 Pylees	15 Maunds.

The mode of settlement with the ryot differs in no respect in Amanee villages, the duty of collecting the revenues of which is vested in the Government Agent, from that adopted in villages under the *Zemindar*. They may perhaps be less subjected to the imposition of puttees, but then again from ignorance or perverseness on the part of the Government Officer they may be more rackrented than those let on the Surbastu tenure.

The other items of revenue are as follows :

I. *The Moturpha* or house rents from villages is collected every three months. Besides the ground allotted to these rent payers for the sites of their houses, a small portion of garden ground called Peereer is granted them rent free, on which they grow cucumbers and other vegetables—if the houses of the village are much crowded together, the Peereer is assigned to them in the precincts.

II. *The Sahyer* is collected by a separate functionary, called the Sahyer Naib under the Suddur Naib, he has got his subordinates at the different chokees, or stations who are constantly on the alert, and who cause much delay and annoyance of every kind to those engaged in traffic ; there are no less than twenty-eight of these chokees in the Nelgoondah Sircar alone, at each there is a Chokedar and a Mootsuddee, who are paid by a small per centage on the sums they collect.

III. *Kullalee.*—The tax on alcoholic liquors, and on shops where these are sold. The Kullalee is sometimes farmed out to the head Kullal, but at others, collected by the Putwarree, from the individual kullals.

IV. *Sewaee*, or *Sevay*, as the Telinghees mispronounce it; under this head come fines of every description, with the exception of the fines of a large amount paid directly to Government by *Zemindars* under the name of Nuzzurana and Shookerana, the first in the case

of a minor for wardship, the second on simple succession and which are usually provided for by puttees on the ryot's taxes on tamarind trees, mangoes and fruit trees in general, also acacia trees, the pods of which are given by the Dungurs to their sheep. Phoolery, or the grazing right, is also included under this head and also a number of other small taxes, some of which shall be enumerated as they illustrate local usages and show considerable ingenuity on the part of the tax gatherers.

Shadee Punjee.—A tax on marriages, or rather on marriage processions.

Janwar Furocht.—The sale of waif and stray animals which is credited to Government.

Bytul Mal.—When property is left without heirs, there is much injustice and rascality on the part of the Government officials with respect to this item, property is sometimes seized on this account and very little inquiry made for heirs.

Duffun.—A tax on funerals.

Khak Shoee.—A tax on goldsifters, these are a set of men who go about the country, and wash all kinds of dust where goldsmith's shops have been or where they conjecture them to have been.

Boot Purustee.—A fine levied on those who swing with the hook in their backs.

Bundee Suzann.—A fine on pilferers, tresspassers and other petty criminals.

Rozmurru.—A fine paid by servants who engage themselves for a certain period.

Muntra Sawnee pun.—A tax paid by midwives.

Qussaee Mal.—A tax on the venders of meat.

Neelee Mal.—A tax on the manufacture of Indigo.

Taylee Mal—Pan Mal—Tumbako Mal.—Taxes on retailers of oil, pawn, and tobacco.

Beldar and Hulwaee Mal.—Taxes on Beldars and Confectioners.

Koola Charyee.—Fines for caste offences.

Bulta Buzaree.—A fine paid by Bazar thieves.

Mohradee Tohfeyut.—A tax on copper coin.

Gondul and Mundul.—Taxes on musical instruments paid by musicians.

Tij Bazaree.—A tax on hacksters not regular shopkeepers.

Ware karee.—A tax on the daily collection of interest.

Mutchee gooltee.—A tax on fishermen for the privilege of fishing.

There is a tax on Bunnyahs, which however is not classed with the Sewaee taxes, which at first sight would appear to be singularly arbitrary, and oppressive. Bunnyahs are compelled to take a certain quantity of the grain which comes into the hands of Government for rent at a price two or three rupees per Kundee, higher than the bazar rate. But the profits of Bunnyahs are so enormous that they can well afford it, and there would appear to be no other means of reaching them.

Enams.—Enam grounds to temples and mosques pay one-fourth of their rent to Government, and this tax is included in the Sewaee Jumma.

The late minister Chundoo Lall was most liberal in his gifts to all holy men, Mussulmen Faquirs, Hindoo Gooroos, and religious beggars of all description were alike the objects of his bounty. Had a Franciscan or Dominican Friar appealed to his bounty, Christian as he was, he would have been sent away rejoicing, but the language of the first James of Scotland, who said of one of his predecessors that he proved a sore saint to the crown, was most applicable to him, and perhaps faulty as his administration was, this lavish misappropriation of the Government revenue committed to his charge was its deepest stain, village on village under the name of Agrari he gave over to Brahmins who on the payment of a small quit rent, or perhaps no rent at all, enjoyed the whole profits. Some of the most populous and richest villages were given away in this manner, to the great loss of the state finances.

Aimulwarrah, a large village in the Elgundel Sircar, is an example of this. Muntini, another large village in the Ramgheer Sircar is occupied chiefly by Brahmins, and the tenure is somewhat different from the Agrari villages in general, the lands are let and the rents collected by Government Officers, but the rents are at a much lower rate than those exacted from other villages.

These Agrari villages are sometimes misnamed Brahmin jagheers, both by Mahomedans and Hindoos. Jagheers—Jagheer lands are given

avowedly for the support of troops, or for personal service, but they are virtually Enam lands. The Jagheerdar remains usually in the city of Hydrabad, the care of collecting the rents being left to a deputy; these lands are constantly being resumed by Government for which there are always sufficient grounds in the non-fulfilment on the part of the military Jagheerdar of the conditions of the Government, a few ragged Sebundees being all the troops he has to show. The Zemindars claim roosums on these jagheer lands, and the Cazee is supposed to administer justice to the ryots, but when the Jagheerdar is strong enough the claims are evaded, and the judicial interference dispensed with.

Bel Muktah.—There is yet another tenure called the Bel Muktah, when an individual has a village granted to him for a certain number of years, at a low quit rent: this is a favorite tenure, and some of the villages let on it, are in a very flourishing condition, for reasons that are sufficiently obvious. Some Deshpundyahs are willing to relinquish their two and a half per centage on the revenue in lieu of a village, on the Bel Muktah cowl: among those who have done this, is a Mussulman Deshpundyah, who holds the village of Condapillay in the Ramgheer Sircar, whose Brahmin ancestor was converted to Mahomedanism during Aurungzeebe's rage for proselityzing, more may have been converted, but he remains the only one who has adhered to the new faith.

Town duties are collected in Kusbahs, and the amount divided among the neighbouring Zemindars: they are not a very productive tax.

Administration of Justice and Police.

There is probably no department in the Nizam's state where there are such deviations from all established notions of equity and good Government, as in the administration of justice, and yet it may be doubted if on the whole the subjects of the Nizam look on the perversion as a very great grievance, for it has one recommendation—it is speedy and summary. There is a Cazee in every Sircar for criminal cases, frequently a Moollah for civil cases, and there is another officer called a Neriki, whose duties are very similar to those of the Roman Aedile, consisting as they do in seeing that weights and measures are correct, striking averages in the prices of grains, and looking after mosques and public buildings. The first and last of these functionaries are Munsubdars, paid by the state—the one receiving

a monthly salary of Seventy rupees a month, the Usufruct of one or more villages, with fines on marriages, right and left handed of Mahomedans. The other receives no salary, but has a village or two.

The Moollah where he exists, has a monthly stipend of some seventy rupees, but is rather an Assessor of the Cazee's than an independent officer. It might be supposed that men in such receipts, and two of them hereditary Officers would exercise their functions with some degree of independence, but in truth it is not so, they are the veriest thralls of the Naib or his principal, with as little real independence as a Sebundee on three rupees a month, and it could not well be otherwise, as no cause can be brought before the Cazee without the Naib's consent, and no decree put in execution, unless it suits him to do so. Nay more—the Naib may, without the least apprehension of the consequences, give judgment in every criminal and civil case. As to the Neriki, he is a mere cypher. A Committee of Bunnyahs in the interest of the Naib settle the average prices of grain. There are few mosques to look after, and these he neglects, and as to false weights and measures, nothing rejoices a Naib more, than the detection of a Bunnyah or other trader, who practises such frauds. A good round sum in the shape of a bribe, or fine which more frequently finds its way into his pocket than into the Coffers of the state, is sure to reward him for his judgment. The Neriki is often found a stupid, sensual, besotted Mahomedan lout. The Cazee however affects some knowledge of the Mahomedan law, and of the works of the commentators, and his head is muddled with distinctions without differences, ingenious sophistry, and subtle casuistry, which he finds written by these great Law-Doctors, all intended to make law easy, but which do little else than bewilder him. If the cause be conducted before the Cazee or Moollah, by a Vakeel, a fee is paid to the pleader, who is usually a Brahmin, by the successful party—but most frequently the litigants are their own lawyers. The Cazee's establishment consists of a Persian Moonshee, and a Telinghee Mootsuddee, with four peons all paid by Government. By the Mahomedan law wilful murder of which there are several varieties, is punished by death, but punishments of that severe nature are very rarely put in execution. The Cazee may condemn to death, but before it can be inflicted there must be a reference to Hydrabad: if the convict can bribe the authorities he gets off with imprisonment for a longer or shorter period, and if he be a very poor man and any kind of ex-

cuse can be devised for the criminal act, the sentence is commuted to imprisonment in irons for life. Chundoo Lall was particularly averse to the infliction of this extreme penalty, and during his ministry the most atrocious murderers escaped with fine and imprisonment. Hanging is the usual mode of execution: high-way robbery with violence is expiated by imprisonment in irons for eight or ten years, and thefts with imprisonment for a shorter period. Coining is seldom practised, but passing bad rupees, coined in the city of Hydrabad, is sometimes met with the punishment is also imprisonment. The Mahomedan punishment for rape is sometimes stoning the ravisher to death, but this crime is often compromised by a fine. Wilful fire raising; child stealing and forgery are punished by incarceration: whipping by a leather strap called the Dourra, of which there are two sorts, is awarded by the Naib for such offences as giving abuse, raising disturbances in the bazar, &c. But the infliction of no punishment is so dear to the heart of the Naib as fining—in truth there are very few offences that may not be expiated by a good fine. Bunnyahs are fined for secreting their grain in years of scarcity in order to enhance its price; this is a very common offence, and, when the dry grains are hid, may be done without much risk of loss, it is one too well worthy of punishment in a country where the communication is attended with great expense and difficulty, which prevent the price of such a necessary of life being regulated by a free competition. Fines are imposed for many petty offences and are appropriated by an unprincipled Naib to his own use. A Naib of this character is continually on the look out for paying offenders, and he has meet instruments of espionage in his peons and Sebundees who ferret out such petty delinquents, and bring many false accusations when they think they can tend to their master's profit. All prisoners are allowed a seer of grain a day and a pice for salt and tobacco—they work for the Naib during the day and are locked up at night. All disputes that in any way, however remotely, affect the Government are determined by the Naib or his subordinates, but, when they merely involve the rights of individuals, an appeal to a headman, or to a Punchayet, is allowed. Each class has a headman of their own. The Bunnyahs, Belgewars and other shopkeepers have a chief whom they call Manar—the Coonbees have their Pedda Capoowar to whom they give the title of Patell. The Dungurs their Pedda Gwallaro, and so on down to the lowest castes. To this office are attached no acknowledged or regular fees but a certain abatement of rent is granted to those who hold it,—it

is hereditary—but if the official be notoriously corrupt, or impenetrably dull—he is quietly shelved, and another referee is selected; certain immunities however remaining to the hereditary possessor. Many disputes are determined by these without further ado—but an appeal from this decision to a Punchayet is permitted. Each party naming two members—the surpunch ought properly to be chosen by the members—but if the subject matter of dispute be of importance, Government interferes and appoints the President. In mere caste and family differences the legitimate course is adhered to. The decision of a Punchayet is held to be final and a Razeenamah is granted if required. Boundary disputes involving the right of Phoollery or grazing, claims on toddy trees, &c., are settled by Government, but petty bickerings about village boundaries, such as Dandie Dinmont had with his neighbours, are settled by the villagers themselves. The Dhers on both sides are consulted and appealed to, their claim to carcases of animals who have died from disease being supposed to constitute them good evidence.

If the Dhers cannot determine the matter, a sacrifice is made to a Sakti, some live animal from a buffaloe to a fowl being offered. After this the party have a drinking bout, and on the following morning, the head Dher fills a basket with images of the avenging deities, well sprinkled with turmeric and booly powder—with this basket on his head he marches to the boundary where he deposits it, invoking the curses of the gods on those who transgress boundaries.

The Police may be classed under two heads, the Government and the local, the first is nominally under the Cutwal of the Kusbah who receives a monthly pay of Rs. 30 or Rs. 40, but is virtually under the Naib. The Peons get Rs. 3 a month—a rabble rout: they are indifferently armed and clad and not famed for their efficiency.

The local Police is under the Zemindars and is composed of men born in slavery called Kitmutgars, and of another class, called Khussahs, but who are not bondmen. They are both clothed, fed and supplied with such indifferent arms as they have at the expense of the Zemindar. They receive no fixed pay—but quartered as they often are on the villagers, they come in for certain perquisites of grain and clothing which serve in lieu of it. There is besides the village watchman, called Talarees, who exercise the functions of policemen within the limits of their village. For all robberies and thefts occurring in his domain, the Zemindar is held responsible.

He is required to pursue the thieves and bring them to the Naib for committal, and in case of his being unable to recover the stolen property he is obliged to reimburse the plundered party, which he does by levying a puttee on the village in the neighbourhood of which the crime was perpetrated.

There is abundant evidence to show that the Police of the country was at one time in the hands of Munnewars, and of a chief called Surmunnewar, the former receiving the usufruct of one or more villages in a pergunnah for police purposes, the latter one per cent. on the revenue of several Sircars. In the Havalee pergunnah of Maiduck there are still Munnewars, but their function is limited now to making good losses, and there is a Surmunnewar in the wild districts of the Warungul Sircar called the Boputtee, who claims Munnewar rights over it, and several of the neighbouring Sircars. These rights are said to have been originally one per cent. on the revenue, but both his occupation and his emoluments are gone. Until lately and there is no saying how soon he may resume his old habits, he was a thief and an outlaw, hiding himself among the Koewars, and descending to the plains, only, for predatory purposes. In the hands of such a Vidocq it would not be very safe to intrust the guardianship of property. The Mahomedans would appear to have been at one time inclined to imitate this old Hindu system of police, and to have appointed officers called Mookassadars with the same rights and duties as Munnewars; few of these now exist, but there is a Mokassadar in the exercise of Police duties on the Masulipatam and Hydrabad road.

Manufactures and Commerce.

Coarse cotton cloth for women's sarees and breast cloths, and for men's clothing, is manufactured at every large village throughout the country. Finer cotton cloths, with coloured or embroidered borders, are prepared at the different Kusbahs, or in their immediate neighbourhood: they are dyed red with chelwar or madder, blue with coarse indigo, yellow with turmeric, green with turmeric and indigo, and a dirty yellow with the bark of the mango tree, their being so dyed increases their cost by 8 annas to a rupee; coarse chintzes are stamped at Mulwarrah and Kummum, and a few other large towns: two colours are only used, the black with sulphate of iron, to bring out the colour, and red from chelwar and madder with alum as a mordant.

Sarees chiefly children's, roomals, &c., are thus stamped. Cotton rosaees are sewed at Aimulwarrah, sarees are embroidered by tailors throughout the country.

Raw silk is imported from Madras and manufactured into sarees and women's breast cloths at Mutwarrah, Warungul, Maytpilly and Aimulwarrah, in Elgundel, at Maiduck and other Kusbabs. This manufacture is entirely for home use, and no great skill or taste is displayed by the weavers, the silk pieces are of a quality inferior to those sold at the same price in the Hydrabad bazar, and were it not for the transit duties, the manufacture would become extinct, the silk cloths are dyed red with the lac dye and yellow with turmeric; no other dyes are used: tusser or jungle silk the produce of a species of saturnia is made into sarees, punchees, and scarfs, at several towns of the Sircar of Warungul. But the chief seat of the tusser manufacture is the town of Mahdapore, on the right bank of the Godavery in the Ramgheer Sircar where the moth that yields it is carefully reared, and from whence raw tusser silk is sent to other parts to be woven into cloth. The insect in its grub state is first fed on the tender leaves of the Careya sphærica, and, when more grown, on the leaves of the Pentaptera tomentosa; much watching and attention are bestowed in rearing the animal, subject as it is to destruction from birds, insects, and squirrels. The tusser cloths produced at Mahdapore are, in durability and fineness, very inferior to the cloths of the same kind manufactured in Bengal, they are dyed the same colour, and with the same materials as the silks, of which they are about one-half the price. At Mahdapore there are seventy to eighty families employed in rearing the insect and in the manufacture of the cloth, which is prepared principally for the Hydrabad market. The woollen and cotton carpetting of Warungul and Mulwarrah was noted in my first report; there are common cotton carpets dyed blue and red, woven at several places chiefly for home consumption, at Mulwarrah, Maiduck, Aimulwarrah, &c., there is no other woollens manufactured with the exception of very coarse cumlees, and numdahs, which are made in every village by the Coorewars and other low castes: their cost is very low, from rupees 1 to eight annas each. Gunny bags are manufactured from sunn. All over Telinganah, the pottery is exceedingly coarse and shapeless with little attempt at decoration: the red gurrah and lota when the clay contains much iron, and dark coloured when the proportion is less are met with from the Manjerah to the eastern frontier, and from the Kistnah to the Godavery. Bricks

and tiles are formed of the same material, the former being used by the masons for the foundations of houses and the repairs of the walls of forts, but the walls of the houses are most commonly of clay, the better conditioned of the inhabitants having them tiled, while the poorer classes content themselves, with roofs of coarse grass or palmyrah leaves : the form of the houses is usually rectangular, but in the Kummum Sircar about Kullore many are round, hexagonal and octagonal. Towards the Godavery, where there is abundance of materials and where the clay is less adhesive, the houses are of wood and bamboo, with wattle and dab, in this locality are also to be met with wells from which water for drinking or food is procured, fenced with wood to prevent the sand falling in much after the manner of the pot-wells already described.

Brass is formed into lotahs, Kattorahs, and other vessels used by the Natives for the preparation and reception of their food, at Paungul, near Nelgoondah, Dwurcondah, Kummum, &c., they are very plainly made up without much carving or ornament of any description: glass for bangles is manufactured at Kummum. Teputy in the Nelgoondah Sircar, at Dwurcondah and at several other places, there are only two kinds produced, green and black: red and blue glass bangles are imported from the Nagpore country. Children's toys are made up at Hunnumcondah and Kummum by the Nuqquash (painters) who also paint pictures of the gods for sale, and make painted fans of the leaves of the palmyrah tree.

Leather for shoes is dyed red with lac at Maiduck : coarse wrapping paper is prepared from old gunny bags which are made from sunn, at all the chief towns of each Sircar, and several of the larger villages : the pulp is sometimes, as at Maiduck, mixed with chopped wool to make the paper stronger. Writing paper is made and sized but it is of a very inferior description, and is consumed entirely in the districts where it is manufactured.

Steel is made at several villages in the Sircar of Elgundel at Ibrahimputnum and Konapore in the Karootta Pergunnah, and at Atmacore and Chintulpet in the Velloorla Talooka : it formerly was prepared at several other places, but the steel furnaces in them are now abandoned. The teepoor, as it is called, the raw material of the steel, is manufactured at Maytpilly a village twelve miles south of the Godavery belonging to Balmooaund from a ferruginous sand procured from gniess by roasting, pounding and washing. The whole process of the manufacture of this steel is detailed with accuracy and

minuteness by Dr. Voysey in the first volume of the Asiatic Society's transactions, and also by Dr. Malcolmson in the Geological Society's transactions of 1839. Both these Gentlemen visited the steel furnaces at Konasamoodrum, in the adjoining district of Neermul, which supply the material from which the Damascus blades are manufactured. The steel manufactured at these villages is very inferior to the Konasamoodrum steel, and does not fetch half its price. Yet the same teepoor is used for both, and the same care is apparently bestowed, in the preparation, the only difference I could detect was that the pure iron, which, along with the teepoor and the bran, is placed in the crucible, is, in the case of the Konasamoodrum steel, prepared from the yellow clay iron ore, found in the laterite at Tatpilly: while at Ibrahimputnum and the other villages, any iron, without reference to the ore from which it is smelted, is used. The exact chemical condition of the metal under the form of steel has as yet evaded scientific investigation which renders it probable that the inferiority of the Ibrahimputnum steel may be attributable to this one neglect. The Mogul, who rents the Konasamoodrum furnaces, would seem to be of this opinion as he holds a strict monopoly over the Tatpilly iron, insomuch that I had some difficulty in procuring a specimen of the metal.

In the steel furnaces five men are employed, the principal workman, who has the care of the crucibles, which he is continually moving about the furnace by means of a long iron rake, and four bellows-men. The daily pay of the chief is two seers of rice, and two annas a day, the others receive half the rice and money; if the steel comes out of the crucible at all blistered or unequal on the surface it is rejected as worthless: there are two kinds of crucibles, the large and the small, each of which contains a lump of steel of from one to two pounds in weight, the cost of the furnace varies from four to six annas for the smaller pieces, and from eight to ten annas for the larger.

The workmen complain that the Hydrabad market is now lost to them their steel being undersold by steel from Europe which is there preferred for the manufacture of arms.

The chief consumption is confined to the country about, where it is used for hatchets, sickles, &c.

At Lingumpilly and another village, both close to Aimulwarrah, barrels for pistols and matchlocks, are prepared: all kinds of old iron, old moat buckets, agricultural instruments, &c. are collected and formed into rods of the thickness of a man's finger, these are then twist-

ed by an instrument, as is shown in Fig. I. of the drawing : three or four of these rods are joined together lengthways, as in Fig. II.; another band of iron, of the same breadth and of the thickness of a third of an inch, is taken and welded to this, both being formed into a band, which is twisted as in Fig. III. and afterwards beaten into a solid cylinder which is bored by a hard steel chisel as shown in Fig. IV. Pistol barrels are made after this manner, but less trouble is bestowed in the manufacture of a coarser kind of matchlocks, the process commencing with simply twisting a band of metal as in Fig. III. Pistol barrels manufactured by the first process are sold for Rs. twenty and upwards, and matchlock barrels so prepared for double that amount, the last made after the simpler manner, are much cheaper. Swords, daggers, bullum heads, are manufactured at Elgundel from the country steel. Scabbards from the wood of the sterculia urens are also made up there.

The internal traffic of the country is inconsiderable : the produce of each Sircar is mostly alike, the mere necessaries of life (and few of the inhabitants aspire to luxuries) being grown or manufactured in all.

The traffic with the Company's country is of greater importance. By the treaty of 1802 between the two governments which is still in force, it is directed that an ad valorem duty of five per cent. be levied on all exports and imports at Hydrabad, and Masulipatam respectively, and at these places only.

From this duty are exempted all mess supplies and Military and Commissariat stores, of every description, which are allowed to pass duty free, under a permit signed by the Collector of Customs. Under this exemption it is supposed that much fraud is perpetrated, carts filled up as store carts and in company with them, but which contain goods liable to impost, are believed frequently to pass the frontier duty free. Some frivolous excuse being given to the Nizam's Officers, such as that the permit has been sent to Hydrabad, or that it is to follow.

There are three main roads that lead into the Hydrabad country from the east and south. The principal road enters the Nizam's country at Sher Mahomedpett near Jogiepett where the Sahyer Officers of both Governments are resident in the Kummum Sircar.

The next road crosses the Kistnah from Paungul to Warapilly in the Devarcondah Sircar, and the third, called the Ellore road, which passes by Paloonchа and Mahadeopore and leads to Nagpore, traverses the Kummum Sircar and skirts the Godavery, till it reach-

es the junction of the Pranheetah, with that river and then proc by Sirpore to Chandah in the Nagpore territory.

The imports into the Nizam's country by these routes are Eu articles of dress and luxury, and China produce, tea, sugar-ca china ware and silk, raw and manufactured. Of country prod there are imports of coarse cotton cloths, scarfs, called punch table linen, towelling, handkerchieves, coloured and stamped Na cloths, salt, cocoanuts, tobacco, (the tobacco grown in this par His Highness' dominions being in no great repute,) candles, p try and cocoanut oil. The exports consist of madder, the dye of bastard saffron mostly from Berar, but some is grown at Maid ganjah, opium, wheat, all the produce of Berar or Malwah, jo ree moong, toor, and ooreed; sesamum, and castor oil seeds, gold silver thread for embroidery, mushroos and kimchobs chiefly f Berar, teak timber, tamarind, lac, assafœtida from Cabool. Bu loes, bullocks, sheep and goats, investments consigned to shopk ers at Hydrabad pay no duty on the frontier, the duty being le at that place in conformity with the terms of the treaty, but du are levied on the frontier by the Sahyer Officers of the different cars on goods imported by individuals who have taken cowl from Nizam's Government at a reduced rate, the difference going to Talooqdar. This is a fertile source of fraud and smuggling, such porters who reside at Hydrabad have agents either at Masulipa or at Madras or both places. The export duties are levied in same manner. It is quite impossible to form even an approxi tive estimate of the value of the imports on account of the nume frauds practised and other causes already stated, the exports b more under the supervision of the Officers of the Nizam's Gov ment were roughly valued a few years ago at five lacs and f thousand Rupees annually; four lacs through and from the K memmett Sircar, one lac through Nelgoondah, and forty th sand through the Paloончa district. Nothing is so vexatious o injurious to the petty traffic of the country as the constant dem often by unaccredited Officers, of some trifling tax, in money or k for a mangoe from each case, a handful of tamarind, from each l dle; a sheaf of straw from each cart, a whole line of carts is thus s ped and much loss of time and spoiling of goods are incurred by demands of the taxer, and the complaints of the taxed. Jagheer Enam villages are especially obnoxious in this respect.

There are many fairs held during the dry season throughout

country, where there is traffic in grain, brass ware, coarse cottons, &c. There is in each Sircar a larger gathering once a year, which attract merchants from Masulipatam, Hydrabad, and Nagpore as at Bhuddrachellum in Paloончha, Amulwarrah in Elgundel, at Maiduck and at Warapilly in the Devarcondah Sircar; there is usually some shrine of celebrity which gives occasion to these assemblages—in addition to the goods found at the smaller fairs—there are cocoanuts, dried fish, silks, &c. that are brought for sale. Bandies are the usual means of conveyance for the western and southern of these districts, but pad bullocks are more frequently employed than carts in Warungul and Kummum. The weights and measures are pretty much the same throughout—and tables of these were given in my first report, there is sometimes a difference in the number of pylees to the udda or rather the consoo—most commonly it is four, but at Somtamoonyum in the Warungul Sircar it is as high as six pylees to a consoo.

The Halee Sicca Rupee is the current coin—but it is impossible to exclude Rupees of an inferior value from passing in the districts near Hydrabad, and the Company's Rupee passes current in the eastern Pergunnahs of Kummemmett—there are two or three kinds of copper pice. I found at Mahdeopore old Madras copper coin passing for pice. In the foregoing pages no attempt has been made to conceal the vices and short coinings of the Nizam's rule which, like every other Mahomedan Government that has under its sway a population chiefly of a different creed, bore at the very moment of its institution the fruitful seeds of decay. The polity of the Mussulman's scarce bears transplantation from the desert, even when its subjects have adopted the faith of the Prophet; much less will it bear engrafting on the institutions of a foreign people of a different and hostile creed. The appropriate type is that Pagod thing of sabre sway with front of brass and feet of clay which the Assyrian King saw in his dream. In fact, for Mussulman Conquerors, there are but two courses to pursue; either to act in strict conformity with the precepts of the Koran and utterly root out and destroy the subjected infidel, or in obedience to the better dictates of humanity and even of prudence to spare the inhabitants of the subdued country, and overlay their institutions with as much of the Mahomedan polity as they will bear, thus defacing without absolutely destroying them. We see all this in the country now under our view. The village system the very groundwork of Hindoo society remains, and the Hindoo Deshmookh,

nominally stripped of much of his power is transformed into the Zemindar, but with an hereditary authority and influence that can only be destroyed byh is extirpation, and these are the elements that prevent the whole state of society from being dissolved. The Zemindars, with all their faults, are men of the same country and faith, as the ryots, with common sympathies, and, as the wiser of them discern, with a common interest. The reckless unprincipled Zemindar, who grinds his villagers with unjust extortions, soon finds to his cost that his domain becomes desolate, and that he is ruining himself, to profit a neighbour or a rival. It is very certain that no emigration has lately to any extent taken place from the Nizam's to the Company's territory. Yet along the whole eastern frontier there is every facility for it, no river of any breadth, nor hill of any difficulty separates the one territory from the other, and a kindred people occupy each side of the line of demarkation.

The Telinghee, too, is more migratory than most Hindoos. Telinganah being one of the few Hindoo states that ever was maritime or applied itself to foreign commerce. At the very time the Government at Hydrabad is weak and ricketty the Zemindar has halcyon days. He has power enough to collect his own dues and rents, to bribe a corrupt Government, and set an imbecile one at defiance. The rascality and villainy of this class is the perpetual theme of Talooqdars and their Naibs who hate and fear them. Yet it is very certain that this very apprehension is most salutary and serves to avert injustice and oppression from every class.

In concluding this report an evil may be noticed which weighs far more heavily on the defenceless population than any fiscal oppression, and that is the bands of foreign mercenaries. Arabs and Rohillas, who having their head quarters at Hydrabad, issue forth, like the Tondeurs and Ecocheurs of the middle ages, to plunder and destroy, with murder, rape and robbery in their train. This part of Telinganah has been less subjected to the depredations of these ruffians than other parts of the Nizam's Country, but it has not altogether escaped from their atrocities.

NOTE.—I find I have omitted among the cultivated pulses two species of pisum the common field pea, and another kind called Lakh—both these are grown at Maiduck, and also the Carthamus or bastard saffron. In the table of Imports alum has been omitted and in that of exports wax.

Wages are much the same all over the country and are according to the rates given in my first report.

APPENDIX.

SOME ACCOUNT OF BUSTAR.

Neeamut Oollah Khan Patan, an inhabitant of Bhopal, who, suffering from an abscess, had stayed at Mahadeopoor, in the Sircar of Ramgheer, gives the following account of the country of Bustar. "We to the number of ten individuals including Azad Khan and others, had gone to the country of Bustar, in search of service, by the route of Tuppa Churlah, attached to the Talooka of Shush Mahul, in the Sircar of Ramgheer, under the Nizam's Government. The distance between Tappa Churlah and that part of Bustar is four coss. We reached Bustar in 15 days, but do not remember the names of the villages, and halting places that intervened. At places where we halted, we were only allowed one seer of rice, each man, and six fowls, and in some places five fowls, among our whole party, such being the rajah's order, as we were informed, but we were obliged to dispense with the poultry, for want of ghee, and to content ourselves with rice only. When we reached Bustar, the Rajah Bhopal Deo, received the news of our arrival. Bappoo Raj, and Buchruddy, and the chief of Duntwarrah, all in the rajah's service happened to be present at the time to whom the rajah observed pointing to us, "these are good jawans, entertain them in the service." Accordingly Bappoo Raj treated us with kindness, and fixed the Jemadar's pay at 60 Rupees, the Duffadar's at 15, and the Jawan's at 10 Rupees, some time after we fell ill, on which the rajah ordered us to go to Bappoo Raj, and remain with him, consequently we left Marunkah where the rajah resides, and where we were in attendance, and proceeded towards our destination, reached Bustar, and thence set out for Chintalnad, and Devarcoondah: when we reached a place called Neelbur, within one stage of which was Chintalnad, it being evening, we thought it advisable to light and lodge there for that night. One of our Jawans, being with his family, occupied a separate hut, while he was asleep, four thieves of the tribe of Gond, entered it, and in their attempt to draw off the silver bangles, he had around his arm, awoke him, he immediately grasped his scimitar, and attempted to get up, when one of the thieves struck him on the neck, with a club. The Jawan writhing with pain, wounded his assailant thrice with his sword, and the thieves one and all fled, this accident caused such a stir and noise at the time,

that it instantly drew together the inhabitants of the place, and of its neighbourhood, who kept guard around us during the remainder of the night. In the morning however, they would have us to deliver them up the Jawan that wounded the thief, whom they openly called their man. We of course, refused to do so, and they again raised such a disturbance in consequence, that it is impossible to describe it. They then shut up the road by means of large trees, which they cut for the purpose, throwing them thickly on the Ghaut, road, &c. over which we had to pass, in such a manner as to leave no trace of the road whatever. From this, it became difficult to save our lives, we were obliged to leave our baggage and Tattoos, at the same place, and to throw ourselves in the jungle in progress of our destination; so after experiencing a thousand hardships and difficulties, we reached a place called Mudare, whence by Bhopalputtum, after crossing the river of Indravany, finally arrived at this place.

The account of Bustar is this. Bustar is situated in an open plain and contains nearly one thousand small houses or huts. Near it stands a mud fort, the wall or out work of which is in many places broken down: it is surrounded by a ditch which is rather muddy, has but one wooden gate for egress, or ingress, it is not occupied, nor is there a bridge any where over the ditch, except the one in the direction of the gate, with which it communicates. In like manner there is no wall around the collection of houses, and consequently there are roads on all directions. The inhabitants have no bazars, or bazar men, except three or four individuals of the tribe of Gond, who supply them with rice and other necessaries. They themselves are of the same tribe, and speak the Gond language, which is not intelligible to strangers, their clothes are simply a bit of cloth about one and half cubit long, and seven to eight inches broad, with which they cover their nakedness, and which in Hindostanee is called a Lungotee, but their heads and bodies are invariably left naked. This is the common clothing of both sexes, only the Lungotee of the female is a little larger, than that of the male. Their diet consists chiefly of rice, and dhall of green gram. The name of their Rajah is Bhopal Deo, who is blind and resides at Marunkah, which is situated two coss westward of Bustar, and where Mussulmen merchants from Madras and Nagpore import and deal in coarse cloth, in return for which, they export bullocks, &c. thence. Throughout these villages not a single shop, for ordinary necessaries is to be met

with, and both when a person travels here, (whether it be to seek employment or for the purpose of speculation,) and when he returns hence, he shall not be able to obtain, at a halting place, on the road, more than one seer of rice, and one fowl for himself, which its authorities will duly furnish, and say that the rajah does not permit more. The roads are not broad and open, but so narrow, that two persons cannot walk over them abreast, nor one after another, without difficulty, and inconvenience. The jungles are dismal, and frightful: the trees of teak, and bushes of bamboos, and other large trees, being thickly mixed and closely intertwined, the grass even grows to the height of a man's stature, and numerous streams and rivulets, frequently to be crossed over by the traveller, add not a little to the difficulties on the road; in fine, no one has a sufficient knowledge of these roads, to be able to travel with pleasure and safety, but the inhabitants themselves, who are well acquainted with their intricacies and quite accustomed to them. In their present state, they are not fit for horses, elephants, and other large animals, the inhabitants use small tattoos. A horse of full size was never seen in these parts; wheeled conveyances are very rare; the fields produce corn, green gram, and the grain called codrow.

Duntwarrah lies five stages west of Bustar, there are two streams in it called Sunknee, and Dunknee, at the junction of which stands a temple in which human sacrifices were formerly made, but this abominable practice, is now stopped. There is also a tannah of Nagpore stationed at this place. Chintalnad is the name of a fort seven stages southward, which is in the charge of Bappooraj, who however does not reside in it, living in a place called Devarcoondah which is not far distant. Jeypoor lies sixteen coss east of Bustar, and an amicable correspondence is always kept up between the two powers. In fact there is a standing engagement to the effect, that whatever the rajah (of Bustar) might obtain possession of from other powers, should be divided between them.

Rayapoor is fifteen stages from Bustar, and Nagpore ten stages from Rayapoor, there is a broad main road between the last two places.

Fig. 1.

This figure, which boys draw on their slates at home under the name of the Trojan walls or fair Rosamond's bower, is a potent charm among the Telinghees, the sight of it being esteemed of much efficacy in difficult or tedious labour. It is said that one of the kings in the Mahabarat disposed of his troops after this fashion and set all enemies at defiance when seated in the inmost recess.

Fig. 2.*

This figure, which is engraved on lead, is shut up in a copper box and worn on the arm as a preservative against the assaults of demons, and evil spirits, and the attacks of robbers: but it must be engraved while the sun or moon is under eclipse, with benjamin burning, and mysterious muntrums uttered.

Fig. 3.*

If this figure be engraved on silver, and worn in the turband, the wearer will be treated honestly by all mankind.

Sunnud giving possession of an Agrarhum Village.

This is a Sunnud, granted to Nunadana Pertawadee Byumkurrum Tatachary on the tenth of the increasing moon of the Asweja, in the year of Shulevahu 1628 by permission of his exalted Highness Asoph Jah Bahadur through the intervention of his follower Asheva Rao Jagheerdar of the Pergunnah Hussunabad and Sunkergherree of the Sircar of Kummum, Soubah of Hydrabad. The said Asheva Rao informs his Gooroo, Tathachary that he received full permission from his exalted Highness to grant him an Agrarhum Village with its neighbouring hamlets in the Pergunnah Havalee of the Sircar of Kummum to be held on payment of an annual sum of Rupees 100;

* Drawings not received.

all revenues whether from land, or local taxes to be his property, he therefore makes over the village to him in the name of Budruchullum Ramaswamy with great satisfaction, desiring him to fix his residence in the village, to encourage tillage whether by the ryots belonging to the village, or by ryots from other parts, trusting that it may yield him much profit; he further directs him to dig wells, and tanks, to plant fruit trees, cultivate gardens, and erect temples, to employ himself in devotional exercises and to feed Brahmins, at the same time offering up prayers for the long life and prosperity for himself and his august master.

IV.—*Statistics of the Sircar of Pytun. By* W. H. Bradley, Esq., *Surgeon H. H. the Nizam's Army; on Special Duty.*

The Sircar of Pytun takes the form of an irregular square, averaging twenty-four miles in length and breadth, and comprehends an area of four hundred and forty-six square British miles; thirty-four and a half of which are claimed by Scindia. Its boundaries are Doulutabad and Jaulnah upon the north, Ahmednuggur on the south, Doulutabad upon the west, and Bheer and Jaulnah upon the east.

Area.

Geological Structure.

I am not aware that the Geological features of the Sircar differ in their general bearings from those of Doulutabad; here as there, the same evidences present themselves of the nature of those stupendous secondary instruments the Creator employed, in adapting the earth for the higher forms of organization, transforming the level of an immense ocean bed into plains teeming with life. The period when the rocks of these trap districts were formed, and disposed, in the order we now perceive, occurred, in all probability, in those remote geological epochs, that long preceded the historical ages of the world. Deep waters then covered, what is now occupied with dry land, over whose sedimentary precipitations, molten streams of igneous matter flowed, ejected from fiery caverns beneath their beds; the eruptions subsiding to return again at uncertain intervals: the varying thickness of their deposits marking faithfully the periods of repose, in proportion to the amount of heat transmitted, their structure assumed more or less a crystalline character; the

intensity of this heat would have sufficed to obliterate all traces of organic life, had any existed, but the conjectures are, that these ancient waters presented conditions incompatible with organic life, in being strongly impregnated with red oxide of iron, as well as perhaps being of a very high temperature: as to the period when the whole of these superimposed rocks were upheaved, modern Geologists have assigned an early period of the tertiary epoch, as about the most probable; the inferences drawn from the discoveries of fossil remains in India, have justified the conclusion of Dr. Falconer, and others, that its continent was raised at this time, and that, not by single efforts of subterranean expansion, but from several, with intervening periods of long repose; we have direct evidence in support of this, in the opposite parallel ranges, forming the northern boundary of the Berar valley, where I found upon its summits, at a height upwards of 2,000 feet, above the plains, feeble traces, yet perfectly distinct, of a species of tubular mollusk, in beds of silicious matter, whilst along their bases, shiftings of level of a far more recent period are apparent, in the upheaved beds of fresh water lakes, now some two or three hundred feet above the valley.

The most constantly occurring surface rock is the Ferrugenous clay stone, in its various forms, the whole of which abounds with silicious minerals, by which we are led to surmise the vast quantities of this substance, the ancient seas held in solution, silicates of the hydrated aluminous variety, are the prevailing ones, diffused either in minute particles throughout the rock generally, or occupying vesicular cavities, and fissures, in pseudomorphous and isomorphous masses; it is by no means an unusual circumstance to find crystals of zeolite, quartz, and calcspar, confusedly packed together in the same cavity, the specific forms of whose crystals, do not seem affected by the presence of each other, but may be detected, though blended in one mass.

For nearly two-thirds the way up the mountains, their structure is principally formed of this reddish rock; above them are placed wacken beds, with trap and basalt interposing; calcareous matter is as abundantly disseminated throughout these upper rocks, as the silex is in the lower ones. The apex of all is generally found to be stiff beds of black aluminous soil, deposited in long flat levels, and doubtlessly the alluvial deposits of ancient waters. Towards the lower levels of the Sircar, the substratum is found consisting of

deep alluvial beds, the decomposed portions of the harder rocks which the streams have there deposited; the rocks they lie superposed on, are of a purplish grey colour, partaking of an amygdaloidal, as well as porphyritic character and form the beds of the large rivers and streams. The Sircar may therefore be arranged under three divisions, all possessing properties peculiar to themselves. The first will comprehend the hilly tracts, where we find a strong aluminous black soil capping the summits, or a stony and unproductive surface running along the bases, much broken by nullahs, as well as being rendered further unprofitable, by the constant occurrence of broad rocky ledges, on whose surface, soil, if any, does not extend to a greater depth than an inch or two. The second takes in the middle portions of the district, which are undulating, and much intersected by water courses; here, insulated patches of black soil occasionally occur, generally found resting on calcareous beds or soft wacke with imbedded globular. Basalt; being boggy and unproductive, or fertile, according to the nature of the substratum: the soils are very varying in quality; sometimes rich and marly, and at others kunkery and light, so that they are hardly worth the trouble of cultivating.

Divisions.

Lastly the tracts along the margin of the river Gunda, and Godavery, where the alluvial deposits washed down from the higher lands, form beds of great depth and fertility. The silicious clay and decomposed ferruginous clay stone rocks produce a very rich soil, possessing a degree of compactness, which whilst not being too stiff in its nature, is devoid of those yawning clefts and fissures, so common in soils where this character is an excess. It is indeed a soil equally adapted for rubbee, as khureef crops, and also offering excellent localities for irrigation. On the high banks of the Godavery, east of the city of Pytun, are valuable, yellow clay beds, the sources from whence they are derived being the destroyed felspar of the trap rocks.

Aspect.

The leading features of the province, are plains swelling out into gentle undulations, and sloping very considerably from a higher barrier of mountains on its northern confines, towards the basin of the Godavery skirting the southern limits; these plains are remarkably denuded of trees, which are only to be seen of any size in scattered clumps, noting sites of villages, but

the size and beauty they often are observed attaining to, is sufficient proof, that their absence is not to be assigned to any fault of soil. Innumerable mountain-fed streams cover the surface, distributing moisture to every portion of the Sircar. Besides these mountain streams, three large rivers flow through a portion of the district, namely, the Sewnee, Gunda and Godavery, into which latter river, all ultimately are disembogued.

From the general aspect of the Sircar, very opposite conclusions of its fertility would be drawn, if viewed either at the cold or hot seasons, all superficial moisture disappearing in the hot weather from the generally emissive nature of the soils, its treeless condition, as well as ready drainage, the sloping plains present; yet the subsoils are not altogether without moisture, formed as they are of wacken beds, and degradation of sundry trap rocks: in their absorbent character, a large reservoir of moisture still exists, which, rising in vapour at the sultry period, tempers the heated atmosphere by cool nights, for a long time into the hot weather.

Mountains.

The chain of mountains to the northward, after skirting the Sircar for six miles in a direction running east and west, suddenly turns towards the south-east, and continues this course for the distance of 16 miles, when it passes the boundary line. The name the first part of the chain is known by, is that of the Sittarah hills, the principal part of which stands within the boundary line of the adjoining Sircar of Doulutabad; a small portion at its eastern end only jutting out into Pytun; here the chain inflects, and changes its direction southward, assuming the name of the Mahadeo hills. The height of the Sittarah hills has been trigonometrically ascertained to be 667 feet above the plains of Aurungabad, which gives a general height of 1,767 feet above the sea, the Mahadeo portion at its highest point does not exceed 1,687* feet above the sea; the broadest part of the chain is at the Paroondee Ghats, where it measures four miles across; the narrowest parts do not exceed one mile. The general form the hills present are long flat levels with hammocks and conical eminences, having flattened summits, through the sides of the mountains, horizontally inclined lines are seen, of a darker colour than the rest of the rock, and often observed projecting in terraces or ledges; these are the basaltic rocks whose powers of resisting the effects of weather, are greater than the softer Amygdaloid or

* As shown by the Aneroid Barometer.

wacken beds, they are seen reposing in; from beneath these darker rocks, slopes of abrupt inclination extend out into the plains, having the southern of a greater angle, than the northern one, and for the same reason, less sprinkled with vegetation. The trees found upon the flanks and levels of the table land are all of a dwarfish appearance; the black aluminous soils there prevailing, being unfavorable for their vigorous growth, probably occasioned by the great contraction aluminous soils undergo on exposure to heat, and which may injure the roots by pressure, as well as excluding air. The trees principally observed were semicarpus, boswellia, melia, grislea, pavetta, bauhinia, cassia, capparis, xymenia, flacourtia, zyzyphus, clematis, several varieties of mimosœ, grewia, prosopis, &c., at intervals of the chain, diverging ridges occur, including gorges, and secluded dells of much beauty, the luxuriant nature of whose vegetation, is in striking contrast with the arid looking sides of the adjoining mountains; along their bottoms is usually seen a stream of limpid water, that oozes from the foot of the mountains; the highest points at which they commence to flow is about 1,500 feet above the level of the sea, and are generally seen trickling from seems and fissures in wacken strata, the chain running in a direction nearly perpendicular to the inclination of their dip, which appears slightly to be to the eastward of north. These streamlets pass on and mingle their waters, to form large rivulets, that aid in no small degree the general tribute to the Godavery; or sinking gradually into the porous beds forming the subsoil of the Sircar, occasion abundant subterranean reservoirs of moisture.

Godavery.

The rivers passing through the province are the Godavery; Sewnee; and Gunda. The Godavery* is the grand recipient, and skirts the southern boundary in a flexuous course from west to east, for the space of 25 miles; entering the boundary at the confluence of the Sewnee river, it receives many large sized affluents in its progress, the chief being the Sewnee, Gunda, and a large stream formed by the confluence of the Yurr and Wurra, with various streamlets draining the country north and south of its course. The bed of the channel through which the river flows, is generally seen to be formed of sheets and ledges of the red Porphyritic clay stone, the breadth varying considerably, but at Pytun which may be taken as the average, it measures above 900 yards

* Called by the Natives Gungabace.

from bank to bank; the debris of rocks and gravel brought down by the monsoon torrents, strew the centre of the channel, whilst heaped along its margins, are deep beds of finer depositions, left there by the silt charged waters; the courser debris are fragments of basalt, clay stones, agates, chalcedonies, heliotrope, and zeolites, both fibrous and lamilar: the breaking down of the latter into minute particles, imparting a micacious glitter to the finer sand. The banks are generally abrupt on both sides, though highest along the northern, where they are seen from 20 to 100 feet in height; their formation is principally stratified deposits washed down from the hills and plains above, through whose loosely consolidated materials, deep vertical chasms constantly are occurring, formed by the erosion and obrusion of streams, struggling to unite their waters with the river, and occasion perplexing difficulties to travellers directing their route too closely along its margin. Sections of the banks thus laid bare to view, frequently expose curiously shaped stalagmitic calcareous concretions, whilst at other places, huge masses of indurated breccia have been insulated by the stream and fallen, being masses of sand and gravel, hardened into a natural concrete, by the continued percolation of waters, laden with calcareous matter. The spontaneous vegetation that appears along the banks is confined generally to plants of a prickly nature, as the prosopis, xymenia, and several kinds of baubul, as the ramkanta, differing from others in its straight and close habits of growth: the acacia tomentosum; the acacia farnesiana, emitting a very fragrant odour, and the acacia latronum, also deliciously odoriferous, but more remarkable for its enormous white thorns; with these are sometimes seen the dalbergia arboria, and cassia auriculato; lower in the banks, and close to running water bushes of vitex, oleander, and tamarisk are found.

Sewnee.

The Sewnee river enters the Sircar in latitude 19° 39″ 30′ north, and longitude 75° 12″ east, keeping a south-easterly course for about ten miles, along the western boundary line, falling into the Godavery about half a mile west of Kondkhair: deep sand banks have been thrown up at the point of junction, by the enormous quantity of detrital matter brought down annually by the rains, rendering a passage across them difficult, if not dangerous.

Gunda.

The Gunda enters the Sircar eight miles northward of Saindoorwarrah which rests on

right bank, and after receiving the waters of two or three streams that drain the country towards the Sittarah hills, passes onwards in a meandering course for 18 miles in a southerly direction, through broad alluvial plains, to empty itself into the Godavery, near to Jogeeseevee—various mountain streamlets uniting in their progress towards the basin of the Godavery, form two or three large sized streams, the principal of which are the Yurr and Wurra, descending from the Sittarah hills, and disembogue themselves between Pytun, and the village of Gungalwarree, into the Godavery: a large sized stream without a name, rises below the bases of the hills about Kusnair, and descending southerly in a very winding source, quits the Sircar half a mile north of Barumgaon, and ultimately discharges itself into the Godavery, a mile westward of Nowgaon.

Tanks.

In a province whose natural hydrography offers such facilities for improving its industrial economy, it is very melancholy to see how little it has been taken advantage of. In the whole Circar there exist but three artificial reservoirs of water, the whole of which are in disrepair, and not employed for purposes of irrigation. It was not so formerly, either in the olden times of Hindoo Rajahs, or more recently in the palmy days of the Mahomedans, whose ruined tanks and watercourses, by their number and costly material, sufficiently testify the importance they attached to such undertakings. The sources of irrigation are derived from the mountain streams, whose bunds are dammed up, and their waters diverted over the cultivated lands, by the usual ingenious arrangement of channels.

Watercourse.

Of these mountain streams there are 161 thus made available, 94 in a serviceable condition, and 77 out of order. The entire number of wells, are 1,046: of these 317 are constructed of stone;

Wells.

225 in a serviceable state, and 92 unserviceable. Wells built of bricks amount to 722—of which number there are 478 in working order, and 244 out of repair. The number of wells formed without facing the shaft, are 7, all out of order but one. Upon the road side occasionally are seen handsomely built wells, with steps leading to the water, the works of benevolent individuals, being entirely restricted to the use of way-farers, for whose especial benefit likewise are seen at certain distances upon the great thorough fares, stone water tanks, shaped like the Gungal or large earthern jar of the country, the whole of which are broken.

Agriculture.

Agriculture. There are many circumstances by which to account for the present rude condition of Indian husbandry, and those well acquainted with all its bearings, attribute, and truly too, the major part of its rudeness to the faulty frame work of the Indian social system. Take for instance the non-indulgence of animal diet, as an example, and we perceive what disadvantages the Ryot labors under, deprived as he is, of those benefits resulting from rearing stock, without whose aid, he is not in a position to develop to the fullest extent, the capabilities of the land, nor restore it to an average degree of fertility when exhausted; but far beyond this, is the universal poverty that exists, and apathy of the holders of land; these help to fill up the measure of the Ryot's miseries: however intelligent he may be, he is never in a position to employ his wits to his own benefit, and labouring on for others, his tillage is performed in the careless manner, we so often have to witness.

The principal cultivated lands in the Sircar paying tax to Government, are those brought to perfection either by rain or dews; such as are irrigated, being only about the 24th part. The Zeraet lands yield for the most part, two crops of the coarser grains annually; lands reserved for corn being some times kept fallow, during the khureef. It is not usual to disturb the soil by ploughing, excepting at intervals of some years. The bullock hoe answering every purpose of preparing for seed: one of the objections against ploughing, is, that it would interfere with the compact condition of the sub-soil, wherein the roots of the plant find protection; the Koonbees under usual circumstances, when ploughing is requisite, are never seen entering the soil deeply, this may possibly be hurtful in more ways than by loosening the compact sub-soil, for the basaltic earth brought to the surface would be crude, and have to be exposed for sometime to the influence of the elements, before it yielded its specific virtues. In ploughing, ridges are never formed, it being an object to retain, rather than drain away moisture; the furrows are laid in the same manner as practised in Europe, keeping them as straight as can be managed, turning in a circular manner at the end of each furrow, and returning back alongside, the one just formed; laying off the head lands at the close. The Koonbee yokes his cattle at sunrise, and works till 11 and from 2 till sunset; lands are ploughed up

immediately the crop is carried away, and then left till the time comes round, for preparing them further for sowing: as the hot season closes in, all are again busy preparing land for the early harvest, which is the heaviest: towards October the late harvest is all put in.

Meteorology.

Meteorology. Possessing no data of its climatal variations, I have nothing to offer under this head, but assume the fact, that it differs but little from what has been observed at Aurungabad.

PRODUCTIONS.

Jowarree. *Khureef, or Autumnal Harvest; Corn, Jowarree, or Holcus Saccharatus.*—Of this grain, two varieties are grown, the red and white; the latter is a rubbee crop, and differs from the former in possessing a stalk more abounding in saccharine matter, and in great demand as forage. This grain is the principal produce of the Sircar, as bajree was found to be in Doulutabad; both form the staple diet of the peasantry, but jowarree is considered far less nutritious, as well as more indigestible than bajree: the flour is made into cakes and porridge. It is generally sown alone, though occasionally seen mixed, as the compound husbandry of the season. In the rubbee crop, koosumba is associated with it very often, in the proportion of three furrows, to every fifteen or twenty, about the middle of the monsoon is the usual period for sowing, though the early or lateness of doing this, entirely depends on the fall of rain. The time for reaping occurs about October. It is an exhausting crop, and is never sown twice on the same land.

There are 46,201 beeghas occupied with its cultivation, producing a turn out of 15,777 pullas. Its current price is Rs. 2-2 per pulla. Dear seasons 5 Rs. cheap Rs. 1 As. 10, the straw of the white variety sells for 2 Rs. for a hundred bundles.

Bajree. *Bajree, Holcus Spicatus.*—Very largely cultivated, and well adapted to the soil of the province, being hardy, and capable of thriving on the rubbee soils, close up to the hill side. Its mode of culture is the same as that followed for jowarree, and may be sown alone or mixed with various sorts of pulses, and umbarree; it ripens in four or five months.

23,971 beeghas are sown, yielding 7,223 pullas, current price Rs. 2-4 per pulla, dear seasons Rs. 4 9, cheap Rs. 2-2.

Rice. *Rice, Oryza Sativa.*—The amount grown of this grain is very insignificant, and that only at one village situated in the Pytun Purgunnah called Kusnair. Its quality I understand is of an indifferent description.

Six beeghas alone are employed in the cultivation, yielding 2¼ pullas of paddy, current price in the husk 5 Rs. per pulla, cleaned Rs. 13-8.

Indian Corn. *Mukkai, Zea Mays.*—This is grown in the rains, principally for its unripened succulent grain, which is eaten roasted; the ripened grains are ground into flour, and made into a porridge called umbeel, it requires a rich soil, with plenty of moisture; the seeds are put in about a foot apart, and throw up one stalk, on which two heads are generally borne. It is fit for plucking in its unripe state, in about three months.

Current price Rs. 5 per pulla, cheap seasons Rs. 3, and dear Rs. 7.

Rajgeeree. *Rajgeeree, Amaranthus Polygamus.*—A small grain, sown on slips of garden lands, or by the sides of nullahs, where water is plentiful; the grain when made into flour, and mixed with spices and sugar, forms a cake that is eaten on fast days by the Hindoos, in the same manner that the Catholics eat fish in Lent. The tender leaves make a pleasant tasted spinage. The husk is freed from the seed by rubbing it between the palms of the hands.

Current price Rs. 6 per pulla, cheap seasons Rs. 4-8, and in dear Rs. 10.

Pulses.

Pulses. Tour. *Tour—Cytisus Cajan.*—Sown alone or mixed; it requires a rich free soil, and ripens in six months; when ripe, the plant is pulled up by the roots and the pods detached by being struck against a stone or log, after which oxen tread out the seed; the refuse is greedily devoured by cattle, whilst the stalks serve an economical purpose to the Koonbee, in supplying a material for the large baskets in which he stores his grain. The seed is called dhall, and resembles split peas; when boiled soft into pudding, it is called wurrun. There are 6,995 beeghas sown, yielding 1,891 pullas.

Current price Rs. 3-8 per pulla, cheap season Rs. 1-12, and dear Rs. 6.

Moong. *Moong—Phaseolus Trilobis.*—This pulse comes to maturity in half the time required for Tour, and is sown early on lands intended for rubbee crops. It is grown either mixed or alone, and its management is like that of tour, but as an article of diet, far inferior, 763 beeghas are under cultivation, yielding 195 pullas.

Current price Rs. 4 per pulla, cheap seasons Rs. 2-10, and dear Rs. 5.

Ooreed. *Ooreed—Phaseolus Maximus.*—A grain of inferior description, and given to cattle, sown, as a mixed crop. Current price Rs. 5-4, cheap seasons Rs. 5, and dear Rs. 7.

Kooltee. *Kooltee—Dolichos Biflorans.*—This, with one or two other leguminous plants of the same species, is grown mixed, and affords a good grain for cattle, the tender green pods serve for food.

Current price Rs. 1-8, which is cheap, dear seasons Rs. 4.

Oil Plants.

Oil Plants. Tillee. *Tillee—Sesamum Orientale.*—Sown on head lands and corners of fields, in light free soils; it is a very valuable plant, on account of the seeds yielding a bland oil of fine quality, that keeps sweet for a long period. The Koonbee fries his vegetables in it, and mixes it also with the seeds in cakes.

8 Seers of seed will yield on expression, three seers of oil, the value of which is 6 Annas.

Tillee seeds, current price Rs. 8 per pulla, cheap seasons Rs. 4-4, and dear Rs. 9.

Karleh. *Karleh—Verbesina Sativa.*—This is called the black tillee, and thrives on poorer soils, it is grown alone and requires 4½ months to ripen its seeds. When in flour, the land it is grown on, presents a very rich appearance to the landscape. The plant is drawn up by the roots, and beaten against the ground to detach the seeds, the oil is used for lamps.

4 Seers of grain yield 1 seer of oil on pressure.

Current price Rs. 5 per pulla, cheap seasons Rs. 3, and dear Rs. 6.

Yerendee. *Yerendee—Ricinus Communis.*—Two varieties of this are grown about villages, and takes five months

to ripen the sides; about 4 seers of seeds, will yield 1 seer of oil. It is burnt in lamps and also used medicinally.

Cordage.

Cordage. Sunn.

Sunn—Crotolarea Juncea.—Grown alone on rich lands, but quickly exhausts its virtues: the time for sowing, is when the land has become moistened by the first shower in June, and the crop is ready to cut in October; the plant is steeped in the bed of some stream to loosen its fibres, so that they may be detached from the stalk easily. There are 33 beeghas cultivated, yielding 9 pullas.

Current price 12 Rs. per pulla, cheap seasons 4 Rs., and dear Rs. 15.

Ambarree.

Ambarree—Hibiscus Cannabinus.—Generally seen cultivated in all villages, and as one of the mixed crops of the season. The process of steeping and cleaning the fibre, is similar to that required for Sunn; its fibres are beaten and twisted into ropes, for the use of wells and carts. An agreeable spinage is procured from its young tender green leaves, and the stalks are useful for supporting the tiled roofs.

Rubbee, or Spring Harvest.

Corn.

Corn. Wheat.

Wheat—Triticum Sativum.—This is the chief grain crop of the rubbee harvest; the land it is sown on, is a heavy loamy soil, whose texture and composition are both fitted for the maturity of the plant, being moderately compact, and calcareous. Wheat lands are usually kept fallow during the kureef, or it may be, an early crop of moong is taken, which is no bad preparation to wheat. It is grown alone, or mixed sparingly with koosumba. The variety generally cultivated is the katia, and is sown in the proportion of five seers to the beegha. The land having been prepared after the rains by ploughing and pulverizing the soil, it is hoed to loosen the ground, and clear the weeds, in order that it may tiller freely; to secure its well doing, two or three showers are required after it has formed its stem, after which nothing more is needed, but the night dews to bring it to perfection. It is sown in September or October, and ripens in January. The harvest is gathered in by reaping with the

sickle, and tying up the sheaves in three or four handsful to a bundle. The grain is detached from the husk by cattle, treading it under feet. Wheat lands occupy 1,127 beeghas and yields 5,127 pullas.

Current price Rs. 6-8 per pulla, cheap seasons Rs. 3-12, and dear Rs. 6-13.

Pulse.

Pulse. Chenna.

Chenna—Circer Arietinum.—A rich soil is required for this crop, which is prepared much in the same manner as wheat, after having been occupied by bajree or some pulse crop of the khureef. It ripens in four months, requiring no further moisture to mature the plant, beyond that derived from the dews, 4,739 beeghas are sown, yielding 1,140 pullas.

Current price Rs. 6 per pulla, cheap seasons Rs. 3, and dear Rs. 7-6.

Oil Plants.

Oil Plants. Kuldee.

Kuldee—Carthamus Tinctorius.—Very often drilled in with wheat, and jowarree, and sometimes sown alone. It ripens its seeds in five months, the seed is freed from its husk by beating.

8 Seers will yield about 1¼ seer of oil, the refuse of the mill is given to cattle. The oil is burnt in lamps.

3,018 beeghas, yielded 1,252 pullas.

Current price 4 Rs. per pulla, cheap seasons Rs. 1-12, and dear Rs. 4-5.

Ulsee.

Ulsee—Linum Usitatissimum.—Is a mixed crop, or sometimes sown alone in small stripes on wheat land. Its ligneous fibre is not employed, the seed alone being required, which on expression yields a rich oil. The plant ripens in four months and a half: when ripe the plant is pulled up, and the seeds trodden out by cattle.

4 Seers of seeds will yield on pressure 1 seer of oil, and is generally employed for the commonest purposes. The refuse of the oil mill is given to cattle.

Current price Rs. 4 per pulla, cheap seasons 2 Rs. and dear Rupees 5.

Tobacco.

Tobacco.—Principally grown about the richer lands in Pytun Purgunnah ; there has been a partial failure

of the last year's crop, through great want of rain at the latter part of the year.

448 beeghas returned 102 pullas.

Current price was in consequence very high, Rs. 20, cheap seasons Rs. 10, and dear Rs. 22-8-0.

Sugar.

Sugar—Saccharum Officinarum.—There is very little cane grown in the Sircar, the natural direction of the cultivation being towards grain; though there are not wanting favorable localities for sugar cane.

The extent of land under sugar cultivation is 36 beeghas, and the whole quantity of goor produced was but 50 pullas.

From want of rain, goor was at a high price, rising to Rs. 30 the pulla—during cheap seasons it sells from 12 to 16 Rs.

Prices of Principal Products.

Prices of principal products.

A scanty supply of rain, whilst the rubbee crops were on the ground, caused high prices last year; this was more particularly the case with sugar cane, tobacco, tillee, hemp and wheat.

The current price of goor was Rs. 30 per pulla, whilst the average of six years is but 18 Rs.—Gram was Rs. 6 per pulla, a six years average being Rs. 4—tobacco Rs. 20 per pulla, whilst the average of six years is but a little above Rs. 12, tillee Rs. 8 per pulla, the average price for six years being Rs. 4, hemp Rs. 12 per pulla, a six years average giving Rs. 10—wheat Rs. 6-8 per pulla, the average price of six years being something beyond Rs. 4; it is needless specifying further instances, as a table containing the return of prices of principal products, will be found in the general Appendix.

Domestic Animals.

Domestic Animals.
Bullocks.

Bullocks.—The Koonbees obtain their principal supply of bullocks at the various cattle fairs held within the Sircar, which are Lakagaon, Wahigaon and Peepulwarree; such as will suit their purposes may be purchased from 5 to 25 Rs.; they are small, but hardy and active, and of great docility. Three pair of bullocks keep one plough going, and it is always customary to have the pair fastened to the beam, larger and stronger,

than the leading ones. The breed is peculiar to the Deccan, the chief points consisting in, a rather long head, with straight nose and forehead, horns gradually turning upwards, outwards, and backwards; sometimes crumpled; ears not pendulous; narrow withers, surmounted by a hump; straight back; high haunches, drooping suddenly to the tail; and very fine limbs, with a dewlap more or less developed. The prevailing colors are white, red, dun, and motted; and their average height from 45 to 55 inches. They are never shod. These patient laboring animals are the Koonbees' chief wealth, and receives from them every consideration; at the times they are hard worked, and towards the close of the hot weather, they are helped with oil cakes and the cheaper grains. A bullock if not put to the yoke at too early an age, will with proper care last twelve years, and even longer; but it is seldom found the case, that breeders can afford to keep their steers, till they have reached their proper working strength, and from being too soon at the yoke, are shorter lived, accordingly. Murrain is the disease that principally attacks them, in a great measure arising from deficient nourishment, in dry seasons.

There are 7,681 bullocks employed throughout the Sircar for agricultural purposes.

Cows.

Cows.—The sorry appearance of the cows, is an obvious indication of insufficient pasturage; stinted in sustenance, they have degenerated and become dwarfish in size, their medium height being under 43 inches. They are docile, and tractable, for their usual abode is under the same roof with their master; at sunrise they are driven to graze, in company with the goats and buffaloes, returning late in the afternoon. The quantity of milk they yield is very small, being from half a pint to a pint twice a day, which is all added to the general stock, derived from the milch buffaloes, to be formed into ghee, milk itself being seldom used as an article of diet, though butter-milk itself, is a national luxury. The value of a cow is from 4 to 8 Rs. their number in the Sircar is 6,833 and their calves 3,330.

Buffaloes.

The buffaloes here are not of a fine description, and are the breed peculiar to this part of the Deccan. They are reserved entirely for the dairy. The females go twelve months with young, and give their first calf when four years old; living generally to twenty years, during which period they will bring

forth seven or eight calves ; the quantity of milk they yield, varies from one to two seers, or more daily. Their value ranges from Rs. 7 to Rs. 20.

There are 1,423 milch buffaloes, 93 males, and 659 calves.

Sheep. *Sheep.*—The breed usually seen in the Deccan are without horns, have long pendent ears, great concavity of forehead, short hairy, black fleece, and long slender limbs. The ewe receives the ram when about a year and a half old, and pregnancy lasts for 28 weeks after having lambed five or six times, the ewe begins to decline, but lasts the longer for better pastures. They are sheered twice a year. The average weight of one fleece, weighs about oz. 4 and is only fit for manufacturing into the common country blanket, which is the shepherd's occupation.

The carcase of a well grown sheep weighs about 24 lbs., and when fed with care, is well tasted. Value ranges from 8 to 12 As.

The number of sheep returned were 7,864.

Goats. *Goats.*—The varieties of goats are of two descriptions, the shaggy long legged breed of the country, with pendulous ears; and the erect eared, short legged breed of Guzzerat; these indeed in their mixing together, have formed a third variety, partaking of both kind ; the period of gestation is about 23 weeks, and the females usually produce two and sometimes three kids at a birth. The milch goat occasionally gives lb. ¼ of milk twice a day.

The number in the Sircar are stated to be 4,661, their value individually varying from 8 Annas to 1 Rupee.

The number of horses is confined to a very small amount, belonging to the Government Officers, and wealthier merchants at Pytun. The substitute for the horse is found in the pony, who though generally possessing little symmetry or beauty, is very strong, hardy, and enduring, and capable of undertaking long journies ; occasionally they are seen possessing qualities entitling them to a blood character, in the softness of their skin, and shape of head, and limbs. The predominating colors are bays, chesnuts, greys, roans, and cream color ; the price of a good pony for riding varies from 15 to 24 Rupees whilst an inferior description for carrying packs, may be procured at Rupees 5 and upwards—a tattoo load may be estimated at two maunds and a half.

There are 662 ponies and 106 colts in the Sircar.

Asses. *Asses.*—These useful animals appear to labour under the same degree of neglect, as in western Europe, and are of a poor, undersized description. They are principally owned by grain merchants, droves of them being frequently seen upon the road, transporting grain on their backs. Potmakers and Charcoal burners, likewise employ them in their occupation. A donkey's load is reckoned at 1¼ maunds. His value varies from 7 to 12 Rupees.

There are 347 in the Sircar.

Swine. *Swine.*— These are not present in every village, being excluded wherever Mussulman prejudices prevail. They appear to differ in no essential points from the wild species, having gained nothing by domestication, but a filthy habit of feeding; being the scavengers of the village, instead of the depredators of the fields.

Poultry. *Poultry.*— Fowls are very sparingly reared, and had indeed nearly disappeared in many places about this part of the country three or four years back, in consequence of a succession of bad seasons; the number now are beginning to increase, but is still very small: among the different mixed breeds are seen the kulm, standing 22 inches high, and weighing lbs. 3 more or less, whose value is priced from 1 to 3 Rs. each. There is a common variety with black periosteum, and another with feathers turned the wrong way, like the Friesland breed. Price of full grown fowls is five for one Rupee, or 8 half grown. Eggs are sold at the rate of about 70 or 80 for a Rupee.

The number of fowls returned from the whole Sircar is but 513.

The Sircar is divided into three Purgunnahs, namely, Pytun, Saindoorwarrah and Dhawurwarree.

Pytun Purgunnah.

Pytun Purgunnah. This Purgunnah is a kusbah of 133 villages, of which 5 belong to Scindia, 17 are alienated, and 1 held in Mokassa: the number of deserted villages, whose lands are tilled by those adjoining, amounts to 28, of which 2 are alienated.

Towns and Villages.

Pytun.

Pytun is the capital of the whole Sircar (known as Puttun by the Mahomedans) or often styled Moonghy Pytun. It stands upon the left banks of the Godavery, in a bend of the river, in latitude 19° 33″19′ north, and 75° 26″ 2′ east.

Travelling distance to Bombay 209 miles. To Madras 695 miles. To Hydrabad 307 miles. To Nagpoor 299 miles. To Aurungabad 32 miles. To Jaulnah 44 miles. To Ahmednuggur 61 miles. To Calcutta 976 miles.

Ancient name.

In the sacred writings of the Hindoos, the name of Pratishtan or "the Capital;" Saintpoora or the "City of Blood," Munja Pratishtan, and Brahmapooree. Pratishtan, are all supposed to refer to the modern city of Pytun; and this appears a plausible conjecture, from the confirmation it receives of uniform tradition to that effect; but for any consistent, or credible account of those remote periods, we are left as much in the dark, as we are regarding the heroic ages of the Greeks. Chronology and Geography seldom are seen hand in hand in the narrative, the substance of which is, oftentimes, so outrageously extravagant, that what to reject, or receive as authentic, from the imperfect record, is a puzzling matter; however, of this we are tolerably certain, that the foundations of Pytun were laid in very distant times, and according to the Mackenzie Papers, was the birthplace, and metropolis of the Rajah Salivahan. It is however from strangers to the country, the Greeks, that we derive, the slight information we possess of the earlier periods of India, and in the Periplus of the "Erythrean Sea," we read of a town called Plithana, in the Deccan, which is generally supposed to be Pytun. It is mentioned as one of two distinguished marts, the name by which the other was known being Tagara. Plithana was 20 days march south of Broach, (230 miles) and Tagara a great city, was ten day's journey east of Plithana,* Mr. Elphinstone in a note in his History of India, shows very probably how the error may have arisen, by Ptolemy mistaking Plithana (ΠΛΙΘΑΝΑ,) for Paithana (ΠΑΙΘΑΝΑ,) a circumstance, readily enough imagined, where the difference is so small; to assign the site of Tagara, is however as he observes, a more difficult matter: his opinion, that its situation must be somewhere in the neighbour-

* Elphinstone's History of India, Vol. I. p. 422.

hood of Poonah, meets a remarkable confirmation, in the cave inscription of Junir, Kanari, and Carli mentioning Thakapoor as the ancient name of that locality, and which led Dr. Bird to suppose might be the celebrated city of Tagara, when Kalian was the Maritime Emporium of that part of the country;* to return however to Pytun,† Colonel Wilford informs us that a prince of Malwa, called Munja, and uncle to the famous Rajah Bojah, removed his seat of Government from Oojein, to Sonitpoora upon the Godavery; and according to the appendix of the Agni Purana, it was named Munja-Puttana from him: it received afterwards the name of Sonitpoora, on account of a bloody battle fought there, in which Munja was slain,‡ and his army defeated with great loss. Whether it be therefore the present Moonghy Pytun, is merely a conjecture, but the coincidence of names is sufficiently remarkable to lead to the supposition. In the time of Ptolemy, Pytun was supposed to have been the metropolis of Sri Pulimon, one of the Andhra kings,§ whose name the Greek historian gives as king Siri Polemaios.

The city is pleasantly situated upon rising ground on the banks of the Godavery, and approached through broken gulleys, and hollows: the rock it rests on, is a purple amygdaloid, abounding with silicious minerals, and worthy of note, from the periplus specifying onyx stones, as the article brought from Plithana. We observe little now that distinguishes this once celebrated city, from others of less pretensions; all traces of which have disappeared amidst the religious feuds and political convulsions, that have shaken this part of the Deccan. A mean wall, 20 feet high having nine gateways, surrounds the town, which towards the river. Front rests upon steep banks: at the south-west angle they have a precipitous scarp of nearly 150 feet, and there are seen the ruins of the old fortress, which rose high above the town. The streets within are narrow, and much impeded with rubbish; the greater number of houses are tenantless, and in ruins; whilst those inhabited, have a mean and squalid appearance, particularly the eastern part of the town, where the Weavers reside, the richer portion of the community, such as the Soucars and Merchants, occupy several lofty stone buildings, that rise in a conspicuous manner above the surrounding houses. The common style for the better sort of build-

* Bird's Historical Researches, p. 56-72. † Asiatic Researches, Vol. IX. p. 199.
‡ Ayeen Akberi, Vol. II. p. 55. § Asiatic Researches, Vol. IX. p. 199.

ings is brick and of a very excellent description; but the greater portion of these are deserted, and falling to destruction. Outside the gate leading to Aurungabad, is a suburb called Jainpoora, occupied entirely by Jhains, who gain a livelihood by weaving. The number of occupied houses amounts to 2,126; of these, more than half are of the common description with mud walls, and tiled, or terraced roofs. Brick walled houses, are but a sixth; whilst the mud hovels, with flat or thatched roofs, amount to about a third of the whole.

Population.

From Pytun being a celebrated Thirit, or place of pilgrimage, Brahmins are found a numerous class. These are composed of three sects; the Smaut, who worship Siva, the Wysheman worshipper of Vishnoo; and a very small class called Sakt, or Wamagee; who exclusively confine their adoration to the consorts or energies of the deities. Those who assist in the rites and ceremonies of their five great sacraments, the Bheekzooks, far out-number the Gruhust sect, that concern themselves with secular matters. The bulk of the community are Weavers, amounting to a sixteenth of the population, but their numbers are rapidly diminishing, and have been doing so for many years past; the various classes will be found arranged in a Table in the Appendix.

Census of the City of Pytun.

Hindoos.	2,912 Men,	1,452 Boys,	4,364	8,854
	3,409 Women,	1,081 Girls,	4,460	
Mahomedans.	816 Men,	557 Boys,	1,373	2,718
	914 Women,	431 Girls,	1,345	
			Total..	11,572

Public Buildings.

There are no Public buildings requiring particular notice, nor is there to be found a single record within or without its walls by which its remote antiquity is to be inferred; the sole inscription I could discover, did not go back further than four hundred years, and this was on a marble tablet, in a ruined temple on the south of the town, apparently dedicated to Mahadeo, but now taken possession of by the Mangbhows, and devoted to Krishna.

Amongst the various Hindoo places of worship, the temple of Vejai Pandoorung is the most conspicuous, and is in connection with

the large temple of the Wyshenawas, at Punderpoor, on the banks of the Bema river. Vejai Pandoorung is one of the numerous names by which Vishnoo is distinguished ; and is here represented by a small standing figure of alloyed metal, covered with precious jewels, the value of which some years ago tempted an attack upon the Temple by robbers, who dispossessed his godship of his ornaments, which were, however, ultimately recovered.

The Brahmins connected with the Punderpoor sect of worshippers, have shown a liberal minded and enlightened principle, by adopting the Vernacular Dialect in their writings, that is, using Pracrit, instead of Sanscrit. Pracrit being merely the spoken language in an antiquated form. This sect have had amongst their number many celebrated writers; whilst the Smaut Brahmins affecting to despise the idiom of the day, have contributed little to the literature of their country. The contempt of Hindoo writers for Pracrit is amusingly shown in the Sanscrit Dramas which Mr. Wilson has translated, where the hero and principal characters are indulgingly permitted to speak Sanscrit, but the poor women and subordinate characters, are restricted to the use of Pracrit.

One of the most celebrated of the Mahratta writers was a Brahmin of Pytun, and follower of Vejai Pandoorung : his name was Eknaut; and lived about the middle of the 16th century. The Brahmins of this temple preserve a written history of his life, the particulars of which are as follows. Eknaut was the son of a Brahmin of the place; who becoming an orphan at a very tender age, was left under the protection of his father's parents, he early gave tokens of an intellectual turn of mind, which was turned to advantage by a miraculous voice from the temple, commanding him to proceed to Deoghiri, and there seek instructions from a holy man called Janardhun ; so sedulously did he apply himself to study, that, he obtained the fullest approbation of his preceptor, who to reward his industry, presented him to Duttatria, an Incarnation of Vishnoo, who at once perceived in his own mind, that Eknaut was an Incarnation of Vittul, and intimated to Janardhun the divine nature of his pupil, assuring him at the same time, that mankind were to acquire great happiness by his means. Janardhun gratified with the intelligence, proceeded with his pupil to Sooria Coonda, in order that the ceremony of Anooshtan should be there performed : after which they repaired to Nassuck, Trimbuck, Punchavuttee, where under his preceptor's direc-

tions, Eknaut accomplished the meritorious work of translating a portion of Bhagavut into Pracrit; master and pupil then returned to Deoghiri, and Eknaut was commanded to prepare himself for his destiny, by visiting all the holy places of pilgrimage, and then to make choice of his native town as the site on which all his good works were to be displayed—shortly after his arrival at Pytun; he gave great offence to the whole community of Brahmins, through an infraction of the rules of caste, by persisting to invite Dhairs in common with the Brahmins, to the annual feast on celebrating the ceremony to his parent's meaus. Indignant at contamination, they refused to attend, which in no way annoyed the holy man; who however rather astonished the recusant Brahmins, by exerting his divine power to summon their deceased ancestors in their places, a sight so startling, that, they tremblingly asked forgiveness, and at once confessed him an incarnation of the deity. The next event of his life refers to his benevolent disposition. A leper residing at Benares, horribly afflicted with disease, and getting worse rather than better for the remedies he had employed, after performing Anooshtan, was directed in a dream to proceed to Pytun, and there seek assistance from Eknaut; he was further told that if he could prevail upon the holy Brahmin to grant him one of the two virtues he possessed, he would be immediately restored to health; these virtues were, the faculty by which the knowledge was acquired of translating holy books from a dead into a living tongue, and the degree of benevolence equal to that he possessed, when on one occasion he buried the corpse of an outcast. The narrative goes on to say, that on the Leper preferring these requests, Eknaut, asked one of his own disciples which of the two benefaction should be granted, and was answered, It would be better, because of less importance, granting him his benevolence: but Eknaut smiling replied, no loss will happen by gifts, provided their nature be virtuous; in which case, they return ten-fold increased to the donor; so he immediately conferred both on the supplicant, who left his presence with a clean skin. The next story is preserved as confirmatory of his divine nature—a certain person in a far distant country made an urgent appeal to Vishnoo for an interview, but unavailingly so; and at last was informed by means of a dream, that the deity was absent, serving the holy man Eknaut, at Pytun, under the guise of a servant, called Srikhund; and that if he desired an interview, he must repair thither: he accordingly in compliance with the vision visited Pytun, and somewhat astonished Ek-

naut by disclosing the circumstances of his journey, for it appears Eknaut had no conception of the honor he was enjoying. Srikhund knowing his divine nature had been disclosed to his master, disappeared, but at the earnest entreaty of the holy man he consented to show himself and then finally departed. The stone which Srikhund used in grinding chunam for making the lines upon the forehead, is now shown in the temple, as well as the large water pot, he daily filled from the river. Eknaut's works are highly spoken of, many of which are composed in ridicule of the gross superstitions of the day, and abounding in satire upon idolatry: yet the manner of his death is an abuegation of these principles, for, far advanced in years he departed from life in all the odour of sanctity, by an act consecrated by the very worst description of superstition, drowning himself in the sight of the people in the middle of the Godavery. This event occurred in the year 1521, corresponding to 1598 A. D. A shrine upon the bank, north of the city, commemorates the circumstance, and yearly in the month of March a fair is held there. A substantial Dhurrumsalla is attached to the shrine, and over the eastern gateway are the following inscriptions cut in stone in the Balbood character. Translations of which are as follows :—

No. 1.—Eknaut Swamy being piously disposed, obtained the favor of his Gooroo Janardhun by whose aid he advanced in knowledge, and clothed himself with the attributes of a divinity.

No. 2.—Behold the deity, a Saint transcendent in virtue, who by the nector of Sri-Narrain, obtained the favor of God.

No. 3.—The pure streams of his fame are sufficient to wash out the sins of this kalayoog, and his deep piety is like Ambrosia to human beings: were those, void of wisdom and benevolence, to seek acquaintance with his doctrine, they would attain to perfect beatitude.

No. 4.—Illegible.

No. 5.—As the Deity Srikrishun Brama Charree, otherwise called Srikhundee, absented himself from heaven to serve Eknaut, it is an evidence of his divine nature.

No. 6.—Illegible.

No. 7.—The works that Eknaut performed are translations of the holy books Ramayen, Dushmushkund, and Rookmeenee Swayemwur, a labor meriting rewards.

No. 8.—He also translated the holy book Yakadushkund, held in great estimation by the learned Brahmins of Benares, for which act of piety he obtained the gratitude of men.

No. 9.—For his great piety he is universally known as the emblem of Brohasputtee. Maladies cease by the touch of his foot, and he is beneficent to all.

No. 10.—Illegible.

No. 11.—Those who daily read these praises of Eknaut, would meet with prosperity, and be preserved by the deity Janandhun, who afflicts the wicked.

In an accompanying Appendix will be found a list of the whole of the religious buildings both Hindoos and Mahomedans, none of which are of any note, but the shrine of Moulana Mouza, a Mahomedan saint of great repute, whose good offices are more particularly in request for ventures at Sea.

The Jhains have a temple in the suburbs, containing the twenty-four Tirthenakara, associated with one or two Brahminical deities.

Education.

There are eight Schools for instructing in Mahratta; at which 176 pupils attend, the Schoolmasters receive a monthly stipend of about three Rupees and a half; the number of persons able to read and write, are 933, or very nearly a fourth of the male adult population.

Manufactures.

The chief manufactures of the town consist of woven silk and cotton, fabrics, either alone or mixed. This trade was once in a flourishing condition, but has now dwindled down to a shadow of its former self, and is still further declining. The principal articles imported in 1847 are the following.

Turbands of cotton material finished with a border of gold thread, the number of which were, 18,291 and their declared value Rupees 1,28,835, As. 11.

Dooputtas.—A beautiful article of mixed manufacture the warp being cotton. Elegant flower patterns and devices are wove in it, with gold and silver thread, and coloured silks; their individual value varying from 30 to 1,000 Rupees, 3,042 were exported, their declared value amounting to Rupees 1,00,367, As. 4.

Shaloo.—Cotton cloths with gold thread borders, six and seven cubits long, and two and a half broad; number were 299, and their declared value Rupees 15,393.

Khun.—An article for female dress, of mixed materials, with gold thread bordering, exported 197½, their declared value being Rupees 1,070, As. 1.

Davee Vustur.—An article manufactured from coarse silk materials length about 8 cubits, and breadth about 2 cubits: used by Hindoos on occasions of religious ceremonies; 10 exported, declared value Rupees 136.

Gold and Silver Wire Thread.—6,427 tolas in weight, the declared value being Rupees 8,032, As. 13, Pice 6.

The amount of labour employed in the looms, as nearly as I could ascertain, was as follows.

The number of looms at work were about 700, engaged in the weaving of mixed goods and brocades; the Weavers employed are Hindoos and Mahomedans, in about equal proportions; there being 573 of the latter, to 507 of the former, or 1,080 altogether, the remuneration for a day's work are 4 Annas.

The cloth Weavers bear about the same proportion of Hindoos and Mahomedans being 374 of the former to 363 of the latter. Their daily wages are about 4 Annas.

In connection with the above fabrics, other branches of industry are brought into operation, as the Dyer, and Cleaner, Rashimkhurree: gold and silver thread Spinners, Wulnair: tinsel manufactures, Chupparia: and fine wire drawer, Tannias.

The dyeing employs 34 persons, all Hindoos, with two exceptions, 147 gold and silver thread Spinners, 116 Hindoos, and 31 Mahomedans, 70 Tinsel makers all Hindoos, 162 fine wire drawers, amongst whom are 7 Mahomedans, and loom makers, all Hindoos. Having in a former report upon the City of Aurungabad, entered fully into the occupations of these artificers, there will be no necessity for going further into details concerning them.

The marts at which the manufactured goods find a sale, are Poona, Bombay, Surat, Baroda, Gwalior and Hyderabad.

I shall now proceed to describe the mode by which the preliminary operations of the manufacture of silk goods is performed, and have endeavoured to render the account more explicit by drawings accompanying the report.

The raw silk is imported from Bombay in large hanks at about 12 Rs. the seer, the process commences by placing a hank, of this silk upon the "Rart" or large reel, whose perriphery is nine feet and height three feet. It is provided with a sloping central spindle, the lower end working in a pivot on the ground, whilst the upper part turns within a socket in a piece of wood, projecting from the wall; the workman seated on the ground proceeds to wind off the

silk from the larger to a smaller reel, called the "Pursee," which he accomplishes by fixing one end of the silk to the small reel, and twirling it smartly round in one hand, turns the large wheel in a contrary direction by the other, assisted by his toes.

When the skeins are wound off, the silk is again transferred to bobbins or the "kous," which is made of a peculiar reed, hollow, and about four inches in length; the mode adopted for winding these bobbins is effected by the aid of a small wheel, provided with an endless band passing over a cylinder, in which an iron skewer, or spindle is attached: on this spindle the bobbin is fixed, and the end of the silk being made fast to it from the reel, motion is given to the wheel, which causing the bobbin to revolve, winds off the silk. The thread is now ready for fixing in the winding machine: this is composed of three separate portions. The wheel and endless band. The rack frame; in which the bobbins are placed, and the long cylinder for winding.

The wheel has circumference of twelve feet, and is turned, by the hand, a cotton band passing over the axle, gives motion to the cylinder on which the threads are wound, whilst a series of smaller bands passing round the circumference of the wheel, and over the cylinders, arranged horizontally in the bobbin rack, sets the bobbins in motion.

The rack is formed of a frame work about six feet long, and three feet broad, having two outer longitudinal bars called the "Moondalla," and to inner ones termed the "Chowkala." It is arranged in a sloping direction and supported either by a long bar placed across its front: or fixed between two low posts. The inner bars the "Chowkala" are placed about six inches apart, and contain a series of wooden cylinders armed on either side with projecting iron skewers, or spindles, placed horizontally to each other, and on which the bobbins are fixed, a band from the outer surface of the larger wheel passing over these cylinders, puts them in motion as before observed. The outer bars the "Moondalla" are provided with as many glass rings, or rather portions of broken bangles, as there are spindles, and through them the thread passes, to be wound off upon the winding roller above.

The long winding roller on which the threads eventually are wound, is called the "Dhol," and is made of light frame work a foot and a half in diameter, having twelve or eighteen sides. It is six feet long, and stands five from the ground; the axle on which it

turns has generally one end working in a socket in the wall, whilst the other revolves in a similar manner in a stout wooden post. It is put in motion by a band passing round it, and the axle of the large wheel; the ends of the silk thread wound on the bobbins having been attached, are now gradually unwound by the traction of the revolving bobbins simultaneously set in motion by the same machinery.

The expense of a machine of this kind costs Rupees 6, and for the smaller one for winding bobbins about Rupees 2.

Peepulwarre.—A kusba town situated on the banks of a small mountain stream called the Wurra, six miles north of Pytun, on the Aurungabad road, and held in Jagheer by Rungnath Balkisnu: the face of the surrounding country is undulating with a stiff and loamy soil, of no great depth: portions of land left fallow, are quickly covered with baubul bushes: average value of land to rent, from one Rupee and a half, to one Rupee a beegha.

Houses.—Mud brick walls and terraced or tiled roofs 121, Bunnya shops 2, males 407 and females 341.

Bhosa —A market town, 10 miles north of Pytun, once apparently of large size and in prosperous circumstances, judging by the style of the ruins: at present, it is nothing but a heap of dilapidated buildings, surrounded by mean looking mud walls: within are seen two handsomely built stone temples, dedicated to Mahadeo, and Bhowany, partially destroyed and devoted to secular purposes by Dhairs; the sculpture about them is good. Amongst a heap of ruined sculpture at the entrance of the town, is a handsomely carved figure of a Rhinoceros, which having seen once before in a similar condition at Gandapoor, I am induced to believe they adorned Jhain temples. The Rhinoceros being the sign of Sriyansa, the 11th Tirthanakur, a son of Vishnoo. The shrine of some Mahomedan saint at the entrance of the town, has been constructed apparently with the materials derived from ruins of old temples. The land around the town is of fine quality, but three-fourths of the soils under it, is of a sterile nature, lying close below the hill, where little depth of surface exists. Land is valued from one Rupee and a half, to half a Rupee a beegha.

Houses.—Brick walls, and terraced roof 1. Mud brick walls, and tiled or terraced roofs 77, mud walls and thatched roofs 20, Bunnya shops 5, males 356, females 350.

Uddool Burra.—A thriving town, 22 miles north-east from Pytun, and situated on the banks of a nullah, dry in the hot seasons. It is surrounded by a good wall, and has the air within of a considerable degree of comfort; outside, both upon the east and west, are seen the ruins of ancient Hindoo buildings, that have been destroyed or allowed to fall to decay; the carvings are good in both instances. A handsome temple of Hunnaiman has been lately built at the entrance of the town upon the east, and well endowed by lands for its support.

There is a Mahratta school, at which 25 pupils attend: the pay of the schoolmaster is Rupees 4 a month.

The soil is particularly good and well supplied with water from the hills. Land rents on an average from two Rupees, to a Rupee and half a beegha.

Houses.—Mud brick walls, and tiled, or terraced roofs 87, mud walls and thatched roofs 75, Bunnya shops 16, males 369, females 227.

Sownkhaira.—A town of former note and importance, but at the present day bears the mark of extreme poverty and neglect, about its half ruined walls and buildings. It is pleasantly situated on high ground upon the left bank of the Godavery, 18 miles westward of Pytun. In common with many towns upon this river, it enjoys a reputation amongst good Hindoos, of much sanctity: the remains of many temples, sacred shrines, and muths are to be seen outside its walls, and upon the banks of the river. The foundations of temples are seen upon the north, apparently destroyed by violence, but others to the south, seem falling to decay through sheer neglect; a very beautiful small temple of Mahadeo, and Gunputtee, of a comparatively modern date, are amongst the best of those remaining. The country around is flat and uninteresting, growing principally, wheat, bajree, and jowarree; the land is valued at about a Rupee and a half per beegha.

Brick houses.—One story 5, brick wall and tiled or terraced roofs 42, mud walls and tiled roofs 14, mud walls and thatched roofs 30, Bunnya shops 10, males 302, females 261.

Lohogaon.—Situated 10 miles from Pytun. Houses: mud brick walls, and tiled roofs 66, mud walls and thatched roofs 25, Bunnya shops 2, males 256, females 244.

Saindoorwarra.

The kusbah town of the Purgunnah, and situated 16 miles north-west of Pytun, upon the right bank of the Gunda river. It is a well built town, with a handsome stone Ghaut. The streets within are exceedingly filthy, and swarm with swine. There is a weekly market every Wednesday, and a large fair in December for cloth and grain—all the villages of this Purgunnah are of little note—surrounding country is undulating: land principally occupied with wheat, bajree, and jowarree: renting from one Rupee to two Rupees and a quarter a beegha.

Houses.—Brick with one story 12, mud brick walls, and tiled roofs 161, mud walls, and thatched roofs 33, Bunnya shops 26, males 843, females 353.

Dhawurwarree.

The kusba town of the Purgunnah lies ten miles northward of Pytun, on the banks of a mountain stream upon the high road from Jaulnah to Ahmednuggur. This town as well as the whole of the villages under it, are in a dilapidated condition. The records of the Purgunnah are kept at Nandoor for better security.

Houses.—Mud brick walls, and tiled or terraced roofs 45, mud walls and thatched roofs 61, Bunnya shops 9, males 338, and females 267.

Population.

The census from actual ascertainments obtained, and returned by the Putwarees from each village throughout the Sircar, amounts to 32,015 in which are included the inhabitants of the city of Pytun, alone computed at 11,572. In many portions of the district large tracts of land are lying waste and barren, and consequently uninhabitable; in calculating the ratio of the population to the square mile, so that the relative degree of density may be correctly ascertained, it will be necessary therefore to exclude from the statement the amount of surface so situated, which in this instance amounts to 1,32,970 beeghas, or upwards of 95 square British miles.

The distribution of the population will therefore be 77 inhabitants to the square mile generally, or 101 to the square mile of inhabitable surface.

It must be observed that the above mentioned computation does not comprehend the alienated estates held by Scindeah, equal to about a thirteenth of the whole area, so that when the returns are

procured from these Jagheers, the rate of inhabitants to the mile, will be considerably increased, judging from a general view, which showed them enjoying far more prosperous circumstances than the Khalsa villages around.

Where no register of births, marriages or burials exist, the probable increase or decline of population must rest solely on conjectural grounds. On traversing the district, numerous evidences appeared conclusive, as to some past period, when the numerical strength of the inhabitants had been far greater than at present: out of 152 villages composing the Sircar, there are 34 depopulated; whilst the industry of those unbroken, remain far below their former amount of tillage and manufactures; six villages have been without inhabitants for upwards of one hundred years, and two for twice that period; those remaining unpopulated, date generally from the unquiet times that ushered in the present century, when famine and pestilence, consummated the dire evils, that had previously been inflicted by roving bands of freebooters, the effects of these calamities, remaining to the present day.

The industry of the population is chiefly employed in tillage; manufactures are far too insignificant to interfere with the term agricultural being specially applied to their employment. The silk weaving trade once flourished prosperously at Pytun, but that has long been declining, and throughout the districts no goods are manufactured, but of the coarsest description for home consumption. Throughout India generally, the people are daily becoming more and more agricultural in their habits, the native hand loom having been superseded by the fabrics of Glasgow and Manchester; under these circumstances one of two things naturally ensues, either production exceeds consumption, or lands fall out of cultivation: the remedy against such a contingency is provided for, by conferring on the country the advantages of disposing of its produce, by opening up in every direction good roads, of such a description, that carts may travel in all seasons. At present produce will not pay at the exorbitant cost of taking it to market on the backs of bullocks: the wisdom of the measure now in active operation, of carrying a line of roads throughout His Highness's dominions, will do on a small scale for the country, what railways have effected in America on a more extended one: an improving revenue will speedily repay the outlay of the undertaking, whilst the natives of the country in the increase of agricultural pro-

duce, will be compensated for the loss they have sustained in the decay of their commerce.

An analysis of the population calculated from the number of families was found as follows :

CIRCAR OF PYTUN.	Division of Population.				
	Brahmins.	Rajpoots.	Shoodrahs including Koonbees.	Ate Shoodrahs or Low Castes	Mussulmen.
	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
	9·106	2·013	63·079	10·035	13·095

The result of this table shows that the working classes are the great bulk of the community, and of this section of society, the Koonbees alone represent two-thirds of it: in like manner amongst the low castes, the Dhairs exceed half the gross amount, whilst the Mangs rise nearly to a fourth.

The proportion of individuals to each family is about 3, the number of families being estimated at 10,951, and the number of individuals to each house, is slightly in excess of 5.

By a reference to the general statement it will be observed that the proportion between the sexes, shows a disparity in the number of males to females in every hundred, as 52·60 of the former to 47·40 of the latter.

Mahomedans are computed at a seventh of the population, which is an increase upon what was exhibited in the Doulutabad Sircar, and we observe here also, a large number applying themselves to industrial occupations, both in the fields and at handicrafts.

The Brahmins are rather numerous, nearly doubling the proportion noticed in the Doulutabad Sircar; they are principally to be found at the city of Pytun.

The Rajpoots appear in the same proportions as in the Doulutabad Sircar; they are descendants of the mercenaries of the imperial armies

of Delhi, though at the present day, the high bearing of their ancient race has merged into, and not to be distinguished from the inoffensive and unpretending Mahratta cultivators.

The low caste form a tenth of the community, of which the Dhairs number above half; and the Mangs about a fourth; in this Sircar very few Bheels are located, their duties as village watchmen being provided for by Mangs and Dhairs : amongst the lower classes, may be noticed a tribe of religious mendicants peculiar to this part of India, called Mangbhoos, the founder of which resided at Pytun, and having no where seen any published notice of these singular people, I have been induced to give a few particulars of their origin, obtained from an account written by a learned Brahmin who lived at Pytun in the time of Krishun Bhaut, the founder of the sect, who is represented as having been the Gooroo to the Raja Depal of Bramapooree Pratishtan, the former name for Pytun, when Ramaeo Raja reigned at Deoghiri A. D. 1333.

The Gooroo rendered himself an object of execration to the community of Brahmins, by the discovery of a criminal connection he had formed with a Mangnee named Deokee, the daughter of the Rajah's Sweeper ; the penalty for an offence of such magnitude, being nothing short of expulsion from caste : this was done, in addition to which, every species of indignity was heaped upon his head, and he was driven forth from the city an outcast, bereft of the sympathies of all, save her, for whom he had forfeited every social and civil right : in company with the Mangnee, he then proceeded to the village of Domegrah, where he took up his abode for some years, and had five sons born to him in this period. Krishun Bhaut appears to have been a person of considerable talent and determination, in so much, as so far from sinking under the grievous curse of civil excommunication, he rose above its consequences, and defying the malice of the Brahmins, promulgated a religious system of his own, which he disseminated far and wide by means of his five sons now grown up. His doctrines repudiated a multiplicity of gods, and it is more than probable, that the hatred and contempt he endured, arose not so much from his elicit intercourse with the outcast's daughter, as his offence towards the priesthood, in endeavouring to restore the monotheistic principle of Brahmanism, as taught in the Vedas : be this as it may, he inculcated the exclusive worship of Krishna, taught them to eat with none, but the initiated, to break all former ties of caste and reli-

gion, and forsaking a secular life, to embrace one of mendicity and exclusion: in all these particulars, we trace a striking resemblance to the sect of Gosaees, as described by Mr. Ward, with this difference, that, though the Gosaees devote themselves entirely to Krishna, they admit at the same time the whole mythology; whilst the Mangbhows are ordered to cast the gods of their father into the waters, and never more offer worship to them.

This reforming outcast gave the name of Mangbhow to his children, from the circumstance of the blood of a Brahmin and Mang mingling together in their veins: their names were Krishna Bhaut, Duttiah, Changiah, Goondum, and Parsea, who were severally sent abroad on gaining man's estate, to procure proselytes to their father's apostacy. Krishna was directed to proceed to Dwarka, in Katywar, Changiah to the confluence of the Tapty and Nurbudda, Goondum to Reedpoor in Berar. Duttiah to Mahor, and Parsea to Punchulseer, a sacred shrine near Bheer upon the Godavery. At these several places, fairs are held annually and numerously attended by the followers of Krishun Bhaut, and in their vicinities are seen their temples, which are all devoted to Krishna, and distinguished by a pennon placed upon the walls, of white and red in horizontal stripes, which flag they also often fix upon their dwellings. The offerings made to the deity are fruits, ghee, milk, betel, nuts, cocoanuts, dates and frankincense. Before Krishna sent his sons forth upon their mission, he shaved off their whiskers and mustaches, in commemoration of his own disgrace, and gave to each a black cloth to wear, a wallet for their food, and a staff which was to be carried reversed in the hand; their mother in like manner was clad in black garments, and her hair shorn from her head: to the present day those portions of the sect who devote themselves to a life of poverty and mendicity, (for there are some who follow secular pursuits) assume this guise, in honor of their common founder: large bodies of this sect are often met in Berar, travelling about to their different fairs, presenting a most singular spectacle clad in their sable habiliments; the effect of which causes no slight sensation amongst the simple minded peasantry, who have been taught by the Brahmins, to regard them in the light of an accursed race, and familiar with all the mysteries of the occult art; a reputation they are by no means backward in assuming, as they well know its value, in working on the sympathies of their fellow creatures: they are not very numerous in the Sircar, but are scattered pretty

largely over Berar. They have head men or Gooroos, located in certain districts, some of whom are well provided for by their followers, as the one at Reedpoor in particular, who possesses camels, a horse, and palkee; when these leaders die, the spot in which they are buried, becomes, the abode of one of the mendicants. Proselytes are made chiefly from among the Koonbees; the Mangbhows are a quiet, inoffensive tribe, unlike the Gosaees in this respect, who are, on the contrary, often turbulent and insolent. They eat nothing that has had life, subsisting solely on grain, pulse, and vegetables. Their only beverage is water. They have two or three wives as they please: what their ceremonies of marriage were, I could not learn: when they die, they are not burnt, but buried; and placed in the earth with the head to the north; no tomb or stone marks their graves.

Condition of the Koonbees.

If it were possible to obtain an insight into the past history of the Hindoos, it is more than probable, the condition of the Koonbees would be found little differing, from what it is at the present day: this inference is drawn from the spirit of their laws and institutions, which consigns them to the most intolerable thraldom, both of mind, and body; to perpetuate which it has been the policy of a heartless priesthood, to keep their minds rude, and ignorant; in addition to which, they have ever been oppressed by despotism, a circumstance which Adam Smith has most justly remarked, is "more destructive of leisure and security, and more adverse to the progress of the human mind, than anarchy;" too sadly is the truth of these observations exemplified, in the present case, where such little advances towards civilization have been effected: confining my remarks, for the present, merely to such as are of a general nature, I would state that the experience of my intercourse amongst them, goes to prove their possessing the elements of much of what is most praiseworthy. Their occupations have engendered a peaceful and mild temperament, patiently enduring to the utmost limits their hard fate, and only resenting harshness, when pushed beyond human endurance; they are cheerful in disposition, and kind and affectionate to their wives, and children; temperate in diet, and frugal, even to parsimony; should a little hoard be made, from the insecure state of property, it is all squandered at once in feasts or marriages. The bigotry of the Brahmins kept all instructions from them, but they are not wanting for in-

telligence, answering pertinently, and explaining rationally, all matters connected with their calling; the contradictions in their character, arise in a great measure, from the defective nature of the financial system, its indefinite and uncertain assessments, being met by cunning and falsehood on their part.

The dwellings of the Koonbees are comparatively comfortable and convenient; the average dimensions being about thirty feet long, by twenty in breadth, with walls five feet high, and formed of sun burnt bricks, having square ends, with mud terraced roofs, or gable ends, and tiled or thatched roofs. The doorway is four feet high and three feet broad, altogether a building of this sort might cost about 20 Rupees, and with occasional repairing would last about ten or fifteen years.

Furniture. The confined circumstances of the Koonbee prevent his indulging in many domestic comforts, his household requirements are indeed comprehended in as low a scale of social well-being, as it is possible to be conceived; the total value of which will be found not exceeding seven or eight Rupees. They are as follows: a stone hand mill for grinding flour, formed by two round stones placed one upon another; the nethermost having a peg in its centre, adapting to a hole in the middle of the upper stone, which is turned round by a handle fixed in it; it costs one Rupee—a brass plate or thalee, costs one Rupee—a brass kutoree or dish, costs half a Rupee—brass lota, three quarters of a Rupee—one iron tawa, or griddle, for baking bread, four Annas—an iron spoon, two Annas—an axe, half a Rupee—a sickle, half a Rupee—a koorpee for weeding, two Annas—a variety of earthen and glazed pots, for various domestic purposes, two which are of large size, for holding grain, the whole costing two Rupees—a topla or bamboo basket, containing two maunds, one Rupee—earthen lamps, one Pice a dozen—a sleeping bedstead with rope lacing, half a Rupee. If the Koonbee cultivates ground on his own account, enough to employ one plough, his expenses would be increased by the purchase of three pair of oxen, say 50 Rupees—a plough Rupees 2-8-0, bukkur Rupees, and a drill plough 2 Rupees he would probably be obliged to hire the services of a man to assist, for which he would have to give 8 or 10 Rupees yearly; besides subsistence and clothing: this consisting of one maund of grain monthly, and 2 pair of shoes, 1 kumblee, 1 dhotee, 1 cholna, and 2 lunghotees yearly—seed sufficient

for one plough would cost about Rupees 12, to this must be added sundry incidental expenses to which he may be liable, as the death of a bullock, the price of which varies from 10 to 15 Rupees, celebrating the marriage of a son varying with his circumstances, from 50 to 200 Rupees, the expense attending that of a daughter's being but half this amount: and five or six Rupees in fees to Brahmins, &c. on a death, &c. occurring in the family.

The Koonbee's ideas and habits have never reached a point beyond providing the mere necessaries of life, and these two consisting generally of the very coarsest kind; by the daily expense incurred for food we may see at how very small a sum they are enabled to sustain life; the standard of living is indeed very low, and in bad seasons having nothing further to fall back upon, they are exposed to great distress if not utter destitution.

The ordinary daily food consists of bajree or jowarree flour, kneaded with water into cakes and baked in a girdle over the fire: garlic, onions, and chillies are made into chetnee with salt, and eaten with them; several species of pulse occasionally vary the diet, prepared whole, or ground into flour for porridge, as dhall, gram, tour, moong and mussoor, and seasoned with chetnee, or mixed with oil, or ghee and salt; it is very rarely flesh is tasted, but when such an indulgence occurs, some superannuated lean goat provides the feast, and his flesh is eaten, cut up and fried, with oil or ghee; the product of the dairy forming a source of profit from which their few wants are supplied, does not enter into their daily food.

The hours of taking food are 8 A. M. when jowarree or bajree cakes with chetnee are eaten, with the cold remains of yesterday's fare; at noon labor is suspended and the wife or child brings dinner to the field, where the meal is eaten, and is composed of the same kind of cakes as formed the morning's repast; having boiled grains of pulse, and vegetables, placed between them: at 8 P. M., the supper is eaten at home, consisting of some sort of porridge, made from the various kinds of pulse or Indian corn: though intoxicating drinks are not prohibited by their customs, they invariably use water as beverage, and are never seen intoxicated. Tobacco is but moderately employed, and smoked by rolling up a portion in a leaf of the pulas tree, thereby making a very simple and convenient pipe: the number of people addicted to opium is considerable.

The annual cost for food for a Koonbee supposing he had to purchase all he consumed, would be as follows.

The quantity of grain he eats daily is about one seer (32 ounces avoirdupoise) or 9 maunds yearly; the cost of which would be Rupees 7-8-0; ¼ of a seer of salt monthly would cost 2 pice with about 15 pice for tobacco and vegetable: altogether bringing his yearly expense for food, up to about 12 Rupees.

Dress. The clothing in daily use is very slight, and consists of nothing but a waist cloth, turban, and black blanket, which latter article is made to serve a variety of purposes; the holiday costume is respectable and though of coarse materials has a comfortable appearance; it consists of an angurka or frock of coarse white cloth, lasts a year and costs half a Rupee; a cholna or a pair of drawers made of the same coarse material drawn tight at the knee, reaching half way down the calf, lasts for six months, value half a Rupee; a dhotee or coarse waist cloth, last six months, and costs one Rupee, a jote or cloth carried over the shoulders, and made useful for carrying articles, lasts one year, value one Rupee; a lunghotee, worn for six months, and costs 8 pice; renewing a pair of shoes or sandals, worn for six months, value one Rupee, one kumblee or black blanket, renewed every year, costing from 12 annas to a rupee; a turban lasts six months, value from one to three Rupees; ornaments of gold and silver of any value, are never seen; such as are worn, being of the baser metals, or of glass; if by chance the Koonbee's prospects be brightened it would only serve to excite the cupidity of his superiors by ostentatious display, what can be saved from the Mamlutdar, is generally squandered in the absurd extravagance of marriage and festivals. The expense of a year's clothing would appear therefore amounting to about 8 or 9 Rupees.

Religion. It is remarkable that though Pytun was once the capital of the Buddist monarch Salivhan, not a vestige of such a faith remains in the neighbourhood, excepting indeed in the caves of the adjoining Sircar of Doulutabad; of the Jhain faith that succeeded, there are now but two temples; one at Pytun, and the other at Kusnair. The oldest temples in the Sircar are those dedicated to Mahadeo, some of which are supposed by the inhabitants to have been erected by Ahmaud Punt, the minister of Ramjhee Raja of Deoghiri, who according to the Mackenzie Manuscripts reign-

ed 500 years before the Christian Era, but though not of that remote date, they still are very ancient. Those dedicated to Vishnoo are of much more modern time, than those of Mahadeo, and are principally his incarnations of Vittul, Vithoba, and Ballajee; Khundoba and Masoba are favorite deities on the hills, and the monkey god Maruti and Gunputtee, are every where; occasionally temples are dedicated to the various personifications of Bhowanee, and very generally, throughout the province, are to be seen the tutelary gods of the fields and homestead, called Pandoo, represented by five upright stones, smeared with red lead and oil, occupying a prominent spot in the fields.

Marriages.

The daughter of a cultivator is married at about 12 years of age, the son at about the same age or older, through want of means to provide the expense attending the ceremony, this varies for one in middling circumstances from twenty to fifty Rupees, whilst the richer Koonbees will expend from three to five hundred Rupees: the amount incurred by a son's marriage, always doubling a daughter's. Lucky and unlucky days have much to do in adjusting the period for making these contracts; no marriage, no giving in marriage takes place amongst good Hindoos, during the year called Singust, which occurs every twelve years: the assigned reason of which being, that at that period, the river Bhagiruttee is supposed to pay a visit to the Godavery, and all Hindoos are then expected and required to repair to the banks of the Godavery, and practise ceremonies similar to those usually performed at funerals, shaving their beards and mustachios, &c., and as times of mourning are not consistent with revelry and feasting, the two are never mixed up together. The Brahmins however have made the penance bearable, by mixing up with it the following year called Kurk, so that four months of one alternate with four months of the other, and that in those of Kurk it is feasible to marry; a pardonable piece of sophistry on the Brahmin's part. This rule extends as far south as the Krishna, beyond which it has no effect; how far north, my informants who were Brahmins, do not know, but believe to the Ganges. In times of plenty, succeeding a scarcity, such as occurred in 1847, marriages are very numerous. Widows do not marry otherwise than by Paut.

Disease.

The attempt at obtaining trust-worthy returns of diseases and deaths, has proved a total failure, and therefore abandoned. There does not appear any very great variety of fatal

disease. Deaths occur oftener in childhood from a variety of causes; bad management and small pox being the principal ones: it is much to be regretted that the benefits of vaccination are not extended throughout the districts, where small pox annually sweeps away its thousands; this year was one of remarkable mortality from this disease. In the rains, bowel complaints prevail, induced by the green diet then abundantly procurable, as well as from insufficient clothing at the close of the monsoon and commencement of the cold weather; fevers abound as usual throughout India, but not generally of a fatal nature. Cutaneous disorders are common; the worst description of which are seen afflicting the most wretched in the loathsome forms of leprosy, Elephantiasis being the variety more frequently met with; whilst that species confining itself to mere discoloration of the skin, is less observed, than those attended with a swollen and ulcerous condition of the extremities. The cause of this disgusting malady may be attributed in some measure to the diet of the country, which consists principally of jowarree and bajree, grains deficient in that amount of gluten which constitutes the nourishing qualities of other cerealea; a cause like this, associated with poverty and destitution, has been considered sufficient in other countries,* whose peasantry are in similar circumstances, to have developed like epidemic affections of the skin.

Slavery.

Slavery exists, but to no great extent; confining itself to a few domestic servants, and to public women. In the first instance, a reciprocal feeling to the advantage of both exists, the one zealously serving the other, in return for being cherished and protected, making the odious custom repulsive in nothing but its name; in the other instance, the case is far different, and the inhuman practice is viewed in all its deformity, girls being sold to slavery, for the abhorrent purposes of lust and avarice, and lead a wretched life with few exceptions. The source of this moral degradation, lies in those calamitous accidents of dearth, that so often distress the country, when the starving wretches sell their offspring to those able to nourish and support them; when such a sad alternative becomes inevitable, the parties proceed to the Cutwal's office, and there declare their determination; a deed of purchase is then made out and duly registered, the purchaser paying duty to Government on the sale, as for any other marketable produce. In the year 1847 considerable want was felt amongst the poorer classes, and the sale of eight slaves

are registered at Pytun, the individual value of whom was Rs. 33-6 the duty paid was Rs. 68, on the whole.

Tenure.

As far as I can understand the true Meerasdar has entirely disappeared from these districts, or at all events, if in existence, his prerogatives are inoperative, as there is no class of cultivator found possessing distinctive rights, such as were claimed by persons holding lands, under this particular tenure in former days.

The forms of tenures usually granted are either on a written lease in which the tenant enters into undertaking for the current year called Toka, subjected to certain arbitrary imposts ; or by a lease for a specified definite period, by which an agreement is entered into, to cultivate a certain amount of land, for a certain number of years, the yearly rent of which rises with each successive year, until it reaches its maximum in the last: the cultivator being subject to certain payments, varying according to particular agreements, or local customs.

The former tenure is called Toka and the latter Istawah.

Under the first variety the mode generally followed is for the person contracting for the Revenue, to obtain the highest possible amount of rent short of actually deriving land out of cultivation, and from the love the cultivator bears his fields, his forbearance has to be tried severely before he abandons them, under so vague a tenure which is governed solely by the wants and necessities of the contractor, it is useless expecting improvement in the cultivator's condition : differences are for ever arising in the struggle of one party trying to outwit the other, in the course of which both are generally so much in the wrong, that it is often difficult to say who is most to blame ; attempts at fraud and exaction, are met on the part of the cultivators by duplicity and cunning: a recourse often proving very successful in their hands; to meet the payments of their kists they resort to the money lender, or sell their produce at a disadvantage: under these depressing circumstances, the cultivator labours on with listless apathy, his husbandry is slovenly performed, and he soon loses all his self-respect, by finding himself inextricably involved in debt, by the purchase of cattle, seed, and the bare means of subsistence.

Revenue.

The system of finance is based directly, upon the tax, or rent realised, from granting permission to cultivate the soil, and indirectly,

from a variety of intricate demands in the shape of imposts derived from custom, transit, and excise duties, that would appear to have been multiplied in the most intricate manner for no other purpose than creating confusion, facilitating frauds, and subjecting commerce to many grievous exactions.

The principal indirect payments required from the cultivators, are included under the following heads: Mohturfa, house, and shop tax; the Sayer, or general internal duties, Revenue obtained from farming the sale of Arrack, and Toddy. Revenue from grazing cattle, drawn from the Brinjarees and others, the cultivators themselves enjoying the benefit of common pasture. Fines principally for the offence of smuggling: and presents, or fees as Nuzuranee to the Sircar, and public Officers; besides these, there are a variety of Sayer which are not brought on the register of the Revenue.

Under the head of Sewai Jumma, is considered certain extra imposts levied on both trader and cultivators: to examine the rules by which such were levied, would serve no useful purpose, and I proceed therefore to enumerate such as have fallen under notice.

Imposts affecting Cultivators.

Adola.—A levy upon the Dhairs for their lands.

Enam Puttee.—Occasional levy or Enamdars.

Imposts affecting Traders.

Bazar Beitukh.—A tax on stalls at fairs, and shops in villages.

Koomar Puttee.—A tax on clay used by the Potters.

Adam Puttee.—Personal tax formerly levied as a poll tax on the Hindoos, but now paid as a professional one by Hindoo artisans.

Bhys Puttee.—Tax on buffaloes, at the rate of two Annas a month, per head.

Nakush.—Tax on the sale of animals, two dubboo pysa is taken from Hindoos, and one from Mahomedans, on the sale of all animals, except sheep and goats: besides which, 26 dubboo pysa have to be paid to the Chowkee, and 16 dubboo pysa for the Moharana, or certificate of sale.

Amul.—A tax for slaughtering animals, the butcher paying three quarters of a pysa, and the ryots one and a half for sheep and goats: for bullocks and cows five pysa.

Mootfurk kat.—Tax on sale of gunpowder, alum, rope, hides, oil cakes, ghee, honey, &c.

Jurreemana.—Fines for offences.

Buncherrai.—Tax for grazing cattle on Sircar lands.

Falees.—Tax on melon beds, from 2½ to 4 Rupees per beegah.

Jastee Puttee.—Occasional extra Imports.

General Imports.

Gondul.—Tax of one Rupee and a quarter for permission to beat drums through the night.

Paut dauma.—Tax of Rupees 14, on the re-marriage of Widows

Duties levied in the City of Pytun.

Kullalee.—The abkaree contract is farmed by one individual, who pays Rupees 1,165, for the privilege. The Mohtsib or clerk of the bazar receiving a fee of 9 Rupees.

Myne Mahal.—A monthly tax levied on all shopkeepers.

Amla.—A tax on the sale of old buildings, at the rate of 10 Annas upon every khun of wall, which is about the length of seven feet and a half.

Dave.—A sum of Rupees 25 levied for the privilege of acting as the midwife.

Pyana.—A tax of Rupees 8-8, levied as ground rent, for the sites of houses.

Purnalla.—A tax of Rupees 1-10, levied on gutters, and water-courses.

Khirkee.—A tax of Rupees 2-8 on new windows.

Dharee.—A tax of Rupee 1 for making chimneys.

Jharakurree.—A tax on persons who purchase the sweepings from the goldsmith's furnace.

Jeereemana.—Fines levied for smuggling, and other offences.

Nuzzuranee.—Customary presents made by shopkeepers to Officers of the Revenue.

Mohtsib.—Levies made on Imports and Exports, and city customs for the benefit of the Mohtsibwala, or clerk of the bazar, whose peculiar duties are to regulate the Nerrick, &c.

Transit duties are collected at the boundaries of each Purgunnah, a proceeding fraught with much vexation to the trader, and easily obviated were the system in force of employing Hoondee kurrees, who upon being paid, take upon themselves to settle with the farmer of the customs, for the payment of all dues throughout the route.

Free lands granted by the Sircar, as Enams and Jagheers, have the

amount of their Revenue guided by the same record of assessment, that regulates the collection of Revenue. Besides these assignments on the Revenue, it is still further made chargeable with providing for the Gaon kurch, under which item is comprehended the expenses of the district and village officers, and the several fees, and perquisites of hukdars; besides which, there are also various contributions both in money and kind, levied by authority for charitable and religious purposes, independent of grants for this purpose.

The gross amount of Revenue in this province is Rs. 1,05,898-10-9; of this Rs. 70,618-7-6 is appropriated, and Rs. 13,870-10-3. alienated; whilst the deduction for the Gaon khurch amounts to Rs. 21,404-9-0.

System of Revenue.

The ancient hereditary Officers of Finance, have their functions now entirely set aside, by the system that has long obtained of farming the Revenues; but, notwithstanding this, they still retain the same peculiar advantages, and privileges, they would have enjoyed had such not been the case: these officers are the Deshmooks, who are responsible to the state for the internal economy of the Pergunnah, over which they are appointed, and are the instruments through whom its orders are executed; under them are the Sirdespandee, Deshpandee, and Morrel.

The office of Deshmook to all the three Purgunnahs of this Sircar, is held by one individual, the Rajah Jaddhow Row, his fees of office are generally a levy on each village of 3½ per cent. on the Revenue, and a further contribution of Rupees 5; in some instances having a provision also in free land, in addition, or the whole may be commuted for by a certain fixed sum.

The Deshpandee is the accountant and clerk to the Deshmook. There are three employed for the Purgunnah of Pytun, whilst the Rajah Jaddhow performs the duties of Deshpandee and Morrel, to the remaining two Purgunnahs, as well as Deshmook. In former days there were but two in Pytun, equally sharing the fees called the Baolee Deshpandee, and the Aurkari Deshpandee, but quarrelling between themselves, the Peishwa deprived the Baoli Deshpandee of half of his huks, and appropriated them to himself, appointing a third party called Srimunt Deshpandee, which office is now held by Rajah Ray Raya, having been presented to him by the Sircar.

The pay is usually 2½ Rupees per cent. on the Revenue collection, with a contribution of Rupees 5 from each village: occasionally having Enam lands as well, sometimes remunerated by free lands alone or fixed money payments.

The Surdeshpandee's duty is to examine and sign all papers belonging to the Deshpandees; there is but one officer in the Sircar appointed to this duty, the Rajah Ray Raya: his fees are generally one Rupee per cent. on the collection of Revenue, and one Rupee contribution from villages; but like the other Revenue Officers, these are occasionally commuted into a modus.

The Morrel is clerk to the Deshpandee, but the allowances attached to the office are drawn and appropriated by the Deshpandees, the sum generally contributed to this individual by each village, is Rupees 4.

The Mamlutdar or Collector, is the Officer under whom all financial arrangements are conducted, and he obtains his appointment by public competition, the Revenues of the state being put up to auction. Beyond presenting a greater field for abuses, the present system adopted, differs but very slightly from the old method.

Patel.—Appointed to his office by grant from the state, which together with its emoluments are hereditary; these he has the power of telling wholly, or in part. The Patell is generally of the Soodrah caste, some few being Brahmins and Mahomedans. The duties he has to perform are most important; the principal ones are to arrange the Revenue assessment of his village, and look after its police; being aided by the Dhairs and Mhars, in administering justice, the services of whom are at his disposal. He is entitled to land and fees; with many privileges and honors, the possession of which he greatly prides himself upon: the following are amongst the principal fees of the office.

Googree.—Fees on grain, varying in different villages, being either one pysa on each pulla of grain, or a stated quantity, say from 12 to 24 seers for every khundee, in addition to a pysa on every pulla exported: to these grain fees, are frequently added grants of free lands.

Sirpow.—Present from the state on paying the Revenue.

Karree pendee.—Certain quantities of bundles of cut grain from every chahoor, differing in amount in each village.

Hooldee, Nemboor, Wombee.—Fees of unripe grains of jowarree, bajree, and wheat.

Seyo.—Fees of vegetables and garden products.

Tel-ochra.—Oil gifts from the oilman.

Sadee Cholee.—Gifts of cloths from weavers.

Dhungurkumble.—Gifts of kumblics from shepherds.

Putwarree.—The village accountant and record keeper, performing the same duties to the Patail, as the Deshpandee does to the Deshmook: this is always a Brahmin. The public documents in the Putwarree's possession, present perfect statistical records of the village lands, containing as they do, the complete standard of assessment, which was commenced by Moorshed Koolikhan in 1654, on the principle of Todur Mull's original rent roll of Hindoostan, and finished in 1687, by the Emperor Aurungzebe: in them may be found, the general measurement and description of lands, list of fields, and every particular connected with them as to size, quality, and rent. Muster Rolls of the inhabitants, Revenue payments, and detailed account of its managements. Besides these duties to the state, the Putwarree acts as the public notary to the village. He has fees allotted him by the state, with grants in land and grain rights, his dues varying in every village.

Dhairs.—These people have many duties to perform both to the state and community: to them are entrusted the care of the village boundaries, and limits of fields, watching the crops, and are the public messengers, and guides; their fees are trifling, grain dues from the villagers, with occasional grants in land. The Mangs and Bheels are paid in a similar manner by contributions, from the inhabitants in land grants and grain dues: in return for which they perform watch and ward, and protect the property of travellers and fields.

W. H. Bradley, Surgeon,
On Special Duty.

Statistical Return of Land Revenue, Area, ...

Division.	DISTRICTS.	Number of Mouzahs.	Extent in Beeghas.		Malgoozaree or Assessed Lands. Cultivated. Wet.		Dry.		Culturable		Minha... asses... Lakhira...	
1	2	3	4		5		6		7		8	
Pytun.	Pytun...........................	123	2,66,048	8	3,404	11	73,853	7	57,524	4½	31,169	8
	Saindoorwarrah..................	11	28,080	0	144	0	9,352	19	11,319	7	612	11
	Dhawurwarree..	13	63,289	10	332	0	6,937	10	25,300	4	4,498	0
	Total....	152	3,57,417	18	3,880	11	90,143	9	94,143	15½	36,279	19

...ics of the

...and Religio...

Gross amount of Mohturfa for 1846-47.			Net Abkaree Collection for 1846-47.	
11			12	
231	0	0	1,000	0
157	15	0	7	8
74	0	0	0	0
462	15	0	1,007	8

Table showing the quantity of Live and Dead Stock in the Purgunnah of Pytun.

1	2	3			4	5			6
	Designation.	Individual Value.			Quantity.	Value.			REMARKS.
		Rups.	A.	P.		Rups.	A.	P.	
Live Stock.	Bullocks, -	7	7	5	6,358	47,453	3	2	
	Cows, - -	5	12	9	4,765	27,622	1	9	
	Calves, -	0	0	0	2,978	0	0	0	
	He Buffaloes, -	6	4	8	70	440	6	8	
	She Buffaloes, -	12	1	9	1,197	14,494	14	9	
	Calves, - -	0	0	0	584	0	0	0	
	Total..	......	..	..	....	90,010	10	4	
	Sheep, - -	0	10	8	6,790	4,526	10	8	
	Goats, - -	0	10	6	4,161	2,730	10	6	
	Total..	......	..	..	....	7,257	5	2	
	Horses, -	106	10	8	25	2,666	10	8	
	Tattoos, - -	10	11	6	559	5,991	12	6	
	Colts, - -	0	0	0	86	0	0	0	
	Asses, - -	9	10	3	288	2,776	8	0	
	Fowls, - -	0	3	2	494	97	12	4	
	Total..	......	..	..	....	11,532	11	6	
Dead Stock.	Ploughs, - -	2	8	0	1,002	2,505	0	0	
	Bukkur, -	3	8	0	2,551	8,928	8	0	
	Carts, - -	20	0	8	395	7,916	7	4	
	Mhotes, -	4	10	0	209	966	10	0	
	Sugar Mills, -	12	4	0	5	63	0	0	
	Oil Mills, -	7	9	9	64	487	0	0	
	Sugar Boilers, -	18	13	4	5	94	2	8	
	Total..	......	..	..	....	20,960	12	0	
	Grand Total..	......	..	..	....	1,29,761	7	0	

W. H. BRADLEY, Surgeon,
On Special Duty.

Table showing the amount of Principal Vegetable Produce, it lue and quantity of Land cultivated in the Purgunnah of I for 1846-47.

1	2			3			4			5
Designation.	Quantity of Land.			Quantity of Produce.			Value of Produce.			REMARKS
	Beeghas.	Pands.	V.	Pullas.	Maunds.	Seers.	Rupees.	Annas.	Pies.	
Sugar Cane, -	36	10	0	50	1	20	853	12	3	
Wheat, - - -	5,709	0	0	744	0	0	3,534	0	0	
Bajree, - -	20,446	3	0	6,492	0	0	17,886	13	0	
Jowarree, - -	37,715	15	0	13,888	2	0	31,754	5	4	
Ooreed, - -	6	0	0	1	0	0	5	0	0	
Gram, - - -	3,575	18	0	867	0	0	4,307	14	6	
Tour, - -	5,529	18	0	1,539	1	20	4,746	12	8	
Tillee, - - -	298	0	0	73	0	0	333	1	0	
Kuldee, - -	2,751	0	0	1,060	1	0	2,872	13	10	
Paddy, - -	6	0	0	2	1	20	7	13	0	
Tobacco, - -	329	18	0	84	0	30	645	3	0	
Moong, - - -	610	5	0	162	0	0	532	6	6	
Hemp, - -	33	0	0	9	0	0	49	8	0	
Ground Nut, - -	50	0	0	32	0	0	112	0	0	
Chillies, - -	26	11	0	33	0	0	132	[illegible]	0	
Wurrai, - -	2	0	0	1	0	0	4	0	0	
Ganja, - -	10	0	0	6	0	0	51	0	0	
Vegetables, - -	122	0	0	117	0	0	175	8	0	
Total..	77,257	18	0				68,003	15	1	

W. H. BRADLEY, Surgeon,
On Special Dut

e Price of Grain for the last Five Years in the Purgunnah 'ytun.

ation of several Objects.	1847.			1846.			1845.			1844.			1843.		
- - -	16	14	6	25	0	0	16	8	0	12	0	0	17	0	0
- - -	4	12	0	10	0	0	4	8	0	4	0	0	5	6	0
- - -	2	12	1	7	8	0	4	0	0	2	4	0	3	0	0
ce, - -	2	4	7	8	8	0	3	8	0	1	12	0	2	2	0
, - - -	5	0	0	7	0	0	5	4	0	6	0	0	5	8	0
- - -	4	15	6	9	12	0	3	12	0	3	0	0	5	0	0
- - -	3	1	4	9	0	0	3	4	0	2	6	0	3	8	0
- - -	4	9	0	12	0	0	6	8	0	4	8	0	6	8	0
', - - -	2	11	4	6	0	0	3	8	0	2	2	0	3	8	0
- - -	3	2	0	5	0	0	6	0	0	5	0	0	4	8	0
:o, - - -	7	12	0	30	0	0	12	0	0	13	0	0	15	0	0
;, - - -	3	4	7	6	0	0	2	8	0	3	4	0	4	0	0
, - - -	5	8	0	15	0	0	12	0	0	13	0	0	9	0	0
d Nuts, - -	3	8	0	12	0	0	8	0	0	7	8	0	9	0	0
es, - - -	4	0	0	20	0	0	16	0	0	15	0	0	10	0	0
ai, - - -	4	0	0	3	8	0	2	0	0	2	8	0	3	0	0
- - -	8	8	0	6	0	0	5	0	0	6	0	0	5	8	0

W. H. BRADLEY, Surgeon.
On Special Duty.

Table showing the Division of the Population of the Purgunnah of Pytun, according to Religious Persuasion, Profession and Calling.

Hindoos.	Amount.	Mahomedans.	Amount.
		Brought forward..	6,937
Brahmin,	1,017	(Hindoos continued.)	
Purdasee,	229	Bhoee,	87
Bunnya,	237	Burrood,	8
Byragee and Gosain,	40	Brahminjai,	18
Bhaut,	5	Bunjara,	2
Kanara,	7	Gondlee,	5
Khutree,	6	Baildar,	1
Koonbee and Mallee,	3,927	Goozrattee,	49
		Lingayet,	8
Gooroo,	41	Mullavue,	56
Jungum,	1	Tamutgur,	7
Kussur,	22	Kolatee,	6
Sonar,	151	Manbhow,	11
Lohar,	41	Bheel,	27
Burhue,	43	Dhor,	12
Koombhar,	54	Chumar,	105
Dhungur,	321	Dhair,	582
Durzee,	95	Mang,	243
Rungrij,	35		
Kostee,	2	Total..	8,164
Salee,	367		
Lohnarra,	9	MAHOMEDANS.	
Kolee,	38		
Putturphode,	18	Shaik,	1,013
Hujjam,	83	Syed,	116
Tailee,	110	Mogul,	56
Dhobee,	35	Puttan,	197
Carried over..	6,937	Total..	1,382

W. H. BRADLEY, Surgeon,
On Special Duty

Table showing the Annual Consumption of Iron and Salt in the Purgunnah of Pytun.

Designation.	Value by weight.	From whence brought.	Quantity. Pullas.	Maunds.	Seers.	Value. Rupees.	Annas.	Pice.	REMARKS.
IRON.									
Europe, 1st Quality, - -	3 Seers. Per Rupee.	Bombay,	2	1	34¼	104	12	0	
Europe, 2d Quality, - -	6 do. Per Rupee.		23	0	35	465	13	4	
Native, - -	5 do. Per Rupee.	Nirmull,	7	1	14½	178	14	5	
		Total..	33	1	3¾	749	7	9	
Salt, - -	2 Dubboo Pysa per Seer.	Bombay and Bhewndy.	2,102	2	4	16,821	9	7	At ¾ of a Seer per head.

Table showing Amount of Seebundees and Sepahis employed in the Purgunnah of Pytun.

	Suwars.	Foot.
Seebundees and Sepahis, - -	10	172

Table showing State of Education in the Purgunnah of Pytun.

Schools. Persian.	Schools. Mahratta.	Pupils.	Persons able to read and write.
1	13	247	1,240

W. H. BRADLEY, Surgeon,
On Special Duty.

Table showing the value of Rent of Land in the Purgunnah of Pytun.

Rent.	Best.			Medium.			Inferior.			Worst.			
Rate per Beegah.	1	13	3	1	3	9	0	14	3	0	8	0	

W. H. BRADLEY, Surgeon,
On Special Duty.

Statistical Return of Revenue in the Sircar of Pytun, Soobah Aurungabad for 1846-47.

Districts.	Land Revenue.			Mohturfa or House and Shop Tax.			Sayer.			Arrack.			Toddy.			Grazing Cattle.			Fines.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Pytun.......	65,944	5	6	231	0	0	22,358	2	6	1,025	0	0	100	0	0	200	1	3	4	0	0
Saindoorwarrah........	8,997	6	0	161	14	9	32	8	0	7	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dhawurwarree........	6,131	3	6	74	0	0	108	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total..	81,072	15	0	466	14	9	22,498	10	6	1,030	8	0	100	0	0	200	1	3	4	0	0

Districts.	Mango Groves.			Nuzrana or Presents.			Sundries			Gross amount.			Gaon khurch.			Amount of Revenue appropriated.			Amount of Revenue alienated.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A	P.
Pytun.......	27	0	0	23	9	0	459	0	3	90,370	2	6	19,268	5	6	57,979	2	0	13,122	11	0
Saindoorwarrah........	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	9,210	4	9	1,191	14	6	7,407	9	0	610	15	3
Dhawurwarree........	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,313	3	6	944	5	0	5,231	12	6	137	2	0
Total..	27	0	0	34	9	0	459	0	3	1,05,893	10	9	21,404	9	0	70,618	7	6	13,870	10	3

W. H. Bradley, Surgeon,
On Special Duty.

Statistical Return of Live and Dead Stock in the Sircar of Pytun, Soobah Aurungabad.

	Bullocks.	Cows.	Calves.	He Buffaloes.	She Buffaloes.	Calves.	Sheep.	Goats.	Horses.	Ponies.	Colts.	Asses.	Fowls.	Ploughs.	Bukkur.	Carts.	Mhotes.	Sugar Mills.	Oil Mills.	Sugar Boilers.
Sircar Pytun....	7,681	5,832	3,330	93	1,423	659	7,864	4,661	25	662	106	347	513	1,206	3,063	497	222	5	75	5

W. H. Bradley, Surgeon.

istical Return of Principal Vegetable Produce, its value and uantity of Land cultivated in the Sircar of Pytun, Soobah Au-ungabad, for 1846-47.

1	2			3			4		
Designation.	Quantity of Land.			Quantity of Produce.			Value of Produce.		
	Beghas.	Pds.	V.	Pullas.	Pds.	S.	Rups.	As.	P.
r Cane, - - - - -	36	10	0	50	1	20	853	12	3
at, - - - - - -	7,176	0	0	1,127	0	0	5,127	0	0
e, - - - - - -	23,971	3	0	7,223	0	0	20,079	13	0
rree, - - - - -	46,201	0	0	15,777	2	0	36,168	5	4
ed, - - - - - -	6	0	0	1	0	0	5	0	0
a, - - - - - -	4,739	18	0	1,140	0	0	5,449	14	6
, - - - - - - -	6,955	18	0	1,891	1	20	5,841	4	8
e, - - - - - -	368	0	0	87	0	0	403	1	0
lee, - - - - - -	3,108	10	0	1,252	1	20	3,468	8	10
ly, - - - - - -	6	0	0	2	1	20	7	13	0
cco, - - - - - -	448	4	0	102	0	30	861	3	0
ng, - - - - - -	763	6	0	195	1	20	666	6	6
p, - - - - - -	33	0	0	9	0	0	49	8	0
nd Nut, - - - - -	50	0	0	32	0	0	112	0	0
lies, - - - - - -	26	11	0	33	0	0	132	0	0
rai, - - - - - -	2	0	0	1	0	0	4	0	0
ja, - - - - - -	10	0	0	6	0	0	51	0	0
etable, - - - - -	122	0	0	117	0	0	175	8	0
Total..	94,024	0	0				79,456	2	1

W. H. Bradley, Surgeon,
On Special Duty.

Statistical Return of Average Price of Grain, &c., from 1842 *to* 1848, *inclusive in the Sircar of Pytun, Soobah Aurungabad.*

Grain.	1848.			1847.			1846.			1845.			1844.			1843.			1842.			
	R.	A.	P.	R.	A.	P.	R.	A.	P.	R.	A.	P.	R.	A.	P.	R.	A.	P.	R.	A.	P.	
Goor, - -	30	0	0	16	14	6	25	0	0	16	8	0	12	0	0	17	0	0	24	0	0	per Pull
Wheat - -	6	8	0	4	6	0	6	13	4	4	0	0	3	14	0	3	12	8	3	12	0	
Bajree, - -	2	4	0	3	14	8	4	9	4	3	1	4	2	5	4	2	2	8	2	8	0	
Jowarree, -	2	2	0	2	6	10	5	8	0	3	0	0	1	10	8	2	2	8	2	2	0	
Opium, - -	6	12	0	10	0	0	10	0	0	8	0	0	10	0	0	12	0	0	7	0	0	per Seer
Oorced, -	5	4	0	5	0	0	7	0	0	5	4	0	6	0	0	5	8	0	5	0	0	per Pull
Gram, - -	6	0	0	4	15	10	7	6	8	3	9	4	3	0	0	3	2	8	3	8	0	
Tour, - -	3	8	0	3	3	1	6	0	0	3	5	4	1	12	8	2	0	0	2	4	0	
Tillee, - -	8	0	0	4	12	6	9	0	0	6	8	0	4	4	0	6	8	0	4	8	0	
Kuldee, - -	4	0	0	2	15	8	4	5	4	2	10	8	1	15	4	2	4	0	1	12	0	
Rice, - -	13	8	0	15	0	0	15	0	0	11	0	0	12	0	0	12	0	0	15	0	0	
Paddy, - -	5	0	0	3	2	0	5	0	0	6	0	0	5	0	0	4	8	0	4	0	0	
Peas, - -	4	0	0	6	0	0	5	0	0	3	0	0	5	0	0	3	0	0	4	0	0	
Tobacco, -	20	0	0	9	14	0	22	8	0	12	0	0	11	8	0	12	0	0	10	0	0	
Moong, -	4	0	0	3	10	3	5	0	0	2	12	0	2	10	0	4	0	0	3	0	0	
Hemp, - -	12	0	0	4	0	0	15	0	0	12	0	0	13	0	0	9	0	0	12	0	0	
Kooltheo, -	1	8	0	3	0	0	4	0	0	2	0	0	2	8	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	
Karleh, - -	5	0	0	6	0	0	6	0	0	5	0	0	4	8	0	3	0	0	4	0	0	
Chillies, -	15	0	0	4	0	0	20	0	0	16	0	0	15	0	0	10	0	0	12	0	0	
Turmeric, -	24	0	0	22	8	0	24	0	0	15	0	0	12	0	0	17	0	0	20	0	0	
Ground Nut, -	7	0	0	3	8	0	12	0	0	8	0	0	7	8	0	9	0	0	8	0	0	
Rajgeera, -	6	0	0	7	12	0	10	0	0	7	0	0	4	8	0	7	8	0	7	0	0	
Ralla, - -	6	0	0	5	0	0	6	0	0	3	8	0	3	8	0	2	8	0	3	0	0	
Cotton cleaned,	20	0	0	24	0	0	24	0	0	30	0	0	24	0	0	22	8	0	24	0	0	
Cotton uncleaned, - -	7	8	0	8	0	0	9	0	0	6	0	0	6	0	0	5	4	0	6	0	0	
Muckai, -	5	0	0	6	0	0	7	0	0	6	0	0	3	0	0	5	0	0	4	0	0	
Ulsee, - -	4	0	0	3	8	0	5	0	0	2	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	3	0	0	
Ajwain, -	8	0	0	10	0	0	9	0	0	12	0	0	10	0	0	7	12	0	8	0	0	
Oil, - -	17	0	0	20	0	0	24	0	0	17	0	0	13	0	0	18	0	0	12	0	0	
Ghee, - -	51	0	0	51	0	0	72	0	0	72	0	0	60	0	0	57	0	0	51	0	0	
Sugar soft, -	36	0	0	48	0	0	35	0	0	38	0	0	40	0	0	45	0	0	48	0	0	
Salt, - -	6	8	0	8	0	0	8	0	0	6	8	0	7	0	0	6	8	0	6	0	0	per Seer
Indigo, - -	3	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	
Wurrai, -	3	4	0	4	0	0	3	8	0	2	0	0	2	8	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	per Pull
Ganja, -	7	0	0	8	8	0	6	0	0	5	0	0	6	0	0	5	8	0	4	0	0	

W. H. Bradley, Surgeon,
On Special Duty.

Statistical Return of the Population of the Sircar of Pytun, Soobah Aurungabad.

Rank.	Caste.	Amount.	Rank.	Caste.	Amount.
	Hindoos.			*Hindoos continued.*	
1	Brahmin, - - -	1092		Brought over...	7808
2	Purdaisee, - -	232	28	Gondlee, - - - -	5
3	Bunnya, - - -	288	29	Bhoee, - - - -	99
4	Byragee and Gosain,	49	30	Hujjam, - - -	97
5	Bhaut, - - - -	6	31	Mullauve, - - -	56
6	Kanara, - - - -	7	32	Baildar, - - -	1
7	Lingaet, - - -	8	33	Puthurpode, - -	18
8	Goozratteo, - -	49	34	Tailee, - - - -	142
9	Coonbee, - - -	4718	35	Dhobee, - - -	45
10	Goorow, - - -	45	36	Lohnaree, - - -	9
11	Durzee, - - -	98	37	Mangbhow, - -	14
12	Jungum, - - -	2	38	Burrood, - - -	8
13	Brahminjae, - -	27	39	Bheel, - - -	34
14	Kassar, - - -	28	40	Kolatee, - - -	6
15	Dhungur, - - -	370	41	Dohur, - - -	12
16	Sonar, - - -	159	42	Chumhar, - - -	129
17	Lohar, - - - -	49	43	Dhair or Mhar, -	679
18	Burhue, - -	55	44	Mang, - - - -	270
19	Rungriz, - - -	35		Total..	9432
20	Tambahkur, - -	7			
21	Koomhar, - - -	58		*Mahomedans.*	
22	Kostee, - - -	2			
23	Salee, - - - -	367		Sheik, - - - -	1081
24	Katree, - - -	0		Syed, - - -	131
25	Kolee, - - - -	43		Mogul, - - -	63
26	Bunjara, - - -	3		Puthan, - - -	244
27	Tirmullee, - - -	5		Total...	1519
	Carried over..	7808		Grand Total..	10951

W. H. Bradley, Surgeon,
On Special Duty.

Statistical Return of the Annual Consumption of Iron and Salt in the Sircar of Pytun, Soobah Aurungabad.

Designation.	Average Value by Weight.	From whence brought.	Quantity. Pullas.	Maunds.	Seers.	Value. Rupees.	Annas.	Pice.	REMARKS.
IRON.									
Europe, 1st Quality, - -	3 Seers. Per Rupee.	Bombay,	3	0	21	127	0	0	
Europe, 2d Quality, - -	6 do. Per Rupee.		28	1	8¾	569	12	8	
Native, - -	5 do. Per Rupee.	Nirmul,	9	2	¾	232	2	4	
		Total..	41	1	½	928	15	0	
Salt, - -	8 Rupees per pulla.	Bombay and Bhewndy.	2,401	0	15	19,209	0	0	

Statistical Return of Seebundees and Sepahis employed in the Sircar of Pytun, Soobah Aurungabad.

	Suwars.	Foot.
Seebundees and Sepahis, - -	10	200

Statistical Return of State of Education in the Sircar of Pytun Soobah Aurungabad.

Schools. Persian.	Schools. Mahratta.	Pupils.	Persons able to Re[ad] and Write.
1	13	247	1322

W. H. Bradley, Surg[eon]

ist of Tradesmen and Inhabitants in the City of Pytun.

ins and Pundits,	18	Wire Drawers,	162
as,	291	Tinsel Makers,	70
dars,	14	Wire and Thread Spinners,	147
dars,	10	Tailors,	12
	4	Menders of Old Clothes,	2
ies,	8	Silk Dyers,	34
asters,	8	Cotton Thread & Cloth Dyers,	78
,	4	Weavers,	737
	139	Utter Sellers,	2
	3	Betel-leaf Sellers,	11
,	66	Tobacco Sellers,	6
Changers,	92	Shepherds,	14
,	27	Borahs,	2
,	36	Spirit Sellers,	1
erchants,	137	Mahomedan Cooks,	3
lers,	2	Hindoo Water Carriers,	3
ors,	181	Potters,	16
Cooks,	1	Bricklayers,	26
at Makers,	17	Laborers,	380
l Butter Sellers,	22	Chunam Sellers,	9
iths,	63	Stone Cutters,	19
Smiths,	7	Farriers,	1
niths,	13	Founders,	7
ths,	18	Gunpowder Makers,	1
rs,	10	Sword Cutters,	1
	26	Tin Men,	2

List of Tradesmen, &c. (Continued.)

Cotton Cleaners, - -	1	Tomb Servants, - -	
Saddle Makers, - - -	1	Horsebreakers, - - -	
Basket Makers, - - -	8	Nucharchies, - - -	
Waist Ring Makers, - -	1	Musicians, - - - -	
Brass and Pewter Ring Makers,	1	Camel Men, - - -	
Melters of Old Lace, - -	5	Dancing Girls with Tyephas,	
Loom Makers, - - -	4	Dancing Girls without do.	
Oil Men, - - - -	24	Mutton Butchers, - -	
Barbers, - - - -	39	Beef Butchers, - - -	
Washermen, - - -	10	Shoemakers, - - -	
Mahomedan Water Carriers,	29	Horn Blowers, - -	
Sepoys, - - - -	132	Village Porters, - - -	
Pensioners, - - - -	4	Dhairs, - - - -	
Boatmen, - - - -	16	Mhangs, - - - -	
Moollas, - - - -	3	Sweepers, - - - -	

W. H. Bradley, Surgeo
On Special I

Aurungabad *for* 1846-47.

	...r Im- ...t.		Duties remitted. Chowkee.			Total.			Huckdars and Zumeendars.			Total.			Grand Total.		
	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Sug...	5	3	1	9	0	10	14	3	0	12	6	11	10	9	179	8	9
Alum...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	6
Gum...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	8	3
Goor...	1	9	2	11	3	10	13	0	1	0	3	11	13	3	314	9	0
Ghee...	8	6	14	10	9	125	3	3	7	5	3	132	8	6	426	7	0
Salt,...	12	6	5	8	0	15	4	6	1	8	9	16	13	3	144	6	6
Salt...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	7	9
Papu...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3
Kala...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	6	0
Hem...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0
Hem...	4	6	0	3	6	0	8	0	0	1	9	0	9	9	1	5	6
Oodb...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3
Toba...	10	9	1	1	9	2	12	6	0	9	0	3	5	6	13	3	6
Uber...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	12	0
Hone...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	9
Cotto...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	7	3
Do. I... No... Mush...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	12	3
10,... Soom...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	7	0
312... Khad...	2	3	0	1	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	3	3	17	6	0
948... South...	15	9	0	6	0	1	5	9	0	0	0	1	5	9	64	3	3
Raw...	2	6	0	1	6	6	4	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	4	0
Mook...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	444	6	9
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	0	3
Wheat... Bajree...	8	0	2	13	6	26	5	6	3	10	3	29	15	9	267	6	6
Jowarr...	14	9	19	0	6	83	15	3	16	6	3	100	5	6	295	9	6
Gram,...	12	6	33	0	0	150	12	6	30	10	3	181	6	9	1159	14	6
Rice,...	10	9	3	10	6	26	5	3	3	6	3	29	11	6	51	11	3
Tour,...	14	6	26	2	9	105	1	3	7	6	9	112	8	0	439	3	3
Kurrud...	14	6	4	1	0	22	15	6	3	11	9	26	11	3	47	14	3
Mutt,...	13	3	1	1	0	2	14	3	0	8	0	3	6	3	111	15	0
Moong,...	2	9	1	3	6	5	6	3	1	2	0	6	8	3	8	0	9
Balls,...	4	0	1	5	6	10	9	6	1	4	0	11	13	6	48	3	3
Wurral...	2	9	0	1	9	0	4	6	0	0	6	0	5	0	4	8	3
Oorud...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3
Tillee,...	5	3	0	0	9	0	6	0	0	0	9	0	6	9	1	4	0
Karleh,...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	110	7	9
Mussoo...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	3
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	3
	6	9	118	13	6	602	4	3	79	8	3	681	12	4	4,215	3	3

Duty.

…id	Huckdars and Zumeendars.			Total.			Ine or Impost. (Duties remitted.)			Chowkee.			Total.			Huckdars and Zumeendars.	
P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.
6	29	12	9	254	8	6	1	13	3	0	9	9	2	7	0	0	4
6	0	0	3	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	1	10	9	9	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	0	0	0	0	15	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	21	5	9	267	6	3	0	10	0	0	1	0	0	11	0	0	0
3	0	0	0	2[illegible]	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	6[illegible]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	3[illegible]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	12	0	0	1[illegible]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	0	3	6	1	8	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	0	1	9	0	9	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	0	12	0	0	1	9	0	13	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	0	0	3	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	1	12	0	15	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	2	9	2	3	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	0	7	6	0	1	9	0	9	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	22	0	9	270	6	6	35	6	3	9	2	6	44	8	9	3	7
9	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	1	2	0	7	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	0	3	[illegible]	1	11	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	0	2	0	1	5	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	10	1	9	118	12	9	21	11	3	4	5	6	26	0	9	2	2
6	0	2	[illegible]	73	15	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	1	2	3	8	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	0	0	0	0	11	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	[illegible]	6	9	32	13	6	0	13	6	0	9	3	1	6	9	0	2
9	[illegible]	8	9	56	7	6	15	6	9	10	12	9	26	3	6	2	5
9	0	1	0	0	11	9	0	12	0	0	2	9	0	14	9	0	1
6	1	8	9	26	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	97	0	10	1,132	6	3	76	2	9	24	7	9	99	13	6	8	2

Duties remitted.															Grand Total.		
…ne or Impost.			Chowkee.			Total.			Huckdars and Zumeendars.			Total.					
RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
…76	2	9	24	7	9	99	13	6	8	2	9	108	0	3	1,100	6	3
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	395	12	6
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	836	1	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	36	1	9
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	75	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	36	6	3
…18	12	3	161	1	0	769	13	3	94	8	9	864	6	0	7831	12	6
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	45	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	60	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	575	13	3
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	698	13	3
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	63	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	127	0	0
0	1	6	0	0	0	10	1	6	0	0	0	10	1	6	5,430	0	0
4	5	6	0	0	0	4	5	6	0	0	0	4	5	6	3,580	3	9
4	13	6	0	0	0	4	13	6	0	0	0	4	13	6	628	5	3
3	9	6	0	0	0	3	9	7	0	0	0	3	9	6	52	13	3
…22	4	0	0	0	0	22	4	0	0	0	0	22	4	0	9,691	6	3

Duty.

…uckdars …nd Zu- …eendars.			Total.			Duties remitted. Ine or Im-post.			Chowkee.			Total.			Huckdars and Zu-meendars.			Total.			T…
…S.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	R…
91	3	0	9,668	8	3	22	4	0	0	0	0	22	4	0	0	0	0	22	4	0	9,6…
0	0	0	0	0	0	7	10	3	0	0	0	7	10	3	0	0	0	7	10	3	
0	0	0	643	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6…
0	1	3	12	15	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
3	0	0	389	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3…
0	0	0	2	2	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	4	3	1	8	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	0	152	10	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1…
424	15	3	424	15	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4…
60	0	0	60	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
579	7	9	11,355	13	3	30	8	3	0	0	0	30	8	3	0	0	0	30	8	3	11,…
14	0	0	1,165	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,1…
9	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
23	0	0	1,174	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,1…
0	0	0	36	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
26	1	9	2[illegible]	1	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
84	0	0	316	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3…
0	0	0	181	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1…
31	5	9	129	12	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1…
2	2	3	22	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
15	3	6	138	0	9	3	2	9	1	7	0	4	9	9	0	5	3	4	15	0	1…
5	6	6	39	7	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	2	9	1	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
164	6	6	891	10	6	3	2	9	1	7	0	4	9	9	0	5	3	4	15	0	8…

Duties remitted.															Total.		
ne or Impost.			Chowkee.			Total.			Huckdars and Zumeendars.			Total.					
RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
3	2	9	1	7	0	4	9	9	0	5	3	4	15	0	896	9	6
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	51	13	0
15	0	0	0	0	0	15	0	0	2	0	0	17	0	0	68	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	44	12	9
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	0	1
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	126	12	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	73	8	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	34	10	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	2	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	67	4	3
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	105	12	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	2	0
18	2	9	1	7	0	19	9	9	2	5	3	21	15	0	1,553	9	6
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	61	9	3
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	49	0	3
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	7	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	27	2	3
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	14	9
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	184	15	6
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	149	5	6
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	36	14	6
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	32	8	9
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	49	7	6
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	3	6
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	7	6
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	4	9
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	67	14	3
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	768	1	3

Duty.						Duties remitted.															Grand Total.		
uckdars id Zu- eendars.			Total.			Ine or Impost.			Chowkee.			Total.			Huckdars and Zumeendars,			Total.					
RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
0	0	0	768	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	768	1	3
0	0	0	47	2	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	47	2	6
0	0	0	79	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	79	7	0
0	0	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	159	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	159	3	0
0	0	0	97	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	97	0	9
0	0	0	195	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	195	12	0
0	0	0	145	7	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	145	7	6
0	0	0	115	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	115	0	0
0	0	0	60	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	60	0	0
0	0	0	6	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	4	0
0	0	0	1,677	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,677	7	0
0	0	0	120	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	120	0	0
0	0	0	1,557	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,557	7	0
20	0	0	120	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	120	0	0
20	0	0	120	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1677	7	0

GENERAL ABSTRACT.

	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Duty on Imports, - - - - - -	7,831	12	6			
Weekly Bazar, - - - - - - -	698	13	3			
Neighbouring Villages, - - - - -	127	0	0			
Duty on Exports, - - - - - -	11,386	5	6			
Abkaree Contract, - - - - - -	1,174	0	0			
Sundry City Customs, - - - - -	1,553	9	6			
Transit Duties, - - - - - - -	1,677	7	0	24,448	15	1
DEDUCT.						
Duties remitted by the Government, - -	916	13	3			
Huckdars and Zumeendars, - - - -	2,273	5	3			
Stationery and Establishment, - - -	3,053	6	6	6,243	9	0
Balance Chandore Rupees...				18,205	6	9

W. H. BRADLEY, Surgeon,
On Special Duty.

List of Towns and Villages in the Sircar of Pytun, Soobah Aurungabad.

Pytun Purgunnah.

1 Kusbah Pytun.
2 Maigaon.
3 Punthawarree.
4 Wagharree.
5 Gangulwarree.
6 Dawarree.
7 Katpoor.
8 Narula.
9 Linguthpooree.
10 Talewarree.
11 Saegaon.
12 Kowsun.
13 Ghurree.
14 Mahomedpoor.
15 Ismailpoor.
16 Changudpooree.
17 Sonewarree—Chota.
18 Sonewarree—Burra.
19 Tandoolwarree.
20 Patagaon.
21 Taroopeepulwarree.
22 Munkapoor.
23 Moolluneewargaon.
24 Balapoor.
25 Oonchagaon.
26 Umrapoor.
27 Issurwarree.
28 Shapoorwahigaon.
29 Dhakaphul.
30 Kapoosswarree.
31 Khamjulgaon.
32 Gaveraebassee.
33 Chowrhiaturjulgaon.
34 Taklee.
35 Dhungaon.
36 Shapoormanagaon.
37 Anundpoor.
38 Agapoor.
39 Kurrunjkhaira.
40 Dianuthpoor.
41 Nanagaon.
42 Narraingaon.
43 Wurroodee—Burra.
44 Singarwurree.
45 Sonenapoor.
46 Nurseepoor.
47 Brummhugohiru.
48 Maoossgohan.
49 Mahluxmee.
50 Lambgohan.
51 Saveta.
52 Yasegohan.
53 Jogashurree.
54 Sooltanmahomedpoor.
55 Sownkhaira.
56 Lohgaon—Burra.
57 Lohgaon—Chota.
58 Parola.
59 Somepooree.
60 Rahimpoor.
61 Hilhabad.
62 Dhoopkhaira.
63 Cheetagaon.
64 Cowdgaon.
65 Tahirpoor.
66 Toollapoor.
67 Gurragaon.
68 Dilnapoor.
69 Arungpoor—Burra.
70 Babhoolgaon.
71 Saketa.
72 Lakagaon.
73 Nandlagaon.
74 Nimbajulgaon.
75 Zinepoor.
76 Moholekhaira.
77 Sewnee.
78 Allypoor.
79 Udool—Burra.
80 Udool—Chota.
81 Ubdoollapoor.
82 Mooradabad.
83 Rouzapoor.
84 Kurathan.
85 Gaverae—Murda.
86 Wuroundee—Chota.
87 Ranjungaon.
88 Paroundee.

89 Sooltanpoor.
90 Khathgaon.
91 Inayetpoor.
92 Bokoodjulgaon.
93 Girnair.
94 Pangra.
95 Gazeepoor.
96 Cheecholee.
97 Neelujgaon.
98 Padlee.
99 Wurgohan—Burra.
00 Wurgohan—Chota.
01 Jamlee.
02 Bhosa.
03 Poregaon.
04 Owa.
05 Kussarpudlee.
06 Tanda—Burra.
07 Tanda—Chota.
08 Wudalla.
09 Yaseenpoor.
110 Donegaon.
111 Toopawarree.

Jagheer Villages.

112 Wudwalee.
113 Gidarra.
114 Dadagaon.
115 Peepulwarree.
116 Tonedolee.
117 Moodhulwarree.
118 Malveheer.
119 Islampoor.
120 Kusnair.
121 Pooree.
122 Itawa.
123 Chennuckwarree.
124 Gopalwaghonda.
125 Boregaon.
126 Patoondeewurgaon.
127 Aurungpoor—Chota.
128 Krisnapoor.

Dawurwarree Purgunnah.

1 Kusbah Dawurwarree.
2 Dara.
3 Kootubkhaira.
4 Sonewarree—Burra.
5 Koundur.
6 Poosagaon.
7 Nandur.
8 Hursee—Burra.
9 Sonewurree—Chota.
10 Hursee—Chota.
11 Dadagaon—Burra.
12 Dadagaon—Chota.
13 Akuthwarra.

Saindoorwarrah Purgunnah.

1 Kusbah Saindoorwarrah.
2 Shunkurpoor.
3 Aurungpoor.
4 Augapoor.
5 Tandoolwarree.
6 Paudhurhohul.
7 Tullapeepree.
8 Hursoolee.
9 Baroodee.
10 Sewpoor.
11 Maundwa Jagheer.

W. H. Bradley, Surgeon,
On Special Duty.

Table showing the quantity of Live and Dead Stock in the Purgunnah of Saindoorwarrah.

1	2	3			4	5			6
	Designation.	Individual value.			Quantity.	Value.			REMARKS.
		RS.	A.	P.		RS.	A.	P.	
	Bullocks, - - - -	11	6	6	811	9,250	7	6	
	Cows, - - - -	6	9	0	594	3,898	2	0	
	Calves, - - - -	0	0	0	194	0	0	0	
	He Buffaloes, - -	8	12	6	21	184	6	6	
	She Buffaloes, - - -	14	6	9	130	1,874	13	6	
	Calves, - - -	0	0	0	47	0	0	0	
	Total..	...	...	...	....	15207	13	6	
	Sheep, - - -	0	10	8	554	369	5	4	
	Goats, - - - -	0	12	3	267	204	6	9	
	Total...	...	...	...	....	573	12	1	
	Horses, - - - -	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Tattoos, - - -	14	12	8	70	1,035	6	8	
	Colts, - - - -	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	
	Asses, - - - -	11	4	8	54	609	12	0	
	Fowls, - - - -	0	3	9	6	1		6	
	Total...	...	...	...	...	1,646	9	2	
	Ploughs, - - - -	2	8	0	154	385	0	0	
	Bukkur, - - -	3	8	0	315	1,102	8	0	
	Carts, - - - -	17	4	2	72	1,242	12	0	
	Mhotes, - - -	4	1	7	10	40	15	10	
	Sugar Mills, - - -	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Oil Mills, - - -	8	8	0	5	42	8	0	
	Sugar Boiler, - -	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Total...	...	...	...	....	2,813	11	10	
	Grand Total..	...	...	...	....	20241	14	7	

W. H. BRADLEY, Surgeon,
On Special Duty.

Table showing the amount of Principal Vegetable Produce, its value and quantity of Land cultivated in the Purgunnah of Saindoorwarrah, for 1846-47.

1	2			3			4		
Designation.	Quantity of Land.			Quantity of Produce.			Value of Produce.		
	Bghs.	P.	V.	Pullas	M	S.	Rups.	A.	P.
Sugar Cane, - - - - -	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wheat, - - - - -	1,185	0	0	322	0	0	1,288	0	0
Bajree, - - - - - -	2,020	0	0	459	0	0	1,377	0	0
Jowarree, - - - - -	4,230	5	0	1,253	0	0	2,506	0	0
Gram, - - - - - -	1,010	0	0	248	0	0	992	0	0
Tour, - - - - -	710	0	0	143	0	0	572	0	0
Kuldee, - - - - - -	0	0	0	70	0	0	229	11	0
Tobacco, - - - - -	118	6	0	18	0	0	216	0	0
Moong, - - - - - -	153	1	0	33	1	20	134	0	0
Tillee, - - - - -	70	0	0	14	0	0	70	0	0
Total..	9,496	12	0	0	0	0	7,384	11	0

W. H. Bradley, Surgeon,
On Special Duty.

Average Prices of Grain for the last five Years in the Purgunnah of Saindoorwarrah.

Designation of several objects.	1847.			1846.			1845.			1844.			1843.		
Goor, - -	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wheat, -	4	0	0	5	8	0	4	8	0	3	8	0	3	0	0
Bajree, - -	3	0	0	3	4	0	2	12	0	3	0	0	2	0	0
Jowarree, -	2	0	0	4	0	0	3	0	0	1	12	0	1	8	0
Gram, - -	4	0	0	5	8	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	2	8	0
Tour, - -	4	0	0	6	0	0	5	0	0	1	8	0	1	4	0
Tillee, - -	5	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0
Kuldee, -	3	4	6	4	0	0	2	0	0	1	12	0	1	8	0
Tobacco, - -	12	0	0	5	0	0	12	0	0	10	0	0	9	0	0
Moong, -	4	0	0	4	0	0	3	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0

W. H. Bradley, Surgeon,
On Special Duty.

Table showing the Division of the Population of the Purgunnah Saindoorwarrah, according to Religious Persuasion, Profess and Calling.

Hindoos.	Amount.	Mahomedans.	Amount.
Brahmin, - - - - -	53	Shaik, - - - - -	
Purdasee, - - -	3	Syed, - - - -	
Gosain, - - - - -	5	Mogul, - - - -	
Bunniya, - - - -	30	Putthan, - - - -	
Ghaut, - - - - -	1		
Jungum, - - - -	1		
Koonbee, - - - -	391		
Brahminjai, - - -	1		
Gooroo, - - - -	2		
Sonar, - - - -	3		
Burrhuo, - - - -	6		
Lohar, - - - -	6		
Dhungur, - - - -	10		
Hujjam, - - - -	9		
Tailee, - - - - -	21		
Kolee, - - - -	3		
Bhoee, - - - - -	12		
Dhobee, - - - -	8		
Koombhar, - - - -	2		
Tirmullee, - - -	5		
Bheel, - - - - -	2		
Chumhar, - - -	17		
Dhair, - - - - -	49		
Mang, - - - -	13		
Total...	653	Total...	

W. H. Bradley, Surgeon,
On Special D

Table showing the Annual Consumption of Iron and Salt in the Purgunnah of Saindoorwarrah.

Designation.	Value by weight.	From whence brought.	Quantity.			Value.			Remarks.
Iron.			Pls.	M	S.	Rs.	A.	P.	
Europe, 1st quality,	3 Seers, per Rupee.	Bombay,	0	1	7	15	10	8	
Europe, 2d quality,	6 Seers, per Rupee.		3	2	0	73	5	4	
Native,	5 Seers, per Rupee.	Nirmull,	1	2	2	40	6	4	
		Total...	5	2	9	129	6	4	
Salt, - -	2 Dubboo Pysa per seer,	Bombay and Bhewndy	161	0	39	1290	9	4	at $\frac{3}{4}$ of a Seer per head.

Table showing amount of Sebundees and Sepahis employed in the Purgunnah of Saindoorwarrah.

	Suwars.	Foot.
Seebundees and Sepahis, ...	0	16

Table showing state of Education in the Purgunnah of Saindoorwarrah.

Schools.		Pupils.	Persons able to read and write.
Persian.	Maharatta.		
0	0	0	60

W. H. Bradley, Surgeon,
On Special Duty.

Table showing the value of Rent of Land in the Purgunnah of Saindoorwarrah.

Rent.	Best.			Medium.			Inferior.			Worst.			
Rate per Beegha,	2	0	0	1	3	9	0	12	0	0	8	0	

W. H. Bradley, Surgeon,
On Special Duty.

Table showing the quantity of Live and Dead Stock in the Pur-nah of Dawurwarree.

1	2	3			4	5			6
	Designation.	Individual value.			Quantity.	Value.			Remarks
		Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.	
Live Stock.	Bullocks,	7	8	4	512	3,850	10	8	
	Cows,	4	3	8	474	2,004	10	0	
	Calves,	0	0	0	158	0	0	0	
	He Buffaloes,	13	8	0	2	27	0	0	
	She Buffaloes,	9	6	9	96	904	8	0	
	Calves,	0	0	0	28	0	0	0	
	Total...	....	...	..	....	6,786	12	8	
	Sheep,	0	8	0	520	260	0	0	
	Goats,	0	8	0	233	116	8	0	
	Total...	....	...	...	...	376	8	0	
	Horses,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Tattoos,	7	4	8	33	240	10	0	
	Colts,	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	
	Asses,	8	12	0	5	43	12	0	
	Fowls,	0	3	3	13	2	10	3	
	Total..	.....	..	..	....	287	0	3	
Dead Stock.	Ploughs,	2	8	0	50	125	0	0	
	Bukkur,	3	8	0	197	689	8	0	
	Carts,	17	4	6	30	518	7	0	
	Mhotes,	5	0	0	3	15	0	0	
	Sugar Mills,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Oil Mills,	7	0	0	6	42	0	0	
	Sugar Boiler,	0	(	0	0	0	0	0	
	Total..	....	...	...	....	1,389	15	0	
	Grand Total...	......	..	.	......	8,840	3	11	

W. H. Bradley, Surge

On Special .

showing the Amount of Principal Vegetable Produce, its ue and quantity of Land cultivated in the Purgunnah of wourwarree for 1846-47.

1	2			3			4		
Designation.	Quantity of Land.			Quantity of Produce.			Value of Produce.		
	B.	P.	S.	P.	M	S.	Rs.	A.	P.
it, - - - -	282	0	0	61	0	0	305	0	0
e, - - - - -	1,505	0	0	272	0	0	816	0	0
rree, - - - - -	4,255	0	0	636	0	0	1,908	0	0
ı, - - - - -	154	0	0	25	0	0	150	0	0
r, - - - - - -	716	0	0	209	0	0	522	8	0
e, - - - - -	357	10	0	122	0	0	366	0	0
Total...	7,269	10	0				4,067	8	0

W. H. Bradley, Surgeon,
On Special Duty.

e Price of Grain for the last Five Years in the Purgunnah Dawurwarree.

tion of se- objects.	1847.			1846.			1845.			1844.			1843.		
, - -	5	0	0	5	0	0	3	0	0	4	0	0	3	0	0
, -	3	0	0	3	0	0	2	8	0	1	12	0	1	8	0
ee, - -	3	0	0	4	0	0	2	8	0	1	8	0	2	0	0
- -	6	0	0	7	0	0	4	0	0	3	0	0	2	0	0
- -	2	8	0	3	0	0	1	12	0	1	8	0	1	4	0
, -	3	0	0	3	0	0	2	8	0	2	0	0	1	12	0

W. H. Bradley, Surgeon,
On Special Duty.

Table showing the Division of the Population of the Purgunnah Dawurwarree according to Religious Persuasion, Profession a Calling.

Hindoos.	Amount.	Mahomedans.	Amount.
Brahmin,	22	Shaik,	[illegible]
Bunniya,	21	Syed,	1
Byragee and Gosain,	4	Putthan,	[illegible]
Kussar,	6		
Koonbee,	400		
Brahminjai,	8		
Durzee,	3		
Sonar,	5		
Burrahue,	6		
Lohar,	2		
Koombhar,	2		
Dhungur,	36		
Mangbhow,	3		
Hujjam,	5		
Kolee,	2		
Tailee,	11		
Goorow,	2		
Dhobee,	2		
Bunjara,	1		
Bheel,	5		
Chumur,	7		
Dhair,	48		
Mang,	14		
Total..	615	Total...	[illegible]

W. H. Bradley, Surgeon,
On Special Du

Table showing the Value of Rent of Land in the Purgunnah of L wurwarree.

Rent.	Best.			Medium.			Inferior.			Worst.		
Rate per Beegha,	1	10	2	0	13	9	0	0	0	0	0	0

W. H. Bradley, Surgeon,
On Special Du

Table showing the Annual Consumption of Iron and Salt in the Purgunnah of Dawurwarree.

Designation.	Value by weight.	From whence brought.	Quantity.			Value.			Remarks.
			Pls.	M	S.	Rs.	A.	P.	
IRON. Europe, 1st quality,	3 Seers, per Rupee.	Bombay,	0	0	$19\frac{3}{4}$	6	9	4	
Europe, 2d quality,	6 do. per Rupee.		1	1	$23\frac{3}{4}$	30	10	0	
Native,	5 do. per Rupee.	Nirmull,	0	1	$24\frac{1}{4}$	12	13	7	
		Total...	2	0	$27\frac{3}{4}$	50	0	11	
Salt,	2 Dubboo Pysa per seer,	Bombay and Bhewndy	137	0	12	1096	12	10	at $\frac{3}{4}$ of a seer per head.

Table showing amount of Seebundees and Sepahis employed in the Purgunnah of Dawurwarree.

	Suwars.	Foot.
Seebundees and Sepahis,	0	12

Table showing State of Education in the Purgunnah of Dawurwarree.

Schools.		Pupils.	Persons able to read and write.
Persian.	Mahratta.		
0	0	0	22

W. H. BRADLEY, Surgeon,
On Special Duty.

From the Mamlutdar of Purgunnah Pytun.

To the Mookuddum of the Village Wudwallee Purgunnah Pytun.

Dated Sunn, 1221.
Fuslee A. D. 1821.

The village Wudwallee was in former days given in Jagheer to Narrain Bhutt Shewpooree of Pytun, who possesses a written grant of Badooshaw permitting him to appropriate its revenue from generation to generation ; he has given his daughter in marriage into the family of Luximon Bowa Gosain of Pytun, and presented his Jagheer village together with its Sunnud for the maintenance of the latter's family, whereupon the son of the said Luximon Bowa named Rungnauth Bowa has come into the presence of Rajah Govind Buksh at Aurungabad with the Sunnud, and informed him of the circumstance, who has summoned the Mamlutdar of Pytun Purgunnah and informed him that the Sircar approves the grant of the village Wudwallee to Rungnauth Bin Luximon Gosain of Pytun which had been made to him as expressed in the original Sunnud which he possesses, and I therefore direct you to permit him to appropriate the income of the village from generation to generation without requiring any further instructions on this subject. You are further directed to take copy of this for your records and give the original to the grantee.

Dated 11th Jumadiluwul.

Chundoolall
Fidwee of Ashuffja,
Nizam Mool Moolk, Nizam Oodowla, Moozzufffirool,
Moomalik Arishtootzuma,
Rooshthum Dowran.

TRANSLATION OF AN ENAM SUNNUD.

From Mohdour Row Bullal Pradhan.

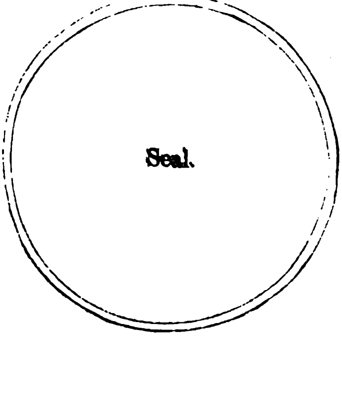
To Nurhur and Gudadhur Gosains, Sons of Sewdeen Gosain.

Dated 11*th Mokurrum.*
Sukai 1692, *A. D.* 1770.

AFTER COMPLIMENTS,

After taking into consideration the representation you have made before the Hoozoor at Kusba Poonah, requesting the grant of a village under the Purgunnah of Pytun with an Enam Sunnud in lieu of the village Mouza Anunda, Purgunnah Baitawud, in the Zillah of Khandeish that had been granted as an Enam Jagheer to your father Sewdeen Gosain with permission to appropriate its revenue and the allowances of Sirdeshmook and Baptee with the exception of the Mokassa share on account of its remoted situation from Pytun. The Sircar hereby grants you the village of Mouza and Giddara, Purgunnah Pytun, in the place of the said village Mouza Anunda, Purgunnah Baitawud, Zillah Khandeish, as an Enam Jagheer with permission to receive its revenue; with its Bunds and Wells for irrigation, Trees, Rumnas, Woods, Hills and Streams, &c., belonging to that village with the exception of the allowances of Baptee, Sirdeshmook, and other hucks and Enams, and the Mokassa share; you are accordingly in the manner above specified to appropriate it to yourself, your sons and their sons, which shall descend from generation to generation.

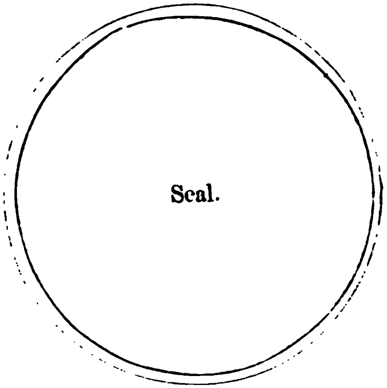
Sealed by order.



To the Deshmook, Sirdeshpandee, Deshpandee, Mookuddum Putwarree, Cultivators, Ryots of Havalee Pytun, Purgunnah Pytun, Sircar Pytun, Soobah Aurungabad.

I hereby grant by order of Government the village Dadagaon, Purgunnah Pytun, annually yielding 797 Rupees, and the 4th share of Swaraj as Jagheer to Rungnauth Bowa the son of Luximon Bowa Gosain on account of expenses incurred by his Mhutt at Pytun, from this 1238 year of Fuslee A. D. 1828. You are therefore directed to allow him to receive the annual revenue as above mentioned from generation to generation and are to act accordingly.

Dated 17th Rujub Sunn, 1244.
Hizree A. D. 1828.

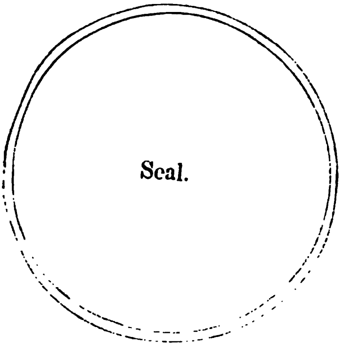


To the present and future Officers of Government, Purgunnah Havellee Pytun, Sircar Pytun, Soobah Aurungabad.

The situation of examining the Badla, and gold, and silver wire in the Pytun Purgunnah, the allowances of which are the same as at Aurungabad, was first held by Peesa Wullud Madow by a Sunnud granted to him, his sons, and grandsons, but for the last 7 or 8 years it has been brought under the management of Government on account of disputes arising between the descendants of Peesa Wul-

lud Madow. Biswanath the great grandson of the first holder, he has this day appeared before the Sircar and showed the original which satisfying the Sircar has appointed him in the aforesaid situation on the usual allowances in order that he may perform the duties more satisfactorily and profitably to Government, and agreeably to traders. You are therefore directed to place him in that situation and continue the same to himself and his offspring without allowing any others to participate in his allowances.

Dated 16 Shaban Sunn, 1240.
Hizree or A. D. 1824.



W. H. Bradley, Surgeon,
On Special Duty.

Amount of Fees and Allowances paid to Village Officers annually in the Sircar of Pytun, Soobah Aurungabad.

PYTUN PURGUNNAH.

No. 1, Kusba Pytun.

Deshmook, ...	72	Rupees and 15 Annas, and 120 Beeghas.
Sir Deshpandee, ...	25	Rupees.
Deshpandee, ...	52	Rupees and 1 Anna, and 120 Beeghas.
Morrel, ...	8	Rupees.

Patail,.................. 400 Beeghas—and sundry allowances of Grain, &c.
Putwarree,......... ..... 50 Rupees, and 50 Beeghas.
Causy Futtoolla,..........137 Beeghas.

No. 2, Maigaon.

Deshmook,......... ......3½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Sir Deshpandee,...... ... 1 Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
Deshpandee,..... ....2½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Morrel,.. ....4 Rupees.
Patail,.....................120 Beeghas, and 1 Pysa per Pulla of Grain.
Putwarree,...............25 Rupees, and 1 Seer of Grain per Beegha.

No. 3, Punthawarree.

Deshmook, ...3½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Sir Deshpandee,............1 Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
Deshpandee,........ ....2½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Morrel,.................... 4 Rupees.
Patail,.. ....29 Beeghas and 1 Pysa per Pulla of Grain.
Putwarree,.. ....32 Rupees and 1½ Maund of Grain per Khundee, and 30 Beeghas.
Causy,..........................60 Beeghas.

No. 4, Wagharree.

Deshmook,...................3½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Sir Deshpandee,... ....1 Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
Deshpandee,.. .... 2½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Morrel,. ....4 Rupees.
Patail,...... ....1 Pysa per Pulla of Grain.
Putwarree,.....................10 Rupees and 20 Seers of Grain per Khundee.

No. 5, Gungalwarree.

Deshmook,................3½ Rupees per cent. and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Sir Deshpandee,...........1 Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.

Deshpandee,	2¼	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Morrel,	4	Rupees.
Patail,	2	Seers of Grain per Beegha.
Putwarree,	20	Rupees and 20 Seers of Grain per Khundee.

No. 6, Dawurwarree.

Deshmook,	5	Rupees.
Sir Deshpandee,	1	Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
Deshpandee,	2	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Morrel,	4	Rupees.
Patail,	30	Beeghas.
Putwarree,	20	Rupees and 20 Seers of Grain per Khundee.

No. 7, Katpoor.

Deshmook,	3½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Sir Deshpandee,	1	Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
Deshpandee,	2¼	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Morrel,	4	Rupees.
Patail,	30	Beeghas and 1 Pysa per Pulla of Grain.
Putwarree,	20	Rupees and 20 Seers of Grain per Khundee.

No. 8, Narala.

Deshmook,	3½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Sir Deshpandee,	1	Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
Deshpandee,	2½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Morrel,	4	Rupees.
Patail,	60	Beeghas and 20 Seers Grain per Khundee.

No. 9, Linguthpooree.

Deshmook,	3½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.

Sir Deshpandee,	1	Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
Deshpandee,	2¼	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Morrel,	4	Rupees.
Patail,	1	Pysa per Pulla of Grain.
Putwarree,	1	Rupee and 1 maund of Grain per Chahoor and also 10 Seers per Khundee of Grain.
Dhairs,	¼	Pysa per Pulla of Grain.

No. 10, *Talewarree.*

Deshmook,	3¼	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Sir Deshpandee,	1	Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
Deshpandee,	2¼	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Morrel,	4	Rupees.
Patail,	60	Beeghas.
Putwarree,	20	Rupees, 30 Beeghas—and 20 Seers of Grain per Khundee.

No. 11, *Saegaon.*

Deshmook,	3¼	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Sir Deshpandee,	1	Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
Deshpandee,	2¼	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Morrel,	4	Rupees.
Patail,	34	Beeghas and 1 Pulla of Grain per Chahoor.
Putwarree,	20	Rupees, 16 Beeghas, and 1 Pulla of Grain per Chahoor.

No. 12, *Kowsson.*

Deshmook,	3¼	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Sir Deshpandee,	1	Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
Deshpandee,	2¼	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.

Morrel,	4	Rupees.
Patail,	1	Pysa per Pulla of Grain.
Putwarree,	30	Rupees, and 20 Seers Grain per Khundee.

No. 13, *Gharree.*

Deshmook,	3¼	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint, and 120 Beeghas.
Sir Deshpandee,	1	Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 2 Rupees Bhaint.
Deshpandee,	2¼	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 2 Rupees Bhaint.
Morrel,	4	Rupees.
Patail,	1	Pysa per Pulla of Grain and 60 Beeghas, and 24 Seers of Grain per Khundee.
Putwarree,	30	Beeghas and 10 Seers of Grain per Khundee, and 1 Rupee and 1¼ Maund per Chahoor.
Cauzy,	60	Beeghas.

No. 14, *Mahomedpoor.*

Deshmook,	3¼	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Sir Deshpandee,	1	Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
Deshpandee,	2¼	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Morrel,	4	Rupees.
Patail,	40	Beeghas and 20 Seers of Grain per Khundee.
Putwarree,	1	Rupee, 1 Maund, and 10 Seers of Grain per Chahoor, and 10 Seers per Khundee, and 20 Beeghas.

No. 15, *Ismailpoor.*

Deshmook,	3¼	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Sir Deshpandee,	1	Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
Deshpandee,	2¼	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Morrel,	4	Rupees.

Patail,..................20 Beeghas, and 24 Seers of Grain per Khundee, and 1 Pysa per Pulla of Grain exported.
Putwarree,...............25 Rupees and 10 Beeghas, and 1 Pulla of Grain per Chahoor.
Dhairs,.................. ½ Pysa per Pulla of Grain.

No. 16, Changudpoor.

Deshmook,............ .... 3½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Sir Deshpandee,... ...... 1 Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
Deshpandee,..... .... 2½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Morrel,.................. 4 Rupees.
Patail,.................. 30 Beeghas, 1 Seer of Grain per Beegha, 1 Pysa per Pulla of Grain exported.
Putwarree, ...25 Rupees and 16 Beeghas, and 1 Pulla of Grain per Chahoor.

No. 17, Soneearree.

Deshmook,............... 3½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Sir Deshpandee,........... 1 Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
Deshpandee,.... .... 2½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint, and 60 Beeghas.
Morrel,.... .... 4 Rupees.
Patail,... ....20 Beeghas.
Putwarree,.... .... 10 Beeghas.

No. 18, Soneearree (Burra.)

Deshmook,............ .. 3½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Sir Deshpandee, ... 1 Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
Deshpandee,.... .... 2½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Morrel,.... .... 4 Rupees.
Patail, ...25 Beeghas.
Putwarree, ... 1 Rupee and 1 Maund Grain per Chahoor, and 10 Seers Grain per Khundee.

No. 19, *Tandoolwarree.*

Deshmook,	$3\frac{1}{2}$	Rupees per cent. and 5 Rupees Bhaint, and 60 Beeghas.
Sir Deshpandee,	1	Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
Deshpandee,	$2\frac{1}{2}$	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Morrel,	4	Rupees.
Patail,	120	Beeghas, and 12 Seers Grain per Khundee.
Putwarree,	60	Beeghas and 15 Rupees, and 15 Seers Grain per Khundee.

No. 20, *Patagaon.*

Deshmook,	$3\frac{1}{2}$	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Sir Deshpandee,	1	Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
Deshpandee,	$2\frac{1}{2}$	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Morrel,	4	Rupees.
Patail,	90	Beeghas.
Putwarree,	1	Rupee per each field.

No. 21, *Tarroopeepulwarree.*

Deshmook,	$3\frac{1}{2}$	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Sir Deshpandee,	1	Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
Deshpandee,	$2\frac{1}{2}$	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint, and 30 Beeghas.
Morrel,	4	Rupees.
Patail,	105	Rupees and 1 Pysa per Pulla of Grain.
Putwarree,	1	Rupee per Chahoor, and 1 Maund and 20 Seers of Grain per Khundee.

No. 22, *Mankapoor.*

Deshmook,	$3\frac{1}{2}$	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Sir Deshpandee,	1	Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
Deshpandee,	$2\frac{1}{2}$	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.

Morrel,	4	Rupees.
Patail,	76	Beeghas and one Pysa per Pulla of Grain.
Putwarree,	10	Rupees.

No. 23, *Moonlanewargaon.*

Deshmook,	3½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Sir Deshpandee,	1	Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
Deshpandee,	2½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Morrel,	4	Rupees.
Patail,	120	Beeghas and one Pysa per Pulla of Grain.
Putwarree,	20	Rupees and other allowances of Grain.

No. 24, *Balapoor.*

Deshmook,	3½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Sir Deshpandee,	1	Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
Deshpandee,	2½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Morrel,	4	Rupees.
Patail,	72	Beeghas and 1 Pysa per Pulla.
Putwarree,	10	Rupees.

No. 25, *Oonchagaon.*

Deshmook,	3½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Sir Deshpandee,	1	Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
Deshpandee,	2½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Morrel,	4	Rupees.
Patail,	60	Beeghas and 1 Pysa per Pulla of Grain, and 10 Seers of Grain per Khundee.
Putwarree,	1	Rupee per Chahoor and 1 Maund and 30 Seers of Grain per Khundee.
Dhairs,	½	Pysa per Pulla of Grain.

No. 26, *Umrapoor.*

Deshmook,	3½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Sir Deshpandee,	1	Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
Deshpandee,	2½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Morrel,	4	Rupees.
Patail,	50	Beeghas and 1 Pysa per Pulla of Grain.
Putwarree,	40	Rupees and some other allowances of Grain.
Cauzy of Pytun,	120	Beeghas.

No. 28, *Shapoorwahigaon.*

Deshmook,	3½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Sir Deshpandee,	1	Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
Deshpandee,	2½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Morrel,	4	Rupees.
Patail,	20	Beeghas and 1 Pysa per Pulla of Grain.
Putwarree,	10	Rupees.

No. 29, *Dhakaphul.*

Deshmook,	3½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Sir Deshpandee,	1	Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
Deshpandee,	2½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Morrel,	4	Rupees.
Patail,	60	Beeghas and 1 Pysa per Pulla of Grain.
Putwarree,	32	Rupees and one Maund of Grain per Khundee.

No. 30, *Kapoosswarree.*

Deshmook,	3½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Sir Deshpandee,	1	Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
Deshpandee,	2½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.

Morrel,.... .... 4 Rupees.
Patail,........ ....40 Beeghas and one Pysa per Pulla of Grain.
Putwarree, ...40 Rupees and 20 Seers Grain per Khundee.

No. 31, *Khamjulgaon.*

Deshmook,.... .... $3\frac{1}{2}$ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Sir Deshpandee,.......... 1 Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
Deshpandee, ... $2\frac{1}{2}$ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Morrel,.... .... 4 Rupees.

No. 32, *Gaveraebassee.*

Deshmook, ... $3\frac{1}{2}$ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Sir Deshpandee,.......... 1 Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
Deshpandee, ... $2\frac{1}{2}$ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Morrel,.... .... 4 Rupees.
Patail,.................30 Beeghas and 1 Pysa per Pulla of Grain.
Putwarree,...... ....40 Rupees and 20 Seers of Grain per Khundee.

No. 33, *Chawrkiaturjulgaon.*

Deshmook,............. $3\frac{1}{2}$ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Sir Deshpandee, ... 1 Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
Deshpandee,..... .... $2\frac{1}{2}$ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Morrel, ... 4 Rupees.
Patail,....... ....150 Beeghas and 1 Pysa per Pulla.
Putwarree,.......... ....32 Rupees.

No. 34, *Taklee.*

Deshmook,...... ...... $3\frac{1}{2}$ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Sir Deshpandee,.......... 1 Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.

andee,....	2½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
l,..................	4	Rupees.
,....	173	Beeghas and 8 Pounds, 1 Maund of Grain per Chahoor, and one Pysa per Pulla.
a,....................	½	Pysa per Pulla.

No. 35, *Dhungaon.*

nook,................	3½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
eshpandee,......... ..	1	Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
andee,..........	2½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
l,....	4	Rupees.
,........	20	Beeghas.
arree,...............	20	Rupees.

No. 36, *Shapoormanagaon.*

nook,..........	3½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
eshpandee,......	1	Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
andee,.	2½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
l,......	4	Rupees.
,...	120	Beeghas.
arree,........... .	10	Rupees.

No. 37, *Aunundpoor.*

nook,....	3½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
eshpandee,....	1	Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
andee, ...	2½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
l,.....	4	Rupees.
,.................	30	Beeghas and 1 Pysa per Pulla of Grain.
arree,.......... ...	50	Rupees.

No. 38, *Agapoor.*

nook,......	3½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.

Sir Deshpandee,..........1 Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.

Deshpandee,............ 2½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.

Morrel,................ 4 Rupees.

Patail,................30 Beeghas and 1 Pysa per each Pulla of Grain.

Putwarree, ... 15 Rupees.

No. 39, Kurrunjkhaira.

Deshmook,........... 3½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.

Sir Deshpandee,..........1 Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.

Deshpandee,............2½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.

Morrel, ...4 Rupees.

Patail, ...60 Beeghas and one Pysa per Pulla of Grain.

Putwarree, ...20 Rupees.

No. 40, Dianauthpoor.

Deshmook,..............3½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.

Sir Deshpandee,.........1 Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.

Deshpandee, ...2½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.

Morrel,................ 4 Rupees.

Patail,................60 Beeghas and one Pysa per Pulla of Grain.

Putwarree,.............25 Rupees.

No. 41, Nanagaon.

Deshmook,..............3½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.

Sir Deshpandee,........ 1 Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.

Deshpandee,............2½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.

Patail,................60 Beeghas.

Putwarree,.............25 Rupees.

No. 42, Narraingaon.

Deshmook,..............3½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.

ndee,........... 1 Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.

ɜ,...... ...... 2½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.

... . 4 Rupees.

.... 1½ Maund per Chahoor and 1 Pysa per Pulla of Grain.

..............32 Rupees and 20 Seers of Grain per Khundee.

.... ¼ Pysa per Pulla of Grain.

No. 43, *Wurroodee (Burra).*

.... 3½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.

ndee,........... 1 Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.

ɜ, ... 2½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.

... . 4 Rupees.

... .30 Beeghas and 1 Pysa per Pulla of grain.

...............25 Rupees and other allowances of Grain, &c.

No. 44, *Singarwarre.*

.... 3½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.

ndee,......... 1 Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.

ɜ,...... ...... 2½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.

... . 4 Rupees.

...............30 Beeghas and 1 Pysa per Pulla of Grain.

..............25 Rupees.

No. 45, *Sonenapoor.*

.... 3½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.

ndee, ... 1 Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.

e, ... 2½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.

. ... 4 Rupees.

.. ..80 Beeghas and 1 Pysa per Pulla of Grain.

.... 100 Rupees.

No. 46, *Nurseepoor.*

Deshmook,	3¼	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Sir Deshpandee,	1	Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
Deshpandee,	2½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Morrel,	4	Rupees.
Patail,	60	Beeghas and 1 Pysa per Pulla.
Putwarree,	1	Rupee and 25 Seers of Grain per Chahoor.

No. 47, *Brahmagaon.*

Deshmook,	3¼	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Sir Deshpandee,	1	Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
Deshpandee,	2¼	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Morrel,	4	Rupees.
Patail,	100	Beeghas and 1 Pysa per Pulla.
Putwarree,	1	Rupee and 25 Seers per Chahoor.
Dhairs,	¼	Pysa per Pulla of Grain.

No. 48, *Maoossgohan.*

Deshmook,	3¼	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Sir Deshpandee,	1	Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
Deshpandee,	2¼	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Morrel,	4	Rupees.
Patail,	30	Beeghas and 1 Pysa per Pulla of Grain.
Putwarree,	1	Rupee and 25 Seers of Grain per Chahoor.

No. 49, *Mahluxme.*

Deshmook,	3¼	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Sir Deshpandee,	1	Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
Deshpandee,	2¼	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.

. ...4 Rupees.
....60 Beeghas and 1 Pysa per Pulla.
....1 Rupee and 20 Seers of Grain per Pulla.

No. 50, *Lambgohan.*

....3½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
ndee,.......... ....1 Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
e, ...2½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
....4 Rupees.
.... 60 Beeghas and 1 Pysa per Pulla.
....1 Rupee and 25 Seers of Grain per Chahoor.

No. 51, *Sancta.*

....3½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
ndee,...... ....1 Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
e, ...2½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
... .4 Rupees.
....60 Beeghas and 1 Pysa per Pulla.
....50 Beeghas and other allowances of Grain.

No. 52, *Yasegohan.*

....3½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
ndec,...... ....1 Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
e, ...2½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
.... 4 Rupees.
...............30 Beeghas and 1 Pysa per Pulla.
....1 Rupee and 25 Seers of Grain per Chahoor.

No. 53, *Jogashurree.*

....3½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.

Sir Deshpandee, ...	1	Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
Deshpandee, ...	2½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Morrel,............	4	Rupees.
Patail,..................	40	Beeghas and 1 Pysa per Pulla.
Putwarree,.....	1	Rupee per Chahoor and 25 Seers per Pulla.

No. 54, *Sooltanmahomedpoor.*

Deshmook, ...	3½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Sir Deshpandee, ...	1	Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
Deshpandee, ...	2½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Morrel,......	4	Rupees.
Patail,.................	90	Beeghas and 1 Pysa per Pulla.
Putwarree,.......	1	Rupee and 25 Seers of Grain, and 1 Pysa Pulla.

No. 55, *Sownkhaira.*

Deshmook,..............	3½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Sir Deshpandee,..........	1	Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
Deshpandee, ...	2½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Morrel,......	4	Rupees.
Patail,..................	90	Beeghas and 1 Pysa per Pulla of Grain.
Putwarree,...........	1	Rupee per cent. and 25 Seers of Grain per Chahoor.

No. 56, *Lohgaon (Burra.)*

Deshmook, ...	3½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Sir Deshpandeo,......	1	Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
Deshpandee, ...	2½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Morrel, ...	4	Rupecs.
Patail, ...	120	Beeghas and 1 Pysa per Pulla of Grain.

Putwarree, ... 1 Rupee per Chahoor and 30 Seers of Grain and 8 Annas per Pulla of Grain, and 60 Beeghas.

No. 57, *Lohgaon (Chota.)*

Deshmook, ...3½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint and 60 Beeghas.

Sir Deshpandee, ... 1 Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.

Deshpandee, ... 2½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.

Morrel, ... 4 Rupees.

Patail, ...120 Beeghas and 1 Pysa per Pulla of Grain.

Putwarree, ... 1 Rupee and 30 Seers Grain per Chahoor.

No. 58, *Parola.*

Deshmook, ... 3½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.

Sir Deshpandee, ... 1 Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.

Deshpandee, ... 2½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.

Morrel, ... 4 Rupees.

Patail, ...60 Beeghas and 1 Pysa per Pulla of Grain.

Putwarree, ... 1 Rupee per each field and 1½ Seers of Grain per Beegha.

No. 59, *Somepooree.*

Deshmook, ...: 3½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.

Sir Deshpandee, ... 1 Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.

Deshpandee, ...2½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.

Morrel, ...4 Rupees.

Patail, ...10 Beeghas and 1 Maund of Grain per Khundee, and 1 Pysa per Pulla of Grain.

Putwarree, ...25 Rupees and 1 Maund of Grain per Khundee.

No. 60, *Rahimpoor.*

Deshmook, ... 3½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.

Sir Deshpandee,.......... 1 Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
Deshpandee, ...2½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Morrel,.... .... 4 Rupees.
Patail,...................40 Beeghas.
Putwarree,......... ....10 Rupees and 30 Seers of Grain per Khundee.

No. 61, *Hilkabad.*

Deshmook, ...3½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Sir Deshpandee,.... ....1 Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
Deshpandee,........ .....2½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Morrel,..... ....4 Rupees.
Patail, ...60 Beeghas and 1 Pysa per Pulla of Grain.
Putwarree, ...1 Rupee per Chahoor and other allowances of Grain, &c.

No. 62, *Dhoopkhaira.*

Deshmook, ...3½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Sir Deshpandee,.... ...... 1 Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
Deshpandee, ... 2½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Morrel,. .... .4 Rupees.
Patail,...................60 Beeghas and 1 Pysa per Pulla.
Putwarree,....... ...... 20 Rupees and 1¼ Seers of Grain per Khundee.

No. 63, *Cheetagaon.*

Deshmook,...... ....3½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Sir Deshpandee,...... ....1 Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
Deshpandee,........ ....2½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Morrel,. ....4 Rupees.
Patail, ...120 Beeghas and 1 Pysa per Pulla.
Putwarree,...............18 Rupees and some other allowances of Grain.

No. 64, Cowdgaon.

nook,................ 3½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
eshpandee,.......... 1 Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
andee,.............. 2½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
l,.................... 4 Rupees.
arree,...... .... 60 Beeghas and 1 Pysa per Pulla of Grain.

No. 65, Tahirpoor.

nook,.............. 3½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
eshpandee,......... 1 Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
andee,............. 2½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
el,................. 4 Rupees.
l,..................30 Rupees and 1 Pysa per Pulla of Grain.
arree,..............10 Rupees and some other allowances of Grain.

No. 66, Toolapoor.

nook,.............. 3½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
eshpandee,.......... 1 Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
pandee,............. 2½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
el,...... .... 4 Rupees.
l,..................40 Beeghas and 1 Pysa per Pulla of Grain.
arree, ... 1 Rupee per Chahoor and some other allowances of Grain.

No. 67, Garragaon.

mook,.............. 3½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
eshpandee, ... 1 Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
pandee.............. 2½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
el,..................4 Rupees.

Patail,....................	120	Beeghas and 1 Pysa per Pulla of Grain.
Putwarree,...............	35	Rupees and some other allowances of Grain.

No. 68, *Dilnapoor.*

Deshmook,...............	3½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Sir Deshpandee,....... ..	1	Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
Deshpandee,.............	2½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Morrel,.....	4	Rupees.
Patail,....................	60	Beeghas and 1 Pysa per Pulla of Grain.
Putwarree,....	17	Rupees and some other allowances of Grain, &c.

No. 69, *Arungpoor.*

Deshmook,...............	3½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Sir Deshpandee,..........	1	Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
Deshpandee,......	2½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Morrel,..................	4	Rupees.
Patail,....................	60	Beeghas and 1 Pysa per Pulla of Grain.
Putwarree,...............	1	Rupee per Chahoor and some other allowances of Grain, &c.

No. 70, *Babhoolgaon.*

Deshmook...............	3½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Sir Deshpandee,..........	1	Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
Morrel,..................	4	Rupees.
Patail,............	60	Beeghas and 1 Pysa per Pulla.
Putwarree,........	20	Rupees and some other allowances of Grain.

No. 71, *Saketa.*

Deshmook,...............	3½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Sir Deshpandee,..........	1	Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.

e,.......... ... 2½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.

.... 4 Rupees.

.. .. 120 Beeghas and 1 Pysa per Pulla of Grain.

.... 1 Rupee per Chahoor and other allowances of Grain.

No. 72, Lakagaon.

.... 3½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.

ndee,.......... 1 Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.

e,..... .... 2½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.

....4 Rupees.

..............80 Beeghas and one Pysa per Pulla of Grain, and 20 Seers of Grain per Khundee.

....35 Rupees annually, and 20 Seers per Khundee.

No. 73, Nandlagaon.

.... 3½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.

ndee,.......... 1 Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.

e, ... 2½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.

.... 4 Rupees.

..............120 Beeghas and one Pysa per Pulla of Grain.

...............60 Beeghas and 20 Seers of Grain from each field.

...............40 Beeghas.

No. 74, Nimbajulgaon.

.... 3½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.

ndee, ... 1 Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.

e, ... 2½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.

..............4 Rupees.

Patail,...... .... 75 Beeghas and some other allowances of Grain, &c.

Putwarree, ...30 Beeghas and some other allowances of Grain.

No. 75, *Zinepoor.*

Deshmook,................ 3½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Pysa per Pulla of Grain.

Sir Deshpandee........... 1 Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and one Rupee Bhaint.

Deshpandee,............. 2½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.

Morrel,.................. 4 Rupees.

Patail,...................40 Beeghas and 1 Pysa per Pulla.

Putwarree,...............25 Rupees and some other allowances of Grain, &c.

No. 76, *Mohulkhaira.*

Deshpandee,.......... ... 2½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.

Deshmook,............... 3½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.

Sir Deshpandee,.......... 1 Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.

Morrel,.......... .... 4 Rupees.

Patail...................30 Beeghas and 1 Pysa per Pulla of Grain.

Putwarree...............60 Rupees and 1½ Seers of Grain per Khundee.

No. 77, *Serweree.*

Deshmook................ 3½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.

Sir Deshpandee,.......... 1 Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.

Deshpandee............. 2½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.

Morrel,.... .... 4 Rupees.

Patail,................. 12 Beeghas and 1 Pysa per Pulla of Grain.

Putwarree,.. ....

No. 78, *Allypoor.*

Deshmook,....... .... 3½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.

Deshpandee,........... 1 Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.

hpandee,.............. 2½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.

rrel,.................... 4 Rupees.

ail,.....................40 Beeghas.

twarree,............. .15 Rupees and 2 Seers of Grain per Kundee.

iairs,....... ....20 Beeghas.

No. 79, *Udool (Burra.)*

shmook................ 3½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.

Deshpandee,........... 1 Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.

hpandee,............... 2½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.

rel..................... 4 Rupees.

ail,.................. 250 Beeghas Enam.

warree,................50 Rupees and 20 Seers of Grain per Kundee.

No. 80, *Udool (Chota.)*

hmook,............... 3½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.

Deshpandee,.......... 1 Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.

hpandee, ... 2½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.

rrel,.................. ... 4 Rupees.

ail,......................45 Beeghas and 1 Pysa per Pulla of Grain.

warree,..................25 Rupees.

No. 81, *Ubdoollapoor.*

hmook,.......... .... 3½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue and 5 Rupees Bhaint.

Deshpandee, ... 1 Rupee per cent. on Revenue and 1 Rupee Bhaint.

hpandee,................ 2½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.

rrel,.......... .... 4 Rupees.

ail,...................... 3 Beeghas and 1 Pysa per Pulla.

No. 82, *Mooradabad.*

Deshmook,.................. 3½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.

Sir Deshpandee,........... 1 Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.

Deshpandee,.............. 2½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.

Morrel,................. 4 Rupees.

Patail,...................60 Beeghas and 1 Pysa per Pulla of Grain.

Putwarree,................20 Rupees and 20 Seers of Grain per Kundee.

No. 83, *Ruzapoor.*

Deshmook, ... 3½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.

Sir Deshpandee,............ 1 Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.

Deshpandee, ... 2½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.

Morrel,.................. 4 Rupees.

Patail,.. ....60 Beeghas and 1 Pysa per Pulla.

Putwarree, ...25 Rupees and 25 Seers of Grain per Kundee.

No. 84, *Kurathan.*

Deshmook,................ 3½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.

Sir Deshpandee, ... 1 Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.

Deshpandee,............... 2½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.

Morrel,.................. 4 Rupees.

Patail, ...120 Beeghas and 1 Pysa per Pulla of Grain.

Putwarree.................40 Rupees and 20 Seers Grain per each Kundee.

No. 85. *Gaveraee Murda.*

Deshmook, ... 3½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.

Sir Deshpandee, ... 1 Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.

Deshpandee,.. .... 2½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.

Morrel.................. 4 Rupees.
Patail,..................120 Beeghas and 1 Pysa per Pulla of Grain.
Putwarree, ... 20 Rupees and 20 Seers of Grain per Khundee.

No. 86, *Wuroundee.*

Deshmook, ... 3½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Sir Deshpandee,.......... 1 Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
Deshpandee.............. 2½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Morrel.................. 4 Rupees.
Patail,..................30 Beeghas 1 Pysa per Pulla of Grain.
Putwarree,... ....25 Rupees and 20 Seers per Khundee of Grain.

No. 87, *Rajungaon.*

Deshmook, ... 3½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Sir Deshpandee,.......... 1 Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
Deshpandee,...... ...... 2½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Morrel.................. 4 Rupees.
Patail,........... ....30 Beeghas.
Putwarree,..... ....10 Rupees and one Rupee per each field.

No. 88, *Paroundee.*

Deshmook,............. 3½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Sir Deshpandee,.......... 1 Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
Deshpandee, ... 2½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Morrel, ... 4 Rupees.
Patail, ...30 Beeghas and 1 Pysa per Pulla of Grain.
Putwarree,...............15 Beeghas and 25 Rupees and 20 Seers of Grain per Khundee.

No. 89, *Sooltanpoor.*

Deshmook,....... .... 3½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.

Sir Deshpandee, ... 1 Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
Deshpandee, ... 2½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Morrel, ... 4 Rupees.
Patail,..... ....20 Beeghas.
Putwarree,...... ....10 Rupees and 10 Beeghas and 20 Seers of Grain per Khundee.

No. 90, *Khathgaon.*

Deshmook,............... 3½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Sir Deshpandee, ... 1 Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
Deshpandee,...... ...... 2½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Morrel,.... .... 4 Rupees.
Patail,............... ... 150 Beeghas.
Putwarree,....... ......40 Rupees.

No. 91, *Inayetpoor.*

Deshmook,...... .... 3½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Sir Deshpandee, ... 1 Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
Deshpandee,.... .... 2½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Morrel,.... .... 4 Rupees.
Patail,...................60 Beeghas.
Putwarree,...............16 Rupees and some other allowances of Grain, &c.

No. 92, *Bokoodgjulgaon.*

Deshmook,................ 3½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Sir Deshpandee,... .. .... 1 Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
Deshpandee, ... 2½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Morrel,..... .... 4 Rupees.
Patail, ...60 Beeghas and 1 Pysa per Pulla of Grain.
Putwarree,.............. 21 Rupees and 20 Seers Grain per Khundee.

No. 93, Girnair.

Deshmook,............... 3½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.

Sir Deshpandee,........... 1 Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.

Deshpandee,............. 2½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.

Morrel. .... 4 Rupees.

Patail,........................60 Beeghas and 17½ Seers of Grain per each Khundee.

Putwarree,....................25 Rupees and 20 Seers of Grain per Khundee.

No. 94, Pangra.

Deshmook,................... 3½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.

Sir Deshpandee,............ 1 Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.

Deshpandee, ... 2½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.

Morrel, ... 4 Rupees.

Patail,.....................30 Beeghas and 1 Pysa per Pulla of Grain and 1 Maund of Grain per Khundee.

Putwarree,...................16 Rupees.

No. 95, Gazeepoor.

Deshmook,............... 3½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.

Sir Deshpandee........... 1 Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.

Deshpandee,.. .... 2½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.

Morrel,...... .... 4 Rupees.

Patail,.......... .... 1 Pysa per Pulla.

Putwarree,.............. ......16 Rupees and 20 Seers per Khundee of Grain.

No. 96, Cheecholee.

Deshmook,.............. 3½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.

Sir Deshpandee, ... 1 Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.

Deshpandee, ...	2½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Morrel,..	4	Rupees.
Patail,..................	16	Beeghas and 1 Pysa per Pulla of Grain.
Putwarree, ...	16	Rupees and 1½ Maund of Grain per each field.

No. 97, *Neelujgaon.*

Deshmook,...............	3½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Sir Deshpandee, ...	1	Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
Deshpandee, ...	2½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Morrel,......	4	Rupees.
Patail,................	125	Beeghas and 2 Rupees per each field.
Putwarree,...............	1	Rupee per Chahoor and a Seer of Grain per Rupee.

No. 98, *Padlee.*

Deshmook,..............	3½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Sir Deshpandee, ...	1	Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
Deshpandee, ...	2½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Morrel,....	4	Rupees.
Patail, ...	90	Beeghas and 1 Pysa per Pulla of Grain.
Putwarree,...............	25	Rupees and 20 Seers Grain per Khundee.

No. 99, *Wurgohan (Burra.)*

Deshmook,.................	3½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Sir Deshpandee,..	1	Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
Deshpandee, ...	2½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Morrel, ...	4	Rupees.
Patail,....................	90	Beeghas and 1 Pysa per Pulla of Grain.
Putwarree,..............	16	Rupees and 20 Seers of Grain per Pulla.

No. 100, *Wurgohan (Chota.)*

Deshmook,.......	3½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.

Sir Deshpandee, ... 1 Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.

Deshpandee, ... 2½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.

Morrel, ... 4 Rupees.

Patail, ... .35 Beeghas and 1 Pysa per Pulla of Grain.

Putwarree,......... ......16 Rupees and 20 Seers of Grain per Khundee.

No. 101, *Jamlee.*

Deshmook,.............. 3½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.

Sir Deshpandee,........... 1 Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.

Deshpandee, ... 2½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.

Morrel, ... 4 Rupees.

Patail,...................90 Beeghas and 1 Pysa per Pulla.

Putwarree,..............24 Rupees and 1½ Seers of Grain per Rupee.

No. 102, *Bhosa.*

Deshmook,............. . 3½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.

Sir Deshpandee, ... 1 Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.

Deshpandee, ... 2½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.

Morrel,.... . ... 4 Rupees.

Patail,...................60 Beeghas and 1 Pysa per Pulla of Grain.

Putwarree,..............25 Rupees.

No. 103, *Porigaon.*

Deshmook,.............. 3½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.

Sir Deshpandee, ... 1 Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.

Deshpandee,.............. 2½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.

Morrel, ... 4 Rupees.

Patail,..................60 Beeghas and 1 Pysa per Pulla of Grain.

Putwarree,... .. ..16 Rupees and 20 Seers per Khundee of Grain.

No. 104, *Otwa.*

Deshmook,................ 3½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.

Sir Deshpandee, ... 1 Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.

Deshpandee, ... 2½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.

Morrel, ... 4 Rupees.

Patail,..................20 Beeghas and one Pysa per Pulla of Grain.

Putwarree................10 Rupees and some other allowances of Grain, &c.

No. 105, *Kussarpadlee.*

Deshmook,.............. 3½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.

Sir Deshpandee, ... 1 Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.

Deshpandee, ... 2½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.

Morrel,................ 4 Rupees.

Patail,..................60 Beeghas and 1 Pysa per Pulla of Grain.

Putwarree,..............10 Rupees.

No. 106, *Thanda (Burra.)*

Deshmook,............... 3½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.

Sir Deshpandee, ... 1 Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.

Deshpandee, ... 2½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.

Morrel, ... 4 Rupees.

Patail,..................60 Beeghas.

Putwarree,.............. 2 Rupees per Chahoor.

No. 107, *Thanda (Chotta.)*

Deshmook,.............. 3½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.

Sir Deshpandee, ... 1 Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.

Deshpandee, ... 2½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.

Morrel, ... 4 Rupees.

Patail,..................14 Beeghas.

Putwarree, ... 2 Rupees per Chahoor.

No. 108, *Wudalla.*

Deshmook,	3½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Sir Deshpandee,	1	Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
Deshpandee,	2½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Morrel,	4	Rupees.
Patail,	60	Beeghas.
Putwarree,	10	Rupees and some other allowances of Grain, &c.

No. 109, *Yaseenpoor.*

Deshmook,	3½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Sir Deshpandee,	1	Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
Deshpandee,	2½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Morrel,	4	Rupees.
Patail,	18½	Beeghas and 1 Pysa per Pulla of Grain.
Putwarree,	10	Rupees.

No. 110, *Donegaon.*

Deshmook,	3½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Sir Deshpandee,	1	Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
Deshpandee,	2½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Morrel,	4	Rupees.
Patail,	65	Beeghas and 1 Pysa per Pulla of Grain.
Putwarree	40	Rupees and 20 Seers Grain per Khundee.

No. 111, *Toopawarree.*

Deshmook,	3½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Sir Deshpandee,	1	Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
Deshpandee,	2½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Morrel,	4	Rupees.
Patail,	36	Beeghas and 1 Pysa per Pulla of Grain.
Putwarree,	21	Rupees and some other allowances of Grain, &c.

No. 112, *Wudwalee.*

Deshmook,	3¼	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Sir Deshpandee,	1	Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
Deshpandee,	2¼	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Morrel,	4	Rupees.
Patail,	1	Pysa per Pulla of Grain.
Putwarree,	30	Rupees and 20 Seers Grain per Khundee.

No. 113, *Gidarra.*

Deshmook,	3½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Sir Deshpandee,	1	Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
Deshpandee,	2½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Morrel,	4	Rupees.
Patail,	5	Seers of Grain per Khundee, and 1 Pysa per Pulla.
Putwarree,	21	Rupees and 5 Seers of Grain from each field and 1½ Maund of Grain per Pulla.

No. 114, *Dadagaon.*

Deshmook,	58	Rupees.
Sir Deshpandee,	6	Rupees.
Deshpandee,	39	Rupees.
Morrel,	4	Rupees.
Patail,	1	Pysa per Pulla.
Putwarree,	30	Rupees.

No. 115, *Peepulwarree.*

Deshmook, Sir Deshpandee, Deshpandee, Morrel,		These District Officers are paid sums of money annually by the Jagheerdar as may be agreed upon.
Patail,	120	Beeghas and 1 Pysa per Pulla.
Putwarree,	60	Rupees and 1 Pysa per each Thrashing yard.

No. 116, *Tondolee.*

Deshmook,	75	Rupees.

shpandee, ... 8 Rupees.

andee,.......... } 58½ Rupees.
l,.............. }

.... 1 Pysa per Pulla of Grain and 5 Seers of Grain for each thrashing floor.

rree,.... ......32 Rupees.

No. 117, *Moondulwarree.*

ook,... ....58 Rupees.

shpandee, ... 7 Rupees.

andee, ...43 Rupees.

l,.... .... 4 Rupees.

....30 Beeghas and 1 Pysa per Pulla of Grain.

rree,..............25 Rupees and 25 Seers of Grain per Khundee.

No. 118, *Malveheer.*

ook,..............42 Rupees.

eshpandee,.......... 8½ Rupees.

andee,...... ......31 Rupees.

l, ... None.

, ...120 Beeghas and 1 Pysa per Pulla of Grain.

arree,..............32 Rupees and 2 Seers of Grain per Khundee.

No. 120, *Islampoor.*

mook, ... }
pandee,...... .... } 10 Rupees.
el,.... .... }

eshpandee,.......... 1½ Rupees.

l,.................60 Beeghas and 1 Pysa per Pulla of Grain.

arree, ...10 Rupees and 20 Seers of Grain per Khundee.

No. 120, *Kussnair.*

mook,.............30 Rupees.

Deshpandee, ... .17 Rupees.

pandee,...... ..... 30 Rupees.

el,.... .... 2 Rupees.

il,.... ....250 Beeghas.

varree,.............40 Rupees and 20 Seers of Grain per Khundee.

No. 121, *Pooree.*

mook, ...268 Rupees.

Sir Deshpandee, ... 1 Rupee per cent. and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
Deshpandee, ... } 12 Rupees.
Morrel, ...
Patail, ... 60 Beeghas and 1 Pysa per Pulla of Grain.
Putwarree, ... 22 Rupees and one Maund of Grain per hundred Beeghas.

No. 122, *Otawa.*

Deshmook, ...
Sir Deshpandee, ...
Deshpandee, ... } 12 Rupees and 12 Annas.
Morrel, ...
Patail, ...24 Beeghas and 1 Pysa per Pulla of Grain.
Putwarree, ... 5 Rupees and 20 Seers Grain.

No. 123, *Chennukbarree.*

Deshmook, ...80 Rupees.
Sir Deshpandee, ...10 Rupees.
Deshpandee, ... } 5½ Rupees.
Morrel, ...
Patail, ...40 Beeghas and 15 Seers of Grain per Khundee, 2½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 20 Seers of Grain per Khundee of the produce from the Enam land.
Putwarree, ...32 Rupees and 5 Rupees Serpaoo and 20 Seers of Grain per Khundee.

No. 124, *Gopalwaghonee.*

Deshmook, ...
Sir Deshpandee, ...
Deshpandee, ... } These District officers are paid sums of money annually by the Jagheerdars as may be agreed upon.
Morrel, ...
Patail, ...30 Beeghas and 1 Pysa per Pulla of Grain.
Putwarree, ... 1 Rupee and 1½ Maund of Grain per Chahoor.

No. 125, *Boregaon.*

Deshmook, ...
Sir Deshpandee, ...
Deshpandee, ... } These District officers are paid sums of money annually by the Jagheerdars as may be agreed upon.
Morrel, ...
Patail, ... 1 Pysa per Pulla.
Putwarree, ...15 Rupees and 30 Seers of Grain per Khundee.

No. 126, *Patoondeewurgaon.*

Deshmook, ...		These District officers are paid sums of money annually by the Jagheerdar as may be agreed upon.
Sir Deshpandee, ...		
Deshpandee, ...		
Morrel,....		
Patail, ...	1	Pysa per Pulla of Grain and 60 Beeghas.
Putwarree, ...	16	Rupees and 20 Seers of Grain per Khundee.

No. 127, *Aurungpoor.*

Deshmook, ...		These District officers are paid sums of money annually by the Jagheerdar as may be agreed upon.
Sir Deshpandee, ...		
Deshpandee,....		
Morrel,...		
Patail, ...	45	Beeghas and 1 Pysa per Pulla.
Putwarree,........	13	Rupees and 1 Maund of Grain per Khundee.

No. 128, *Krishnapoor.*

Deshmook, ...		These District officers are paid sums of money annually by the Jagheerdar as may be agreed upon.
Sir Deshpandee,......		
Deshpandee,......		
Morrel, ...		
Patail, ...	40	Beeghas and 1 Pysa per Pulla of Grain.
Putwarree,......	20	Beeghas.

SAINDOORWARRAH PURGUNNAH.

No. 1, *Kusbah Saindoorwarra.*

Deshmook, ...	2½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
Sir Deshpandee,.	1	Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
Deshpandee,......	1½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
Morrel, ...	3	Rupees.
Patail, ...	1	Pysa per Pulla.
Putwarree, ...	40	Rupees.

No. 2, *Shunkurpoor.*

Deshmook, ...	2½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
Sir Deshpandee, ...	1	Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.

Deshpandee,	1½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
Morrel,	2	Rupees.
Patail,	1	Pysa per Pulla of Grain.
Putwarree,	1	Rupee per Chahoor and some other allowances of Grain, &c.

No. 3, *Aurungpoor.*

Deshmook,	2½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
Sir Deshpandee,	1	Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
Deshpandee,	1½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
Morrel,	2	Rupees.
Patail,		None.
Putwarree,	15	Rupees.

No. 4, *Nagapoor.*

Deshmook,	2½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
Sir Deshpandee,	1	Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
Morrel,	3	Rupees.
Patail,		None.
Putwarree,	1	Rupee per Chahoor and some other allowances of Grain, &c.

No. 5, *Tandoolwarree.*

Deshmook,	2½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
Sir Deshpandee,	1	Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
Deshpandee,	1½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
Morrel,	3	Rupees.
Patail,	60	Beeghas.
Putwarree,	20	Rupees and some other allowances of Grain, &c.

No. 6, *Pandurhohul.*

Deshmook,	2½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.

Sir Deshpandee,...........	1	Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
Deshpandee,..............	1½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
Morrel,...................	3	Rupees.
Patail,...................	60	Beeghas and 1 Pysa per Pulla.
Putwarree,..........	1	Rupee Chahoor and some other allowances of Grain, &c.

No. 7, *Tullapeepree.*

Deshmook,..............	2½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and one Rupee Bhaint.
Sir Deshpandee,..........	1	Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
Deshpandee,.............	1½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
Morrel,............... ...	3	Rupees.
Patail,..................		None.
Putwarree,...............	1	Rupee per Chahoor and some other allowances of Grain, &c.

No. 8. *Hurzoolee.*

Deshmook,..............	2½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
Sir Deshpandee, ...	1	Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
Deshpandee, ...	1½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
Morrel,..................	3	Rupees.
Patail,..................		None.
Putwarree,..............	1	Rupee per Chahoor and 1 Rupee Bhaint.

No. 9, *Burroodee.*

Deshmook,..............	2½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
Sir Deshpandee,..........	1	Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
Deshpandee,.............	1½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
Morrel,........	3	Rupees.
Putwarree,..............	1	Rupee per Chahoor and some other allowances of Grain, &c.

No. 10, *Sewpoo.*

Deshmook,................	2½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
Sir Deshpandee,...........	1	Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
Deshpandee,................	1½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
Morrel,...................	3	Rupees.
Patail,.................		None.
Putwarree,............		None.

No. 11, *Maundwa.*

Deshmook,.............		Received no allowance.
Sir Deshpandee,..........		Received no allowance.
Deshpandee,............		Received no allowance.
Morrel,...............		Received no allowance.
Patail,....................	60	Beeghas.
Putwarree,................	20	Rupees and some other allowances of Grain.

DHAWURWARREE PURGUNNAH.

No. 1, *Kushbah Dhawurwarree.*

Deshmook,.................	3½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, 5 Rupees Bhaint, and 60 Beeghas.
Sir Deshpandee,............	1	Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 2 Rupees Bhaint.
Deshpandee,................	2½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, 5 Rupees Bhaint, and 60 Beeghas.
Morrel,....................	4	Rupees.
Patail,.....................	60	Beeghas and 1 Pysa per Pulla of Grain.
Putwarree,..................	125	Rupees and 2 Maunds of Grain per Chahoor.
Razee,..................	500	Beeghas.

No. 2, *Dara.*

Deshmook,..................	3½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, 5 Rupees Bhaint, and 600 Beeghas.
Sir Deshpandee,..........	1	Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
Deshpandee, ...	2½	Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Morrel,....................	2	Rupees.
Patail, ...	30	Beeghas and 1 Pysa per Pulla of Grain.

,............ .... 4½ Rupees and some other allowances of Grain.

No. 3, *Khootub Khaira.*

,............... 3½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, 5 Rupees Bhaint, and 60 Beeghas.

andee,... .... 1 Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 2 Rupees Bhaint.

ee,............. 2½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.

.... 2 Rupees.

...............40 Beeghas and 1 Pysa per Pulla of Grain.

,... ....45 Rupees and some other allowances of Grain.

No. 4. *Somwarree,* (*Burra.*)

,................ 3½ Rupees per cent., 5 Rupees Bhaint, and 60 Beeghas.

andee,.......... 1 Rupee per cent. and 2 Rupees Bhaint.

ee,.......... .... 2½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.

.... 4 Rupees.

.... 1 Pysa per Pulla of Grain.

,... .... 4 Rupees.

No. 5. *Kounder.*

,...... .. .. 3½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.

andee,.......... 1 Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.

ee, ... 2½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, 5 Rupees Bhaint, and 20 Beeghas.

.... 4 Rupees.

.... 1 Pysa per Pulla.

,...............30 Rupees and some other allowances of Grain.

No. 6, *Poosagaon.*

,................ 3½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.

andee,.......... 1 Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.

ee, ... 2½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.

Morrel,.................. 4 Rupees.
Patail,.................... 1 Pysa per Pulla.
Putwarree,.................. 25 Rupees and some other allowances of Grain.

No. 7, *Nandur.*

Deshmook,.................. 3½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, 5 Rupees Bhaint, and 120 Beeghas.
Sir Deshpandee,............ 1 Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 2 Rupees Bhaint.
Deshpandee,................ 2½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Morrel,.................... 4 Rupees.
Patail,.................... 1 Pysa per Pulla.
Putwarree,................120 Rupees and some other allowances of Grain.

No. 8, *Hursee (Burra.)*

Deshmook,.................. 3½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, 5 Rupees Bhaint, and 30 Beeghas.
Sir Deshpandee,............ 1 Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 2 Rupees Bhaint.
Deshpandee,................ 2½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Morrel,.................... 4 Rupees.
Patail,.................... 1 Pysa per Pulla of Grain.

No. 9, *Sonewarree (Chota.)*

Deshmook,.................. 3½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Sir Deshpandee, ... 1 Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
Deshpandee,................ 2½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Morrel, ... 4 Rupees.
Patail, ...30 Beeghas and 1 Pysa per Pulla.
Putwarree,................20 Rupees and some other allowances of Grain.

No. 10, *Hursee (Chota.)*

Deshmook,.................. 3½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Sir Deshpandee, ... 1 Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.

)eshpandee,...... ...... 2½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
lorrel,.... .... 4 Rupees.
'atail,................... 1 Pysa per Pulla.
'utwarree,..............30 Rupees.

No. 11, *Dadagaon (Burra.)*

)eshmook,............... 3½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, 5 Rupees Bhaint, and 50 Beeghas.
iir Deshpandee, ... 1 Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
)eshpandee,......... .... 2½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
Morrel,...... .... 4 Rupees.
Patail,...................40 Beeghas Enam, and 1 Pysa per Pulla.
Putwarree,...............50 Rupees.

No. 12, *Dadagaon (Chota.)*

)eshmook,............... 3½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
r Deshpandee, ... 1 Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
eshpandee, ... 2½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
orrel, ... 4 Rupees.
tail,................... 1 Pysa per Pulla.
twarree, ...10 Rupees.

No. 13, *Akuthwarree.*

shmook,.............. 3½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, 5 Rupees Bhaint, and 125 Beeghas.
Deshpandee,........... 1 Rupee per cent. on Revenue, and 1 Rupee Bhaint.
shpandee,...... .... 2½ Rupees per cent. on Revenue, and 5 Rupees Bhaint.
orrel, ... 4 Rupees.
tail,..................50 Beeghas and 1 Pysa per Pulla.
utwarree, ...50 Rupees.

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APPENDIX A.

The following are the names of all the various Religious Buildings belonging to the Hindoos and Mahomedans, with the amount of the gifts and endowments by which they are supported.

Hindoo Religious Edifices.

1. *Muth of Kaunmun Bowa.*
One Rupee from each village in the Pytun Purgunnah.
Fourteen Rupees from Custom duties annually.

2. *Temple of Ramchunder.*
One Rupee daily from Custom duties.

3. *Bhudrakalee Davee.*
One Rupee daily from Custom duties, 16 Rupees and 5 seers of oil from Sayer duties for expenses incurred at the Dusseerah.

4. *Muth of Gungabaee* near Rungarhuttee.
One maund of wheat and 14 Rupees from Sayer duties.
5 Rupees from river produce annually.

5. *Muth of Ball Ling.*
One Rupee from Sayer annually.

6. *Muth of Ballajee* in the house of Raghoba Bowa.
Enam lands under the Kusba of Pytun.

7. *Doorga Davee.*
One Pice and a half daily from Sayer, 2 Rs. and 5 seers of oil from Custom duties for the Dusseerah festival.

8. *Koocharwata Nagoba.*
5 Seers of ghee and 2 seers and a half of oil from Sayer annually.

9. *Temple of Rainooka Davee.*
One Pice daily from Sayer dues, 2 Rs. and 5 seers of oil from Sayer yearly, 3¾ seers of oil monthly for supply of lamp burning night and day in the temple from Sayer dues.

10. *Muth of Sewdeen Bowa.*
2 Pice daily from Sayer dues, three villages, Gidaira, Wudalee, and Dadagaon in the Pytun Purgunnah in Enam.

11. *Aneerooshee Bowa.*

4 Annas at the Dusseerah feast from Land Revenue.

4 Annas for the Dewalee from Land Revenue.

4 Annas from each new Naib.

12. *Nursinhwa.*

2 Seers of oil annually and 2¼ Pice daily from Sayer dues.

13. *Temple of Sudda Vittoba.*

1½ Seers of Bajree daily from Sayer.

14. *Siddhaswur Mahadeo.*

Jagheer villages in Company's territories.

15. *Temple of Sree Luxmee Narrain.*

3¾ Seers of oil monthly from Sayer.

16. *Temple of Indraswur Mahadeo.*

2 Seers of oil from Sayer monthly.

17. *Temple of Nagoba near Nag Ghaut.*

One Rupee annually from Sayer.

18. *Shrine of Eknauth.*

3 Villages in Jagheer.

3 Rupees monthly for lights constantly burning with one khundy of wheat, and 50 Rupees from Land Revenue for the expenses of annual fair in March.

One Rupee half-yearly from Sayer dues, for Palanquin allowances incurred for travelling to Punderpoor.

5 Rupees from Land Revenue.

5 Rupees from Sayer annually for night Religious ceremonies.

The Mokassa share of villages.

19. *Temple of Ramaswur.*

2 Seers of oil monthly from Sayer.

20. *Temple of Dholaswur.*

One Rupee monthly from Sayer.

21. *Temple of Gunputtee Nag Ghaut.*

2 Seers of oil monthly from Sayer.

22. *Temple of Marootee* near Paunch Peepul.

5 Seers of ghee annually from Sayer.

23. *Muth of Kasseenauth Bowa.*

3 Maunds of Rice annually from Sayer.

24. *Muth of Gungabaee.*

1½ Maund of Rice annually from Sayer.

25. *Muth of Nithianund.*

Rupees 39 annually from Sayer dues.

26. *Muth of Gungabaee* near Nag Ghaut.

Rupees 6 yearly from Sayer.

In addition to the above, there are thirteen other Temples and Shrines for whose preservation no funds are provided, and which are preserved by the pious care of private individuals.

The Jains have a temple in the suburbs containing the twenty-four Tirthanakara, associated with one or two Brahminical deities.

Mahomedan Religious Buildings.

The Shrines of Moulana Sahib a Mahomedan Saint of great repute as well as that of Naija Sahib are held in most respect amongst the Mahomedans, and are endowed with lands for their support; of the places of worship there are but five kept in order whilst as many as twenty-eight are in a state of disrepair, more or less no provision being made for them; the following is a detailed account of the Mahomedan Religious Buildings that enjoy endowments.

1. *Musjid Talim Unkureeb.*

2 Seers of oil for Mohurrum from Sayer.

2. *Musjid Peer Babra.*

Rupees 2 from Sayer duties annually.

3. *Musjid near Naikwarree.*

1 Rupee annually from Land Revenue.

4. *Musjid Mookhairee.*

Rupees 2 from Land Revenue for Mohurrum.

5. *Musjid Dustageer Syed Sadad.*

Rupees 2 from Land Revenue for Mohurrum.

Rs. 4 annually from Sayer dues for the annual expenses of the fair.

6. *Musjid Bhagwan.*

2 Rupees annually from Land Revenue.

7. *Chand Khan Wulee Durgah.*

1 Rupee for Dusseera and 1 Rupee for Dewalee from Land Revenue.

14 Rupees annually from Sayer dues.

One Rupee from each new Naib.

8. *Peerpunchode.*

One Rupee monthly, 5 seers of oil and 5 seers of ghee annually from Sayer.

9. *Huthia Sahib.*

Rupees 2 from Land Revenue.

Rupee 1 from Sayer for Mohurrum.

10. *Moulana Sahib Durgah.*

Rupees 7 annually from Sayer and Lands in Enam.

11. *Naija Sahib Durgah.*

1 Rupee from Sayer.

1 Rupee and 10 seers of oil from Land Revenue for Mohurrum.

Enam Lands are granted also in Pytun Purgunnah.

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ROCK CUT CAVES OF AURUNGABAD.

In the hills north of Aurungabad, and within half an hour's walk of its walls, are seen some ruined Buddhist and Jain Cave Temples, half concealed amidst fallen rocks and earth; much of the sculpture still remains in tolerable preservation, and gives a pleasing idea of what the state of the arts were in this country, where now nothing of the sort exists. The temples have been wrought in the same table land that contains the Caves of Elloora, a reason in all probability for their not having been more generally known, by proving little attractive after the exploration of those wonderful "Chambers of Imagery." If the object indeed be mere curiosity that prompts their examination, the chances are very probably disappointment will ensue; but if visited with a higher aim, their monumental evidences will not be found void of interest. Since the master mind of the lamented Prinsep breathed life into the dry bones of Buddhist research, by the ingenius process he devised of decyphering the Cave inscriptions, this particular field of antiquarian investigation has been invested with singular interest, and has excited the industry and intellect of many of our eminent literati: whilst another class of investigators no less enthusiastic, have entered upon the study more in reference to the peculiarities of style in sculpture and architecture, than to the characters of the inscriptions; but it is sufficiently obvious

however, that the union of both modes of research is absolutely quisite, to justify an opinion upon the much vexed question of Bu dhist Chronology. The graphic delineations of Sykes, Mallet, Bi and Kittoe, with the beautifully illustrated descriptions of Fergusso so recently before the public, have made us in some degree famili with the principal Buddhist fanes in central and western India.

The hills in which the caves we are about to describe have be dug, are amygdaloid trap, of varying degrees of induration, a rising at their highest points to about 700 feet above the plains: the southern slopes are invariably precipitous and barren-looking, t only covering they possess, being a straggling vegetation of lc prickly bushes, and stunted shrubs. It is this aspect that has be selected as the sites for the caves, and is consequently by no mea remarkable for picturesque properties, a circumstance not often fou wanting in the localities fixed upon by these old Buddhist monachis A whitened mark in the sides of the hill, about two-thirds up t ascent indicates the spot where the caves are to be found; this is small Jain cave, kept whitewashed by the Devotees of the city—t remainder are rendered more or less inconspicuous, by jungle bus es, and rubbish obstructing the view. The caves form three sep rate groups, scattered over a space of about a mile and a half, a are eleven in number. With the exception of the small Jain ca just alluded to, they all come under the denomination of Vihara, Monastery Caves, accompanied by the usual waggon-vaulted ca containing the Deghopa; their general characteristics unmistak ably denoting a period, when Buddhism was fast declining from i high estate, and had stooped to a temporising policy, apparent the absence of that simplicity which marked its purer and dom nant period: the figure of Buddha is to be seen associated wi Buddhist Saints, or in a position the most opposed to that mental abstraction, being represented in amatory dalliance, wi scantily robed females; again figures essentially brahminical a admitted into the temple, associated not unfrequently with orph symbols, to which may also be adduced a florid style of carving, further proof of a later period of Buddhism. There is but one ca indicating any great antiquity, where Buddha is represented of g gantic proportions, reclining on his side, obtaining beatitude by al sorption into the essence of the deity; a state known as Nirvani, Nirbuthi. We note a peculiarity observed in isolating the sanctu from the walls by a passage passing round, containing chapels an

lateral cells for the priesthood; this is not the usual form of arrangement, and I remember but one instance of it at Elloora; at Ajuntah it does not once occur: cutting off the sanctum by a passage in this manner, is however frequently adopted in the Jain and Brahminical caves, at the former place. Stucco paintings appear at one time to have covered the walls, portions still may be seen adhering in several places, but in too minute quantities, or so discolored by smoke, as to prevent anything being distinctly made out. The ornamental carving dispersed about the pillars, doorways, and lion thrones, is the exact counterpart of that adopted at Elloora, and Ajuntah. The principal idol is of gigantic proportions: seated on a lion throne, with the feet resting on the lotus flower, and hands placed in a position, denoting the act of holy contemplation. A remarkable sameness runs through the forms of these figures; judging by the universality of this representation, it would seem that there existed some ideal resemblance which was rigidly conformed to, as a rule of art, by the Sculptor; what that particular physiognomy is, would be best understood by transcribing Burkhardt's description of some of the tribes of Northern Africa, coming under the generic name of Ethiopian. "Their features," he remarks, "are not at all those of the Negro; their face being more oval, the nose often perfectly Grecian: the upper lip is however generally somewhat thicker than is considered beautiful amongst northern nations, though it is far from the Negro's lip. Hair is naturally curly, but not at all woolly. The attendants and praying figures associated with the idol, frequently possess a physiognomy of a very low type, betrayed by their projecting lips, broad high cheek bones, and flattened nostrils." These African resemblances have given rise frequently to the notion, that India was indebted to Egypt for her cave temples; and the idea is plausible enough. Seeing that in both, a great affinity exists as to their architectural combinations and massive sculpture; but upon closer examination, the resemblance is, as the Chevalier Rienze observed to Bishop Heber, but slight and general; the older migratory movements from east to west, will reconcile much of what would otherwise here appear inexplicable, for it is by no means improbable that the Troglodytal habitations of the mountains of Central Asia, have served as architypes, both for the cavern temples of Upper Egypt and India, though it would appear that more foreign elements have become mixed up with the former than the latter, a circumstance

possibly arising from engrafting the style of those countries thei ancient monarchs had subdued. Colonel Hamilton Smith mention a circumstance significant of the traduction of the race that first colonized Egypt, in the earliest Semetic tribes, possessing a tradition that the Indus was anciently named the "Neel-ab," a name they also applied to the great Egyptian river.

The religious system of two countries show likewise many affinities, a circumstance by no means astonishing with races, who it is supposed may have issued from the same starting point. The ancient theology of Central Asia appears to have been made up of elemental worship, and astronomical conceits, the sun naturally being the supreme object of adoration. The Abbi Pluche refers all Mythology to Sun and Planet worship, but it is not unreasonable to suppose hero worship also lent its aid. The host of heaven were represented under most singular modifications of shape, from the idea of the deity derived from the person of man, to "the Beast and his Image;" to these were transferred that adoration, that originally had been rendered to the deity itself: Bamian with its innumerable caves, abound with images of some such nature. India and Egypt amidst all thei revolutions and innovations, have still preserved the leading feature of the faith of those lands they migrated from, elemental worship having in both sunk into the adoration of brute matter, symbolized by a variety of animals, possessing certain significant properties. I it be true, as Proclus observes, that lions were specially considered to be solar animals, we can account for their occupying prominent positions in ancient temples, where the principal object of worship was the Sun. They are constantly seen in India, and Egypt, supporting the shrine on which the idol sits, as well as performing the office o guardians to the portal of the temple: the same observation will apply to the lotus flower, typical of the Sun by its calyx opening and shutting with its influence, the use of which is very frequent in the temples of both countries; to this we may add in support of a common origin: a variety of animals sacred to both faiths, from some supposed qualities of their own, originating in the same common idea modified by various causes, of which the principal are the Crocodile Snake, Cow, Bull, Monkey, Ibis, &c.

The date for the introduction of Buddhism into the peninsula, i supposed to have been about the commencement of the third century, flourishing until the 7th, when either embarrassed by a cumbrou

monachism, or professing doctrines repugnant to the times, it gradually succumbed to the debasing popular forms of Hindooism, that finally superceded it; this followed the cruel persecutions, originated by Sankar Acharya about the 9th century, prior to which it would appear, a species of compromise had been entered into by the apostate Jains, which allowed them to linger on after the final expulsion of that faith, they had deviated from: their season of triumph was however but of short duration, and about the 12th century, gave way entirely to the system of Hindooism that now prevails. With these preliminary remarks, we proceed to the description of the caves; approaching them from Aurungabad, the western ones are first arrived at, which we will commence to examine.

First Group.

A smart scramble up a steep rocky foot path, leads to a terrace in the hill side, half buried by rocks and earth that have fallen from above: much of it has also crumbled away; after making good our footing, we become aware of the existence of several caves, whose entrances were not visible from below. Above this first terrace, at the distance of about fifty feet, another ledge or terrace is perceived, in equally a ruinous state, and also having caves opening on it; their entrances are choked up, by the successive deposits of muddy streams flooding their interior every monsoon. This upper terrace measures 70 feet in length, and 15 in breadth, having apparently three caves leading from it: a partial attempt at clearing away the rubbish and sandy earth from one of them, showed the sculpture to be of Buddhist character, and with this I was forced to rest content, as to have removed the obstruction, would have required more time and labour, than was at my command. The communication with the terrace beneath, was buried under rubbish; here we find four caves, the interiors of which have been sufficiently cleared, as to enable the entire characters of the sculpture being described; commencing with the western cave, we shall designate it No. 1 and so on with the rest.

No. 1, is a small cave, consisting of an anteroom, vestibule, and sanctuary, with a passage around it. The entrance is nearly closed by bushes and rock fallen from above, leaving a narrow space just sufficient to crawl through on hands and knees. In the half choked anteroom, Buddhist figures are seen arranged right and left on the

walls in compartments, the seated figures of Buddha having the legs either dependent, or crossed, with the hands invariably placed in an attitude of devotion. The vestibule fronting the sanctuary, has the roof supported by two square pillars, and two pilasters, well sculptured. The sanctuary is 14 feet square, and 10 feet high, with the door towards the south, a passage three feet broad passes the whole way round. In front of the door is seated the image of Buddha, 9 feet high as sitting—the legs rest on the expanded calyx of the lotus, and the hands disposed in the usual attitude of contemplation, represented here, by the thumb of the right hand, pressing the little finger of the left: a thin drapery seems to cover a portion of the idol, the folds of which become apparent round the neck, lap, waist and across the thighs, the ends being gathered and grasped in the left hand: neither beard nor mustachoes are visible: the hair of the head is arranged in small conical curls terminating in a roundknot or bunch on the summit: the ears hang low, with stretched lobes, pierced in the same manner as seen in the Jogees of the present day: no ornament appears upon the figure, unless a small hemispherical protuberance upon the forehead, about the size of a marble, deserves the name. The Sinhasun or lion-throne on which the figure is seated, has maned lions right and left supporting the bench: behind are represented several animals, at the base is an elephant crouching, with his trunk curled up beneath his head; immediately above him, rests a four-legged animal in a rearing attitude, carrying a human being on his back. He has a neck, scaly like the Dragon, a Goat-like head, with protruding eyes, and four short horns, two curving backwards and two upright, his tail and claws are like a lion's. This fabulous animal is constantly represented in old Hindoo temples, and at Elloora is seen as one of the non-descript animals supporting Mahadeo's grand hall in Kailas. The head is a favorite ornament to brackets and mullions, and sills and lintels of sanctuaries in brahminical temples; at the top of all, and on a level with the upper part of the throne, appear the head and shoulders of some open mouthed probiscidean monster forming an elegant scroll-work to the summit of the throne: what it is meant to represent is difficult to say, being a compound of the Dinothreium with its tapir like proboscis, the Crocodile, and Hippopotamus. Winged praying figures kneel on either side of the head of the idol, behind which appears a nimbus. Over the image in each corner, are seated figures of Buddha in high relief, and the

walls right and left have similar figures placed one above the other, in four rows; some having the legs crossed, others hanging down: each figure has subordinate attendants. The door-way is simple; sockets are led into the jambs for the doors, which turned on pivots, and bivalved, fastening by a bar across. A plain pillar moulding forms the door frame outside, with a simple lintel surmounted by ornamental carved work of Pagodas, having roofs approaching a bell shape. Each Pagoda contains three niches, the centre one holding Buddha seated, and the two on either side, standing figures of Budiswartas: on each side of the door stand gigantic darpals, or doorkeepers, nine feet high, each accompanied by a figure canopied under five heads of the hooded snake. These colossal figures are generally present in Buddhist caves, either as darpals, or within the sanctuary as attendants upon the idol, and invariably represented as most opposite to each other in costume, not so with the equally colossal chowree walas, that generally accompany them in the sanctuary, who are always habited alike. The doorkeeper on the right is richly ornamented; he wears a high pointed jewelled cap, the most prominent decoration upon it, being a seated figure of Buddha carved on a round ornament in front: the throat and neck are encircled by collars and necklaces, and the arms and wrists are adorned by armlets and bracelets richly cut. In the ears which are long lobed, and split, are placed ear-rings, the right is globular, and studded with elaborate representations of jewelry, whilst the left is a disc of some two or three inches diameter; this custom of wearing ear-rings by men is very ancient; Aaron formed the molten calf at Sinai, from the golden ear-rings of the sons, as well as wives and daughters of Israel. A narrow fillet confines the waist above the navel, falling down in front, in waving cords: around the loins three or four folds of a chain, arranged in square links are passed, whilst the shela or robe, crosses over the upper part of the thigh from right to left, and held in the left hand; the right supports a long stalk of the lotus, on the calyx of which rests a small cross-legged figure of Buddha. The attendant figure with the snake canopy, wears a diadem, jewelled necklace, and armlet, both hands grasp the lower portion of the lotus. Over the darpal appears a flying figure, bearing a necklace of flowers. The doorkeeper on the left side, has much the character of the Hindoo penitential ascetics of the present day, he is represented devoid of all ornaments; in lieu of the jewelled cap, he

wears his own hair twisted turban-fashion round his head, elfin locks falling over either shoulder; upon his left shoulder hangs the skin of an antelope; below the navel, a band passes round the body from which hangs a narrow fold of drapery. The right hand holds a rosary, while the left supports a slender waving lotus stalk, on which a seated figure of Buddha rests, the snake canopied attendant, and flying figure are counterparts of those on the opposite side. The walls of the vestibule and passage passing round the sanctuary, are covered with compartments holding high reliefs of Buddha seated on a lotus, the stem of which is grasped by two figures wearing wigs and tiaras, canopied by snakes; two smaller stems springing from the principal stalk, support attendants on their flowers, who appear to be repetitions "in petto" of the darpals of the sanctuary. Buddha sometimes is represented with the legs crossed, as well as dependant: the hands as seen in the sanctuary, with one exception, where the back of the right hand rests upon the left palm.

No. 2, is a Vihara cave, squaring fifty feet either way, exclusive of side cells and sanctuary. It consists of a partly fallen ante-verandah; a hall with cells at each corner, side recesses, vestibule and sanctuary. The interior is much filled up with indurated sandy mud, washed in during the rains: a sufficient quantity was removed to enable me to judge of the style and nature of the sculpture. The wall of the outer verandah is pierced by three doorways, leading into the hall, which is twelve feet high, and the roof supported by twelve pillars and four pilasters; these have rectangular plinths, with shafts rising in a rectangular manner for about a fourth their height, and then breaking into polygonal shapes, fluted or plain, encircled with richly decorated bands and fillets of rosettes and beading, surmounted by a capricious capital, either cushioned shape, or that peculiar form known as the vase and falling leaf, where the capital is vase like, with elegantly carved leaves drooping in spiral volutes from the points of the abacus. The architrave resting on the pillars, is enriched with sculpture generally representing Buddha seated with females, surrounded by a profusion of gracefully arranged, and well sculptured foliage. Medallions ornamented with Lions, Elephants and nondescript animals, serve to support the whole entablature. A medallion in demi-relievo, occupies the centre of the shafts in the side pilasters, of Buddha, and females, with very beautifully designed fillets and bands in bead work surrounding it—the same

medallions are frequently repeated upon the pillars generally throughout. In several instances statues of females standing or fat males seated, with chancellor's wigs, are placed at the corners of the square pillars, and as these pillars are arranged in pairs, no two of which resemble each other, great variety of design is seen. The frieze resting on the architrave fronting the entrance, is covered by a series of sculptured figures in demi-relief, divided into thirteen compartments evidently referring to Buddhist subjects: the sculpture is nine inches high, and clearly and cleverly executed. The first compartment represents a naked male figure seated on a throne, with a child upon his knee. He wears an ornamented high pointed cap, and jewelled necklace, an aged female seated on the ground in front is holding towards him another child, whilst behind, two naked male figures are sitting, who by the high caps, and wheel ear-rings they wear, appear to be Jogees: one of them holds forth his hand, as though he were exhorting; behind the principal seated figure are wigged attendants, a female chaorwala on his right and a male on his left, both furnished with the least possible quantity of clothing: another attendant carries something like a book, or box. Does this represent Buddha and his two children by Yaso-dhar Devi, to whom he was married at twenty years of age? The second compartment represents a Bear, wearing a jewelled collar, riding on the back of a Tiger. A male and female appear offering presents in front; musicians in niches above, are playing various instruments, one of whom is using the plectrum, instead of striking with the fingers. The third group represents the same principal figure seated on a throne, with a female in a state of nudity, standing by his side, two male wigged figures in attendance. The fourth group is a subject not easily reconciled with the mild tenets of Buddhism, that inculcate respect to life; the empalement of a man is here represented, the executioner is employed binding the victim to the stake, which has been thrust through the body, passing out at the left side of the neck. A dog stands near the stake, and a little beyond, is a female; a forest is supposed to be represented, by the variety of foliage occupying the back ground. The fifth compartment shows an abese old man, seated, listening to a female on her knees, playing, some instrument, he wears a large wig: over head appear suspended a range of bells. The sixth compartment contains a naked male, with a female figure, seated on a throne, his left hand holding her's. Various

wigged figures are dispersed about, one carrying a vessel into which he dips his hand: another in front rests in a half kneeling and sitting attitude. This appears to represent circumstances attending the celebration of marriage, judging by the joined hands, and the attendant with the vessel for the libation of water, which is to be poured over the hands thus united, and may have reference to Buddha's marriage with Yaso-dhar Devi. The next compartment shows an old man in a flowing wig, mounted on the back of a person, who bends under the load he carries. An attendant in the rear appears lending aid; four other figures are in the back ground, two with flowing wigs, and two wearing bob wigs. The eighth group is a battle piece, in which bows and arrows, swords and oblong shields are used. The battle is continued on into the next compartment, where a colossal figure is thrown down, to whom a wigged figure appears addressing himself; two men with snakehoods, and two naked females fill up the space beyond. The ninth group shows Buddha reclining on a bench within a forest, entering into Nirvana; a pig is represented on the left of the bench, and a Tiger on the right; the head of both being directed towards the prostrate figure. A man mounted on a horse appears in the left corner, the horse is in action, and wears a plumed crest between the ears; at the opposite corner a holy ascetic is seen seated under a palm tree, with a Tiger on his right, above him in compartments are half figures of snakehooded, and wigged attendants, both male and female. Two horses' heads are observable amongst the foliage of the back ground. The tenth group appears divided into three portions. In the right corner is an old man in an ample wig, seated on the shoulders of a man. The centre represents the entrance of a natural cave, overshadowed by trees, into which the two figures just noticed, appear entering, and the left corner is occupied, by an assemblage of figures in all sorts of wigs large and small, the principal figure being the old man who appears in the act of teaching; a figure with a Jogee's cap, and wheel ear-rings, is seated at his feet; a canopy of foliage extends over head. The eleventh compartment represents a procession of figures mounted on horses and elephants, preceded by two men, the one blowing the singhara, the other beating the dhol. The horsemen carry straight swords by their sides and wear wigs. A crested plume adorns each horse's head, and an umbrella of state is carried over the rider's head. One elephant is in motion, whilst the other is lying down, and thrusting out

his hind leg for the convenience of the rider to mount, who is in the act of stepping on the elephant's foot for that purpose. An umbrella is also held over this person. The last compartment represents the same principal male and female figures seated on a couch, with drapery. They appear to be listening to the sounds of the vina played by a male wigged figure on the right, and a naked female on the left, is apparently accompanying it with her voice, judging by the attitude she adopts.

Round the frieze within the hall, a series of sculptured Pagodas in high relief are arranged, the alternate ones slightly projecting; those most permanent contain a male and female figure in amatory dalliance, with females, in separate niches right and left as attendants: in the niches of the receding Pagodas, there are placed a squab fat wigged man, with attendant females.

Towards the north and south are recesses in the wall, the roofs supported by two pillars and two pilasters, whose designs differ very much from those before described, their plinths are square, and of the same height as the others, with the Polygonal shafts plain or fluted, and braced round, with bands of bead and chain work, and rosettes, like the hall pillars, but the difference is found in the shafts tapering to a bottle-necked form on which rests the capitals, whose upper shape under the abacus, is not unlike the bell of the Corinthian capital, the compressed cushion occupying the place of the enriched details of that order, a peculiarity is here observed in brackets springing from shoulders of the column right and left, to the roof, resorted to for supporting the roof in the absence of the arch, the brackets are formed of the horned fabulous monster in an upright attitude, bearing figures on their backs, but the sculpture has been much injured. The pillars in the western recess are more exuberant in their decorations than the eastern ones.

Cells occupy each corner of the hall, whose dimensions are 15 feet long by 10 feet broad.

The vestibule to the sanctuary is supported by two pillars and two pilasters of the same form as seen in the recess, but infinitely more rich in their decorations, a richly cut moulding skirts the sides and tops of the entrance, arranged in what Heraldry terms imbattled lines, the ornamental border represents chain and bead work, with rosettes, and in each compartment formed of this arrangement of the design, appear figures of amatory couples; round the cornice above,

are seen flying figures bearing necklace of flowers, and heads of the horned fabulous monster. The pillars and pilaster are of the most exuberant style of decoration, and covered with sculpture from the base to the summit of the capital, the shafts breaking from squares into eight, sixteen, and thirty-two sides, braced round with broad bands, on which amatory figures are shown in demi-relievos, or narrow fillets, of bead-work, bells, rosettes, drapery, lozenges, and leaves. A richer effect is produced by the capital being divided into 32 sides, the ends of which turn over at the bell of the capital, and just above the compressed portion of the neck. The flying bracket is represented by a female standing on what appears something like a cornucopia, holding a child by the hand. Greater stability for the support is produced by giving a canopy of foliage, for connecting the figure to the roof.

The sanctuary contains a seated colossal figure of Buddha, on whose form the light falls, leaving all around in gloom, which incident is not without its mysterious influence: his position is similar to the Idol in the cave just described, and his Lion-throne presents the same decorative sculpture; gigantic chaori walas stand on either side, with flying figures above in front ranged along the sides, right and left, are groups of kneeling figures, male and female. The sculpture is clear and well defined, which from this part of the cave being particularly free from moisture, has been kept in excellent preservation. They nearly all wear tiaras and richly ornamented jewelled dresses, the arrangement of the hair being of the most elaborate description, in flowing curls, braids or placed in a series of formal rows, with a tassel-shaped bunch suspended from the crown of the head; the countenances with one or two exceptions, betray a Mongolee-tartar origin, from the breadth of the cheek bones, projecting shape of the lower jaw, and thick lips.

No. 3.—A few paces eastward brings us to the ruins of No. 3. Chaitya cave, large portions of the face of the rock have here fallen, carrying with it the whole front, and a great portion of the cave itself. The dimensions are very insignificant in comparison with those of a similar description at Karli and Elloora, being but twenty-eight feet in width, including the side aisles and 30 feet from the basement to the roof; the arrangement however of the cave, appears like the large ones: the front having fallen down the scarped rock, we can only suppose it had its external porch, as they

have—a centre aisle is perceived flanked by plain octagonal pillars, nine of which alone remain. The roof is waggon-shaped, with the ribs cut in stone, terminating in a half dome at the further end, where the ends of the ribs converge towards the centre,—immediately beneath which is seen the deghopa, a plain hemispherical dome, surmounted by the tee, pierced with holes for fixing the umbrella of state. No sculpture nor ornament appear upon the circular basement. Upon the pillars, and aisles, remains of painted Stucco may be observed.

No. 4.—The fourth cave is the last of this group, and is the one rendered conspicuous by having been whitewashed. This cave is but twelve feet long, and nine broad—a passage three feet wide isolates the sanctuary from the walls; within it, seated on a bench, is a gigantic Idol, measuring as sitting 8 feet: the features resemble those we have described, but the attitude is different; the legs being crossed, by the right foot resting on the left calf, showing the soles of both feet; and the right hand resting in the palm of the left upon the lap; folds of a robe appear on the rock behind, and round the throat; in other respects there are no appearances of clothing: the figure is of black color: no ornaments appear upon the person, and the sole decoration of the bench, is a conch shell, placed conspicuously in the centre. We may safely ascribe this figure to a Jain source, from the position and colour of the Idol, and the distinguishing emblem cut upon the plinth, which Mr. Colebrooke* in his Essay on the sects of the Jains tells us is the discriminating sign of Nemi, the 22d Tirthankar, who is also described as being of a black complexion. Tod mentions Neminatah the Negro-visaged, as being ushered into the conclave, with the deification of his cousin Krishna—the Saint is said to be sought by the amorous devotees of the faith—Nemi departed from this world at Ujjintah, described as being on the peak of a mountain and doubtlessly the same as Ajuntah.

The second series of excavations is situated about a mile to the east, in the same hill side, and at about the same height. They consist of four caves; two of which are very conspicuous from a distance, whilst the other two are hidden by bushes.

No. 5 will be the first of this series, it has had a ruined external verandah, inner verandah, vestibule, Sanctuary with passage passing round, and Lateral cells. The outer verandah shows by the remaining portions at either extremity, to have measured seventy feet:

* Asiatic Researches, Vol. ix. p 309.

the walls have figures of females sculptured on them. The inne: verandah was supported by four pillars and two pilasters the ruin of which are seen; they have square plinths, on the corners of whicl squab figures are seated, with fluted shafts and cushioned capitals the same as seen in the Dherwarree at Elloora. Cells lead off righ and left at either extremity. The vestibule has two pillars and tw pilasters, placed in antis to support the roof, nine feet high an three feet and a half in diameter: they have rectangular columns, witl medallions containing amatory figures in Medeo Relievo, a rich foli age pattern passes round the upper part in bands; the side walls i line with the pillars have in both sides colossal female figures sculp tured, with a fat old man placed seated by them. The dimensions o the vestibule are eleven feet long, and twenty-one broad, the descen to which is made by one step. The doorway of the sanctuary ha two broad steps in front, guarded by doorkeepers, bearing the snake hooded canopy. Gigantic figures ten feet high, wearing the high coni cal cap with the Buddhist emblem, stand at either extremity, on eacl side of whom are a male and female figure, richly dressed and wel executed. Flying figures called "Powri" carrying cornucopiæ and wreaths, are hovering over their heads. The sanctum is ten feet long, and 13 in breadth and 12 in height. The figure of Buddha is th same as seen in No. 1 and No. 2 requiring no further description.

The attendants in the sanctuary are two tall figures seven feet high, standing on each side of the throne, being the simple and rich-er dressed personages, before noticed in No. 1 Cave. Two rows of kneeling figures, three feet high, are ranged on either side, five in a row, the females upon the left, males upon the right. The pas-sage running round the sanctuary is seven feet wide, having lateral cells upon the east and west six in number, fifteen feet deep: whilst two chapels containing seated figures of Buddha are excavated in the northern wall facing the side passages. The Idol on the eastern side is in the same position as observed within the sanctum, the western one slightly differs by having one hand placed in the palm of the other, both reposing on the lap.

No. 6.—A few yards further east and somewhat lower in the Rock is No. 6, it possesses an outer verandah, a hall or inner verandah, with recesses, and sanctuary, with a passage surrounding it, pierced by cells.

The outer verandah, is in the last cave, has disappeared, all but the extreme ends, where the remaining portions have figures of fe

males sculptured on them. The inner verandah or hall has the entrance supported by four handsome pillars, and two pilasters, the shafts rectangular with sculptured scrolled medallions containing the frequently repeated group of amatory figures; the upper part of the shaft is encircled by a band on which Elephants are cut; passing down into the hall or inner verandah by one step, the doorway leading to the sanctuary is seen immediately in front, before which are steps leading up to the sanctuary, it being raised some three or four feet above the hall. The side passages of the sanctuary are lighted by windows looking from the hall. The doorway is very richly sculptured with mouldings running round architraves and lintel of a varying pattern of chain work, rosettes, and jewelry, interspersed with grotesque figures of human bodies bearing the heads of animals; the usual Pagoda cornice surmounts the whole, similar to that seen over the sanctuary door of the first and last described Caves. The two windows or apertures for affording light to the side passages, are as elaborately finished as the doorway, but instead of a cornice above, have each a frieze or entablature decorated with rosettes, on which are represented Lutchmee seated between two Elephants in the act of pouring vessels of water over her; two attendants stand beside her; this introduction of Lutchmee into a Buddhist Temple occurs several times at Elloora, more especially in those most modern. Lutchmee is considered by some, as representing the Frecund principle amongst Buddhist, of which water itself is typical. Between the door and windows we find sculptured on the wall in very high relief, gigantic figures of the two remarkable Buddhist attendants, the decorated and unadorned figures that we have before dwelt upon in some detail. I cannot help surmising that they represent in conjunction with the idol in the sanctuary, a recognition of the Hindoo trinity, for the Buddhists in their degenerate days, acknowledged, in common with the Jains, the Trimurti of the Brahman religion; at Elloora these two figures may be traced through the Jain Caves holding similar prominent positions but there they are Digambara figures, here Savithambara. The simpler figure of the two appears in this instance as in others, to be invested with a higher degree of sanctity than his more highly decorated companion. His head dress is similar to that given to Brahmah at Elloora and has engraved upon it the Buddhist emblem: his right hand is raised in a devotional attitude the palm outward, with the fingers towards the heavens, the ancient mode adopted when solemnly making oath* in the left

* Rev. Chap. x. 6. Gen. Chap. xiv. 22.

hand is held the sacred lotus—above his head two Buddhist figures are seated, with flying figures. There is some remarkable sculpture associated with this figure, which at the risk of being considered tedious, I think worthy of detail. It is arranged in eight groups on projecting ledges, four in either side of the figure: the parties forming each group seem in the attitude of prayer or supplication, all are looking towards the idol: at the extremity of each ledge, a flying figure with Buddhist emblems is interposed, as if forming the communication between the idol and suppliants. Sculpture similar to that about to be described, is seen at Elloora in one of the southern Caves, as well as at Ajuntah: where the same subjects are represented on Stucco, but unfortunately the greater portion has become indistinct. The first group upon the right commencing from above is much mutilated: it represents a portion of two figures kneeling with closed hands—behind them appears a mass of flaming fire. The Ajuntah sculpture corresponding to this, shows a female seated with the right hand upraised, as if about to strike a male figure kneeling before her, whom she grasps with her left hand. The kneeling figure has the head thrown back, and his right arm is flung over his head. The Ajuntah painting shows but a small portion of the whole, representing a black male figure running from the flaming fire.

The second Ledge contains three male figures wearing wigs, the outside one holds a sword in his right hand, and a standard in his left; the centre carries an umbrella over the other who is kneeling; the corresponding sculpture at Ajuntah differs no further than in reversing the position: the painting of this portion is entirely obliterated.

The third group represents three figures bound hands and feet. It is similarly shown at Ajuntah, but totally destroyed in the painted representation.

The fourth shows a ship in full sail with mainmast and mizenmast, back stays, streamers, and mat sails,—a person is steering the vessel with an oar over the counter, another stands amidships holding a round vessel in his hands, as does another person in the bows, who by the necklace and head dress appears to be a female; the Ajuntah sculpture represents a rough appearance of a boat without sails, with two figures; the first one only carrying a vessel: the Stucco painting is destroyed.

Commencing at the top on the left side, we have two figures kneeling, a male with hands joined in prayer, and a female clasping him round the neck and waist; a maned lion sits behind, holding up

one paw : the Ajuntah sculpture differs very slightly. In the Stucco painting a black male figure is seen praying and behind him a Lion is rearing up.

The second group has a male and female praying : behind them are Lingas, out of which the heads of the Cobra are protuding. The Ajuntah sculpture differs from this by the male praying towards the Buddhist figure, whilst the female has turned herself towards the Snake ; who is in its full length, without lingam, or pedestal. The Stucco painting represents a black male figure praying with a Cobra rearing itself up behind him.

The third group is a kneeling figure, beside whom stands a Buddhist ascetic praying—an Elephant beneath a mango tree is behind : the Ajuntah sculpture shows a female clasping a male in her arms both kneeling, with the Elephants behind ; the Stucco painting of this part is lost.

The last group is much mutilated, but appears to be a female seated bearing an infant in her arms, an old hag with pendent breasts and streaming hair stands over her ; serpents are twined round her neck and arm : a Buddhist ascetic is praying behind them. The Stucco painting shows an old harridan painted white, in the attitude of dancing, her left hand holds a Snake which passes round her throat in lieu of a necklace, her right hand upraised, points with the fore-finger towards a figure beside her. She wears bands of blue beads round her wrists, and ankles—her hair hangs in elfin locks over her flaccid breasts, a portion only of a black figure is seen kneeling before her. The Ajuntah sculpture is similar to that shown here, with the exception of the Buddhist ascetic.

The richly dressed figure occupies as conspicuous a position as the one just described, he wears a conical ornamented cap, with the Buddhist emblem in front : in the right ear is worn an earring of a wheel shaped form, whilst in the left he wears it ringed shape : necklace, bar armlets, bracelets, and waist ornaments as before described in the first Cave. On each side are placed male and female figures, five feet high, who are again attended by dwarfs : above are flying figures. We may note that in corroboration of the simpler figure being the most sacred, we here perceive flying figures occupying the place of those in the attitude of prayer, accompanying the simpler one.

The recesses east and west are raised from the floor of the hall by three steps, and are each supported by two pillars and two pilasters, similar in design to those of the verandah, but smaller in di-

mensions. The western recess contains a series of figures ranged against the wall, cut in such bold relief as to approach very nearly the appearance of statues. They are eight in number, the first and last representing the two classes of Buddhist religionists; the intermediate ones are all females. The northern figure is a Budiswatta holding his robe in his left hand, in the attitude these figures generally are seen adopting. The southern figure is apparently a sacred mendicant. The six females all bear flowers and fruit in their hands, and each have the hair very elaborately arranged. Females were permitted by Sakya Muni to embrace a religious life, and this cave may probably have been a convent for Nuns.

In the opposite recess two figures are seen seated on cushioned seats with backs: one is a ventricose old man with flowing wig, holding a hand chaplet. This figure is commonly seen at Ajuntah and Elloora, and very frequently associated, as in this instance, with a full bosomed female seated by his side, nursing a child upon her knee; they have attendants behind, and flying figures above.

Standing on brackets at the corners to the north, are two well sculptured females the size of life. The gallery passing round the sanctuary is ascended by three steps, the sanctuary itself is raised above these, two steps again. From the galleries, six cells open, and at the further extremity of the galleries are two chapels containing seated figures of Buddha. The sanctuary is a small chamber ten feet square containing the usual seated figure of Buddha with a Lion-throne, more than usually ornamented, out of the mouth of the Probiscidean monster is seen rising, the gracefully curved neck of the Ibis; snakehooded figures kneel on the back of the throne, and figures bestriding the horned monster, attacking others resting on the kneeling Elephant's head beneath, are executed in the best possible taste. Flying figures in pairs are perched above, whilst Buddhist figures arranged one above the other in three rows, are placed on either side: the lower ones have the legs crossed the rest are hanging down.

The wall on the right of the idol is occupied by a group of females in Demi Releivo standing 3½ feet high; the central figure is a dancing girl very slightly attired, the rest are playing a variety of instruments, each adorned with an elaborate head dress. This sculpture manifests very striking proof of a deviation from pure Buddhism, as one of the minor precepts prohibited such indulgence as are here exhibited: the opposite wall has some cleverly sculptured figures of

the same size, a male and female, the same apparently as represented beside the decorated figure outside. The doorway is very richly ornamented in the mouldings of the frame work, and guarded by snakehooded darpals. Right and left of the entrance to the sanctum are ranged along the walls large female figures with attendants. On the right of the door, the sculpture is a female very profusely covered with jewelled attire, and ornamented head dress; her bosom extravagantly proportioned, and holding the stalk of the Lotus: two female attendants in scanty habiliments, smaller in height, are on either side of her, bearing fruit and flowers, and beyond them stand dwarfs; one leaning on a crooked stick seems to bend beneath the weight of the female's hand resting on his head, above are flying figures; the cornice of the wall is formed of the convex eaves of a temple, in which seated Buddhist figures are represented. The wall on the left of the sanctum door is covered in a like manner with a buxom lady and attendants, similarly attired, but in this cave no praying figures appear above, as on the opposite side, by which we may infer some association between these two females, and the simple and decorated attendants without. The appearance of dwarfs is a common circumstance in eastern mythology, and has a mystical allusion no doubt.

The front of the next cave having fallen, no access can be accomplished but by help of a ladder. It measures 27 feet in breadth, by 20 in length, and is an unfinished Vihara without pillars or sanctuary, there are six cells opening into it, with a window. An opening in the wall towards the east leads to another half dug cave in the same unfinished condition, supplied with a verandah which is supported by two pillars and two pilasters: a large portion of the frontage has fallen; this second cave is 20 feet long.

Ascending the hill some few yards easterly, a group of caves are seen which are not observed until close upon them, in consequence of rubbish and bushes hiding the front. The whole length of excavation is upwards of a hundred feet, extending to a depth of of sixty. Much of the work has been destroyed, by the front tumbling in. The arrangement appears to have been an outer verandah that has slid down the side of the mountain, nothing but a very small portion remaining, the hall extended the whole length of the excavation, from which four caves opened; three to the north, and one eastward at the further extremity of the three caves, the centre one the largest, having an inner verandah, vestibule, and sanctum

the side ones have but a vestibule and sanctum. As you scramble over rocks and bushes into the cave, you have to step across a mishapen mass of rock lying in your path, which after looking at a second time, you perceive to be the time worn sculpture of a recumbent figure of Buddha fifteen feet in length: he is represented reclining on the left side, and much injured by exposure to the weather: towards the feet which are partly broken, a figure with four arms is cut in the rock, one hand is grasping a lotus stalk, another holds a rosary, the palm of another is held towards you with the fingers pointing upwards, and the remaining one has been destroyed; upon the head is worn a cap ornamented with the figure of Budhha. Passing onward into the most westerly of the three northern caves, we note the capitals of pillars adhering to the roof, the shafts of which have disappeared. The vestibule contains niches right and left, occupied by Buddhist figures in penetential attitudes. The sanctum contains a seated Buddhist idol with legs downward, thumb and little finger touching. Doorkeepers seven feet high, stand at the entrance the right one only bears the Buddhist's emblem in his cap. A doorway is broken through the wall of the vestibule into the adjoining cave, which is the largest. The vestibule here like in the last cave has no more remaining of its two pillars and two pilasters that supported the roof, than their capitals, which adhere to the roof; at each corner of this verandah are placed well sculptured figures of females, in very high relief; this cave, buried in rubbish up to the knees of the figures, from whence to the top of their head dresses they measure seven feet: each figure is most exquisitely sculptured, that is, the ornaments are, with which they are covered, for nothing could be more skilfully or cleverly carved than the jewelled ear and flowers that adorn their head dresses, or the sharp chiselling and symmetry of chains and links and jewelled ornaments about their persons, conspicuously placed on the side of each of their head dress, appears the crescent, well and clearly cut. The bosoms of these females appear as usually seen, of the most expansive description, and is doubtless not without its meaning. The door of the vestibule has darpals of the same colossal proportions bearing Buddhist emblems in their head dresses. Flying figures appear above, within are seated two obese old men, wearing bar armlets, and the door of the sanctum is guarded by darpals six feet high bearing the five hooded Snake canopy, the left one only is finished. The sanctum is in an unfinished condition, the form of

the Idol having been roughly hewn out, similar to several instances noticed in the southern caves at Elloora. The other northern excavation is of small dimensions. The pillars of the vestibule show the same ruined state as the two others, the capitals alone adhering to the roof, by which the inference may be drawn that fanatic violence has occasioned their destructions in all three instances. In niches of the verandah are figures of Buddha: in one instance seated cross-legged with the hands in the lap—in the other having the legs depending with the thumb and little finger joined together: in the hall, female figures similar to those remarked in the last cave are seen; the floor is greatly encumbered with fallen ruins.

The sanctuary contains a seated figure of Buddha in a meditative position.

The side cave opening to the east is choked up with mud and rubbish, leaving nothing visible but the capitals of the pillars.

Third Group.—About a mile to the eastward in the curve of the same range, two or three Caves have been commenced, not one of which was ever finished. The site has more claims to the picturesque than those we have just noticed, commanding a pleasing prospect towards the adjoining hills.

No. 9.—Is the commencement of a cave the front of which is nearly buried, and measures 18 feet in length, and 9 feet in breadth.

No. 10.—A Cave with outer verandah and hall 28 feet in length, broken off abruptly after excavating to 13 feet.

No. 11.—This is a Cave of large dimensions consisting of outer verandah, hall, vestibule, sanctuary, and side crypts; the breadth of the hall is 46 feet with lateral cells extending to seven feet on either side, the depth of the rock from the outer verandah to the further wall of the sanctum is 80 feet: all is left in the rough, as if abruptly broken off, and nothing approaching to a finished state but the front of the verandah; though I have termed the excavations on either side of the hall, lateral cells, from the resemblance they now bear to such a use, I am inclined to suppose these side cuttings to have been nothing more than the preliminary steps for forming the side pillars and aisles, which were intended to have surrounded the central hall.

W. H. Bradley, Surgeon,
On Special Duty.

V.—*Remarks on the amount of Education in Madras. By Assistant Surgeon* Edward Balfour, *Body Guard.*

Mr. Elliot, Chief Magistrate, having very obligingly presented me with a list of the Schools and Educational Institutions in Madras, which I regard as the most authentic, and, on that account, the most valuable document that has lately been prepared on the subject of Education in India, I think the public may be pleased to have a summary of the detailed information which Mr. Elliot has with much labour, collected, and under this impression, I beg leave to offer the following remarks.

No Census of Madras has been lately taken, but, owing to the influx of people from the country, the population is supposed* to have increased to the number of 720,000 inhabitants.

These are chiefly composed of the Arava nation, the Teling nation, Mahomedans, and Europeans or their descendants, but there is, also, a small sprinkling amongst them of Mahrattas and Canarese. The languages generally in use, however, are those of the four first named races, being the Tamil, the Teloogoo, the Hindustanee or Oordoo, and the English, though the learned men among the Hindus all learn Sanscrit, and all educated Mahomedans learn Persian and Arabic.

The above population live within the bounds of the Police; which is a semi-circle, with a radius of 5 miles, North, West, and South, of Fort Saint George. In tropical countries, the male, somewhat exceeds the female part of the population: it may therefore be assumed that there are 390,000 males and 330,000 females; and, allowing 4 children to each two adults the population of Madras may be arranged as follows:

Adults.			Children.			Total.		Grand Total.
Men.	Women.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Males.	Females.	
125,000	115,000	240,000	260,000	220,000	480,000	390,000	330,000	720,000

In the absence of accurate statistical returns, the above may be considered a fair estimate of the different sexes and ages of the

* Mr. Elliot thinks this estimate rather under than over the number of inhabitants.

Madras population; and if we now enquire to what extent education is given amongst them, the following facts appear.

List of Madras Schools, showing, the subjects taught; the number of Schools, and the number of Boys and Girls at the Schools.

	Subjects taught in Madras.	No. of Schools in Madras.	No. of Scholars in Madras.		
			Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1	English, - - - - - -	81	2,258	1,049	3,307
2	English and Tamil, - - - -	20	632	297	929
3	English, Tamil and Teloogoo, - -	6	900	200	1,100
4	English, Tamil, Teloogoo and Hindustanee, - - - - -	1	450	150	600
5	English, Tamil, Teloogoo and Mahratta,	1	173	0	173
6	English, Tamil, Teloogoo, Latin and Greek, - - - - -	1	65	0	65
7	Tamil, - - - - - -	356	6,938	370	7,308
8	Tamil and Sanscrit, - - - -	1	50	0	50
9	Teloogoo, - - - - -	235	3,920	60	3,980
10	Teloogoo, Tamil and Sanscrit, -	3	162	0	162
11	Teloogoo and Tamil, - - -	13	263	0	263
12	Goozerattee, Mahratta, Marwarree and Teloogoo, - - - - -	1	5	0	5
13	Teloogoo and Sanscrit, - -	6	214	0	214
14	Mahratta, - - - - -	1	15	0	15
15	Sanscrit, - - - - - -	1	21	0	21
16	Persian, - - - - - - -	24	350	*6	356
17	Arabic, - - - - - -	1	6	0	6
18	Persian and Arabic, - - - -	3	49	0	49
19	Persian and Hindustanee, - - -	3	25	0	25
20	Persian and Hindustanee and Arabic, -	29	465	0	465
21	Hindustanee and Arabic, - -	2	95	0	95
	Total...	789	7,056	2,132	19,188

Abstract of the above.

Schools		Boys.	Girls.	Total.
110	English with Tamil, Teloogoo, Hindustanee, Mahratta, Latin and Greek, -	4,478	1,696	6,174
618	Tamil and Teloogoo with Sanscrit, Goozerattee, Mahratta, Marwarree, - -	11,588	430	12,018
61	Hindustanee, Persian, Arabic, - -	990	6	996
789	Total..	17,056	2,132	19,188

* These Girls are probably reading the Koran.

Table showing the Subjects taught and the No. of S

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	Subjects Taught.	1st Division.			2d Division.		
		No. of Schools.	Boys.	Girls.	No. of Schools.	Boys.	Girls.
1	English, - - - - - - - - -	10	185	41	26	1033	339
2	English and Tamil, - - - - - -	3	95	110	4	159	41
3	English, Tamil and Teloogoo, - - - -	0	0	0	2	275	0
4	English, Tamil, Teloogoo and Hindustanee,	1	450	150	0	0	0
5	English, Tamil, Teloogoo, and Mahratta, -	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	English, Tamil, Teloogoo, Latin and Greek,	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Tamil, - - - - - - - - - -	30	603	0	87	1647	112
8	Tamil and Sanscrit, - - - - - -	0	0	0	1	50	0
9	Teloogoo, - - - - - - - - -	26	378	0	119	1931	40
10	Teloogoo, Tamil and Sanscrit, - - - -	1	50	0	0	0	0
11	Teloogoo and Tamil, - - - - - -	1	20	0	8	133	0
12	Goozeratee, Mahratta, Marwarree and Teloogoo,	0	0	0	1	5	0
13	Teloogoo and Sanscrit, - - - - - -	0	0	0	2	120	0
14	Mahratta, - - - - - - - - -	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	Sanscrit, - - - - - - - - - -	0	0	0	0	0	0
16	Persian, - - - - - - - - - -	1	50	0	1	3	0
17	Arabic, - - - - - - - - - -	1	6	0	0	0	0
18	Persian and Arabic, - - - - - - -	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	Persian and Hindustanee, - - - -	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	Persian, Hindustanee and Arabic, - -	0	0	0	0	0	0
21	Hindustanee and Arabic, - - - - -	2	95	0	0	0	0
	Total...	76	1932	301	251	5356	532

Abstract of the above Table.

	Schools.	Boys.	Girls.	Total Boys & Girls.
1st Police Division.	76	1,932	301	2,233
2d " "	251	5,356	532	5,888
3d " "	103	1,924	169	2,093
4th " "	84	1,564	70	1,634
5th " "	82	2,302	387	2,689
6th " "	97	2,313	549	2,862
7th " "	96	1,665	124	1,789
	789	17,056	2,132	19,188

nd *Scholars in each of the Police Divisions of Madras.*

SIONS.

on.	4th Division.			5th Division.			6th Division.			7th Division.			Total.		
Girls.	No. of Schools.	Boys.	Girls.	No. of Schools.	Boys.	Girls.	No. of Schools.	Boys.	Girls.	No. of Schools.	Boys.	Girls.	No. of Schools.	Boys.	Girls.
48	7	166	40	9	270	96	12	271	441	9	136	44	81	2,258	1049
101	4	45	0	4	80	45	4	207	0	0	0	0	20	632	297
0	0	0	0	2	500	200	2	125	0	0	0	0	6	900	200
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	450	150
0	0	0	0	1	173	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	173	0
0	0	0	0	1	65	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	65	0
0	59	1089	30	49	968	40	42	905	108	55	1038	80	356	6,938	370
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	50	0
20	11	189	0	10	163	0	30	607	0	20	352	0	235	3920	60
0	0	0	0	1	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	162	0
0	1	45	0	0	0	0	1	30	0	0	0	0	13	263	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	0
0	0	0	0	2	47	0	1	42	0	0	0	0	6	214	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	15	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	21	0	2	21	0
0	2	30	0	3	16	6	5	126	0	10	118	0	23	350	6
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	49	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	25	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	29	465	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	95	0
169	84	1564	70	82	2302	387	97	2313	549	96	1665	124	789	17056	2132

The following table will show that there is much gratuitous teaching in this City, so many as an eighth part of the Schools and a fifth of the Scholars, being of this character.

Charity Schools in Madras.

	Instruction.	Number of Schools.	Number of Scholars. Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1	English, - - - - -	11	760	157	
2	English and Tamil, - - - -	5	277	45	
3	English, Tamil and Teloogoo, - -	1	250	100	
4	Tamil, - - - - -	43	1,263	362	
5	Tamil and Sanscrit, - - -	1	50	0	
6	Teloogoo, - - - - -	3	41	20	
7	Teloogoo and Tamil, - - -	1	45	0	
8	Teloogoo and Sanscrit, - -	1	42	0	
9	Sanscrit, - - - - - -	2	21	0	
1	Persian, - - - - - -	1	63	0	
11	Hindustanee, Persian and Arabic, - -	19	302	0	
	Total..	88	3,114	684	3,798

It would appear from the 1st Table that there are in Madras 480,000 Children and it is necessary to enquire how many of these are, from their age, sex, and social state, in a position to receive education. In India generally, females are not educated ; also, very few of the mixed castes ever receive even the slightest education ; and two-thirds of the whole of the above infant population must be under 5 years of age,—too young, therefore, to be at school. In this view, the children fit to be educated must be as follows :

Total Children in Madras, - - - - - - -		480,000
Deduct $\frac{2}{3}$ as under 5 years of age, - - -	320,000	
Of the remaining third deduct $\frac{1}{2}$ being females, less 2,132 girls found at School,	77,868	
„ „ „ deduct males of mixed castes,	12,000	409,868
Children of Madras of the sex, age, and social state, to whom, in India, Education is ever imparted, - - - - -		70,132

There are, then about 70,000 children in Madras of those classes and at the ages to whom, in India, education is usually imparted ; and, as the actual number receiving education is 19,188, it follows that, of the youth of the educating classes, 1 in every 3·6, be

'een five and sixteen years of age, is receiving instruction; of hom

Children.		Schools.	
6,174	in	110	Are learning English, alone, or combined with Tamil or Teloogoo or Mahratta or Greek, or Latin.
12,018	in	618	Are learning Tamil or Teloogoo, alone; or combined with Sanscrit or Mahrattee, or Goozerattee or Marwarree.
996	in	61	Are acquiring Hindustanee, Persian and Arabic.
l ... 19,188	in	789	Schools, or 24 children in each

ool in Madras, learning the above languages.

Vith regard to the above it is merely necessary to remark that, ıgh in Switzerland and in some of the minor states of Ger- ıy, of the children between the ages of 6 and 16, one in every r one in every 5 are receiving education, in Prussia there is ıg educated only 1 in every 6; in Scotland 1 in every 8; in Aus- l in every 9; in France 1 in every 10·5 and in England 1 in ry 14. Madras, therefore, with its 1 in every 3·6 of those of its th to whom, in India, from their sex, age, and social state, in- ction is usually imparted, ranks very high in the education e. But, even if 160,000 or ⅓ of all the children in Madras ther male or female, whether of the high, low, or out-cast, be posed to be between the ages of 5 and 16, the usual period dur- which instruction is imparted, the proportion of each sex and ıll the social ranks, sects, casts and races, receiving scholas- instruction, is still 1 in every 8; this proportion being equal hat of Scotland and nearly ⅓ better than England in the scale. s result is quite in accordance with what the most casual ob- 'er may have arrived at in a walk through the streets of this y where schools, everywhere, meet the eye. The instruction im- ted may possibly be indifferent, and even worthless subjects y be taught, but, such as it is, there is no want of instruction in dras.

t is even likely that the above amount of instruction is under- ulated. It will be observed, for instance, that 996 is the num- of boys stated to be receiving instruction, in Persian, Hindus- ee and Arabic, but it is the custom amongst the Mahomedan oolmasters on the four Eeds of the Rumzan, Bukreed, Akhree

Char Shumbah, and Shaban, to present each pupil with a verse written on a painted scroll. These scrolls are termed "*Eedyan*" and, on inquiry of the 8 or 10 Zeengars who prepare them for the Schoolmasters, they tell me that they sell at each Eed about 2,200. There is no similar custom amongst the Hindoos to admit of our inquiring how many pupils they may have, but the above custom of the Mahomedans enables us to show that instead of having over-rated the amount of Scholastic instruction in Madras, it is probably considerably greater than what has been stated.

Showing the Proportion of Scholars in Elementary Schools, to the wholePopulation in different European countries.

		Scholar.		Inhabitants.
Berne, Canton of Switzerland,	1843	1	in every	4·3
Thurgovie, „ „	1837	1	„	4·8
Vaud, „ „	1844	1	„	5
St. Gall, „ „	1843	1	„	5·5
Argovie, „ „	1843	1	„	5·5
Neuchatel, „ „	1838	1	„	6
Lucerne, „ „	1844	1	„	6
Schaffhouse, „ „	1844	1	„	6
Geneva, „ „	1844	1	„	6
Zurich, „ „	1838	1	„	6·3
Fribourg, „ „	1839	1	„	6·5
Solothurn, „ „	1844	1	„	7
Saxony, „ „	1841	1	„	5
Six departments of France (each,)	1843	1	„	6
Wirtemberg,	1838	1	„	6
Prussia,	1838	1	„	6
Baden (Duchy),	1838	1	„	6
Overyssel (Province of Holland,)	1838	1	„	6
Drenthe,	1838	1	„	6
Friesland,	1838	1	„	6·8
Tyrol,	1843	1	„	7·5
Norway,	1837	1	„	7
Denmark,	1834	1	„	7
Holland (generally,)	1838	1	„	8
Bavaria,	1831	1	„	8
Scotland,	1842	1	„	8
Bohemia,	1843	1	„	8·5
Austria Proper,	1843	1	„	9
France (generally,)	1843	1	„	10·5
Belgium,	1836	1	„	10·7
England,	1850	1	„	14

Extracted from the Appendix to the Report from the Select Committee.

Memoir compiled from the Records of the India Governments at the East India House, in pursuance of a Minute of the Committee of Correspondence of the 7th February, 1826, "*showing the extent to which aid has been afforded by the local Governments in India, towards the establishment of Native Schools in that country.*"

Reprinted from Minutes on E. I. Affairs, H. of C. 1832.

From a very early period of time, the charge of instructing the natives of India devolved principally on the Company's Chaplains. To excite them to the diligent performance of this branch of their duty, the local Governments (acting under the orders of the Court of Directors, and under the authority of the Company's Charter), occasionally granted to them gratuities for special services rendered in the performance of this duty.

Schools or Colleges for the promotion of learning among the natives of India have also been established by the local Governments, the expense of upholding which is constituted an annual charge upon the revenues of the country. The Governments have likewise granted from the public revenues, pecuniary aid to several similar institutions which have been established by individuals or by voluntary associations of the Company's servants and others, living under the protection of the British Government in India.

The extent to which these aids have been afforded, will be found stated in the following brief narrative of the origin and history of the several institutions, but which does not include those in immediate connection with the Government of the country, such as,

First. Those Colleges and establishments at the several Presidencies which have been formed for the purpose of providing the means of education, in the native languages, for the Company's Civil Servants exclusively; upon which establishments considerable numbers of learned natives are retained, in the capacities of moulavees, moonshees, pundits, and professors of the art of writing in the native character, and receive fixed salaries for the performance of their respective duties.

Secondly. The regimentalschools, which are in part supported by stoppages out of the pay of the troops, both Europeans and Natives.

Thirdly. Those parts of the Company's Medical establishments at the several Presidencies which are maintained for the purpose of instructing native doctors in the science of medicine, with a particular view to the more efficient discharge of their duties as vaccinators.

FORT ST. GEORGE.

Tanjore Schools.

From a very early period it appears that the Protestant mission conducted successively by Messrs. Zeigenbald, Gericke, Kiernander, and Swartz, under the patronage of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, had schools at their several stations of Madras, Cuddalore, Tanjore, and Trichinopoly, in which they instructed the natives, and in aid of which they obtained occasional grants from the local Governments, and permission from the Court of Directors to receive from the Society in England various supplies, free of freight.

In 1787, the Court of Directors authorized a permanent annual grant towards the support of three schools which had been established with the sanction of the respective Rajahs at Tanjore, Ramenedaporam, and Shevagunga, of 250 pagodas each. These schools were under the direction of Mr. Swartz. The Court further directed, that a similar allowance should be granted to any other schools which might be opened for the same purpose.

According to the latest books of establishment, the charge on this account was "for two Protestant schools at Tanjore and Combaconum, Rs. 4,200 per annum;" together with a pension or allowance to Mr. Kolhoop, a retired teacher, of Rs. 420, making a total of Rs. 6,420 per annum.

In 1824, the widow Swartz enjoyed a pension from the British Government of two pagodas per month, at Negapatam; and an unmarried female of the same name a monthly allowance of one fanam.*

Sunday School at the Mount.

In January 1812, a Sunday school was established at St. Thomas' Mount at the suggestion and under the direction of the Military Chaplain at that Cantonment, and by the voluntary contributions of several Europeans at the Presidency. The object of this school was to afford elementary instruction on the Lancasterian plan to the half-caste and native children of the military and others resident there. The object as well as the plan of tuition being highly approved by the Government, an endowment of 300 pagodas per annum was granted from the 1st January 1812.†

* Public to, 16th February 1787, 1, 2.—From, 9th October 1793, 44.—To, 16th July 1795, 29.

† Military from, 17th October 1812, 249.—Military Consultations, 1st September 1812, 20 to 33; 6th October, 40 41.—Military to, 6th September 1813, 7 and 8; 3d July, 1814, 10 to 25.

The Experimental Establishment of Mr. Ross, Collector of Cuddapah.

In 1814, the attention of the Board of Revenue was called to the numerous instances which had occurred among the native servants of Government of extensive embezzlement and fraudulent combination, and an inquiry was instituted respecting the causes of the prevalence of those crimes and the means of counteracting them. A draft Regulation for the punishment of offenders was prepared and circulated to the several Collectors for their report thereon, accompanied by directions that they would offer any suggestions which might occur to them, as to the means best calculated to excite the natives to a faithful discharge of their public duties, by the hope of reward rather than by the dread of punishment.

Mr. Ross, the Collector of Cuddapah, in the report submitted by him on the above occasion, suggested that great advantages would result from giving education to the natives of India, and offered to the consideration of Government a plan for providing proper education and moral instruction for young men, particularly Brahmins, from the age of twelve or thirteen to that of eighteen or twenty, and by establishing an institution for education in every district.

Agreeably to the recommendation of the Revenue Board, the subject was referred to the College Board for their consideration and report. The Government, however, entertaining great doubt whether the proposed measure would be found of sufficient efficacy to answer the end proposed, and observing that it admitted of a limited experiment, authorized such an experiment to be made in Cuddapah, under the superintendence of Mr. Ross, whose superintendence they observed afforded the best prospect of success. Mr. Ross was at the same time cautioned against incurring any considerable expense or giving any pledge in the confidence of success, which, in the event of failure, might be found to be inconvenient. He died not long afterwards, and no report of his further proceedings with respect to this object has been traced upon the records.

Free Schools at Palamcottah and Tinnevelly.

In 1819, the Rev. Mr. Hough, Chaplain at Palamcottah, solicited from the Government pecuniary aid to the extent of 25 pagodas per month for the support of two schools, the one at Palamcottah, the other at Tinnevelly, which he had opened in the preceding years 1817 and 1818, under the auspices of the Madras Corresponding Committee of the Church Missionary Society, for the instruction of

native youth in reading, writing, arithmetic, and the elements of English Grammar. These schools were under the immediate superintendence of the Rev. Mr. Hough; they were attended by natives of all castes; the books used in them were the New Testament, Seltare's History of the Bible, the Psalter, with Lindley Murray's Grammar, and the usual English Spelling-books; and it was observed that the introduction of the Christian Scriptures excited no alarm in the minds of the natives. The Madras Government conceiving, however, that they were not interested in the support of schools of such a nature, declined compliance with the application.

Upon receipt of advices from Madras communicating the above facts, the Court observed that with the strong evidence before them of the utility of these schools, of their acceptableness to the natives, and of their able and judicious superintendence by the Chaplain of Palamcottah, they could not but regret that they were not supported, and desired to be informed of the grounds on which the Madras Government came to the determination not to support them. In reply, those grounds were alleged to be, the private character of the schools, the uncertain continuance of the Rev. Mr. Hough's superintendence, and the probable inconvenience of the precedent; but the Government promised to bear in mind the Court's wishes respecting these schools, when the general subject was gone into upon receipt of the Board of Revenue's then expected report; with which explanation the Court was satisfied.

Committee of Public Instruction at the Presidency.

On the Revenue proceedings of the 2d July 1822, Sir Thomas Munro recorded a minute, recommending as an object of interest and importance that the best information should be obtained of the actual state of education in its various branches among the native inhabitants of the provinces under the Madras Government.*

A circular letter was accordingly addressed to the several Collectors, accompanied by a blank form, according to which they were required to furnish, for the information of Government, lists of schools within

* Revenue from, 14th January 1823, 40; To, 18th May 1825, 20; From, 30th June 1826, 2 to 6.—Revenue Consultations, 2d July 1824, 1 and 2; 21st January 1825, 12.—Board Revenue, 25th July 1822; 6th November, 1st May, 2d October, 18th January, 14th July, 30th June, 25th August 1823; 17th February 1825; 7th April, 10th March 1823.—Board Revenue, 3d and 7th July, 14th and 28th August, 18th February 1823; 5th September, 28th October, 4th November, 14th November, 2d December, 1822; 17th February, 14th do. 1825.—Revenue Consultations, 30th September, 1; 10th March, 1826, 1 to 5; 26th May, 1826, 22 to 26.

their several collectorates, specifying the numbers of scholars, Vedas scholars, Soodra scholars, and scholars of all other castes, both male and female, in the several schools; also of Mussulman scholars; and a return of the population of the several districts respectively. The Collectors were further required to state the names of the books generally read at the schools, the time which scholars usually continue at the schools, the monthly or yearly charge to the scholars, and whether any of the schools are endowed by the public; and if so, the nature and amount of the fund. Sir Thomas Munro also observed in his minute, that "when there are colleges and other institutions for teaching theology, law, astronomy, &c. an account should be given of them. These sciences," he remarks, "are usually taught privately, without fee or reward, by individuals to a few scholars or *disciples;* but there are also some instances in which the native governments have granted allowances in money and land for the maintenance of the teachers."

"In some districts," he adds, "reading and writing are confined almost entirely to Brahmins and the mercantile class; in some they extend to other classes, and are pretty general among the potails of villages and principal ryots. To the women of Brahmins and of Hindoos in general they are unknown, because the knowledge of them is prohibited, and regarded as unbecoming of the modesty of the sex, and fit only for public dancers. But among the women of Rajbundah and some other tribes of Hindoos, who seem to have no prejudice of this kind, they are generally taught. The prohibition against women learning to read is probably, from various causes, much less attended to in some districts than in others; and as it is possible that in every district a few females may be found in the reading schools, a column has been entered for them in the form proposed to be sent to the Collector. The mixed and impure castes seldom learn to read; but as a few of them do, columns are left for them in the form."

"It is not my intention," Sir Thomas adds, "to recommend any interference whatever in the native schools. Every thing of this kind ought to be carefully avoided, and the people should be left to manage their schools in their own way. All that we ought to do is to facilitate the operations of these schools, by restoring any funds that may have been diverted from them, and perhaps granting additional ones, where it may appear advisable. But on this point we shall be better able to judge when we receive the information now proposed to be called for."

The Court of Directors gave great credit to Sir Thomas Munro

for having originated this inquiry, reserving their sentiments on the subject at large till the Collectors' reports should have been received. The Court nevertheless remarked, that the most defective part of the information which would probably be elicited by this inquiry, would be that which relates to the quality of the instruction which the existing education affords. But of this the Court add, "we shall be able to form a more correct opinion, when we see what the reports contain. It was proper to caution the Collectors against exciting any fears in the people that their freedom of choice in matters of education would be interfered with. But it would be equally wrong to do any thing to fortify them in the absurd opinion, that their own rude institutions of education are so perfect as not to admit of improvement."

In June 1826, the Madras Government forwarded to the Court of Directors the several returns which they had received through the Board of Revenue, from the Collectors, accompanied by an abstract of those returns prepared by the Board; of which the following is the summary.

Summary of the Information contained in the Reports of the Collectors.

The schools now existing in the country are for the most part supported by the payments of the people who send their children to them for instruction, the rate of payment for each scholar varying in different districts, and according to the different circumstances of the parents of the pupils, from one anna to four rupees per mensem: the ordinary rate among the poorer classes appearing to be generally about four annas, and seldom to exceed half a rupee.

There are endowments for the support of schools only in the following districts:

Rajahmundry.—There are in this district 69 teachers of the sciences, who possess endowments in land, and 13 who enjoy allowances in money granted by former zemindars.

Nellore.—In this district certain individuals, Brahmins and Mussulman, are in possession of allowances in land and money granted by the Carnatic government for teaching the Vedas, &c. and Arabic and Persian respectively, to the amount of Rs. 1,467 per annum.

Arcot, Northern Division.—There are in this district 28 colleges, supported by mauniums, and marahs, granted by former governments, yielding Rs. 516 per annum, and six Persian schools maintained at the public expense, at an annual charge of Rs. 1,361.

Salem.—There are enam lands in this district estimated to yield

Rs. per annum 1,109, which are appropriated to the support of 20 teachers of theology, &c. and one Mussulman school, which has land for its support yielding annually Rs. 20.

Tanjore.—There are in this district 44 schools and 77 colleges, which are supported by his Highness the Rajah. There is no school or college endowed particularly by the sircar; but the free schools maintained by the mission established in Tanjore, are stated by the Collector to possess a *surramaunium*, the annual value of which is estimated at Rs. 1,100.

Trichinopoly.—There are in this district seven schools, which possess endowments in land to the extent of 46 cawnies granted by former governments.

Malabar.—There is in this district one college supported by the Zamorin Rajah, which has also some land attached to it.

The Collectors of the undermentioned Districts made returns to the following effect:

Salem and Coimbatore.—It is admitted by the Collectors of these districts that public endowments for the advancement of learning have been diverted from their original purpose or resumed. In the former district the value of land so diverted is estimated at Rs. 384; in the latter at 2,208.

Bellary.—The Collector of this district, submits, that although none of the institutions for education at present existing in it derive support from the state, "there is no doubt that in former times, especially under the Hindoo governments, very large grants, both in money and in land, were issued for the support of learning;" and he further states his opinion that many of the Yeomiahs and Shotriums which are now held by Brahmins in the district, may be traced to this source. Of the correctness of this suggestion, the Revenue Board appears to entertain considerable doubts.

Canara.—The late Principal Collector of this district stated generally, that there are no colleges in Canara for the cultivation of abstract science, neither are there any fixed schools and masters to teach them. There is no instance known of any institution of the above description having ever received support in any shape from the former government. In Canara, education is conducted so much in private, that any statement of the number of private schools, and of the scholars attending them, would be of little or no use, but on the contrary, rather fallacious, in forming an estimate of the proportion of the population receiving instruction.

The following STATEMENTS give the result

POPULATION of COLLECTORATES under MADRAS.

DISTRICTS.	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.	Total of the Population as per Statements submitted to Government on 3d Feb., 8th May and 4th Dec. 1823.	——
Ganjam, - - -	196,170	179,111	375,281	332,015	Schools .. Colleges ..
Vizagapatam, -	482,852	458,152	941,004	772,570	Schools .. Colleges ..
Rajahmundry, - -	393,512	344,796	738,308	738,308	Schools .. Colleges ..
Masulipatam, -	289,166	240,683	529,849	529,849	Schools Colleges ..
Guntoor, - - -	243,859	210,895	454,754	454,754	Schools .. Colleges .
Nellore, - -	432,540	406,927	839,467	439,467	Schools .. Colleges .
Bellary, - - -	489,673	438,184	927,857	927,857	Schools .. Colleges ..
Cuddapah, - -	578,461	515,999	1,094,460	1,094,460	Schools .. Colleges ..
Chingleput, - -	190,243	172,886	363,129	363,129	Schools .. Sanscrit ..
Arcot, N. Division,	298,539	278,481	577,020	892,292	Schools .. Colleges ..
Arcot, S. Division, -	217,974	202,556	420,530	455,020	Schools .. Colleges ..
Salem, - - -	542,500	533,485	1,075,985	1,075,985	Schools .. Colleges ..
Tanjore, - - -	195,522	187,145	382,667	901,353	Schools .. Colleges ..
Trichinopoly, -	247,569	233,723	481,292	481,292	Schools .. Colleges .
Madura, - - -	401,515	386,681	788,196	788,196	Schools .. Colleges ..
Tinnevelly, - -	283,719	281,238	564,957	564,957	Schools .. Colleges ..
Coimbatore, - -	316,931	321,268	638,199	638,199	Schools .. Colleges :
Canara, - -	No Statement of the Population or number of Schools.*				
Malabar, - - -	458,368	449,207	907,575	907,575	Schools .. College ..
Seringapatam, -	14,851	16,761	31,612	31,612	Schools .. Colleges ..
Madras, - - -	228,636	233,415	462,050	462,051	Schools .. Charity ditto . Children who r private tuiti their own hou TOTAL Schools
TOTAL Population,	6,502,600	6,091,593	12,594,193	12,850,941	TOTAL Schola

* A Statement of the Population was afterwards submitted, whic

the information furnished by the Collectorates.

	EXTENT to which Means of INSTRUCTION are enjoyed in the several COLLECTORATES under MADRAS.								
	Hindoo Scholars.			Mussulman Scholars.			TOTAL.		
	MALE.	FEMALE.	TOTAL.	MALE.	FEMALE.	TOTAL.	MALE.	FEMALE.	TOTAL.
5	2,938	12	2,950	27	none	27	2,965	12	2,977
ne	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14	9,315	303	9,618	97	none	97	9,412	303	9,715
ne	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
91	2,569	37	2,606	52	none	52	2,621	37	2,658
79	1,454	—	1,454	none	—	—	1,454	—	1,454
34	4,776	31	4,806	275	2	277	5,050	33	5,083
19	199	—	199	—	—	—	199	none	199
74	7,365	99	7,464	257	3	260	7,622	102	7,724
ne	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
04	6,946	55	7,001	617	3	620	7,563	58	7,621
ne	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
33	6,338	60	6,398	243	none	243	6,581	60	6,641
ne	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
94	5,551	107	5,658	341	1	342	5,892	108	6,000
ne	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
08	6,941	116	7,057	186	none	186	7,127	116	7,243
51	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30	7,140	41	7,181	552	11	563	7,692	52	7,744
59	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
75	10,167	104	10,271	252	none	252	10,419	104	10,523
ne	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
36	4,160	31	4,191	432	27	459	4,592	58	4,650
ne	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
84	16,495	154	16,649	933	none	933	17,428	154	17,582
09	769	none	769	none	—	—	769	none	769
90	9,501	84	9,585	690	56	746	10,191	140	10,331
9	131	none	131	none	none	—	131	—	131
84	12,592	105	12,630	1,147	none	1,147	13,676	105	13,781
ne	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
07	8,462	115	8,579	796	2	798	9,258	119	9,377
ne	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
73	7,812	82	7,894	312	none	312	8,124	82	8,206
73	724	none	724	none	—	—	724	—	724
59	8,767	1,068	9,835	31,96	1,122	4,318	11,963	2,190	14,153
1	75	none	75	none	—	none	75	none	75
41	527	14	541	86	none	86	613	14	627
ne	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
05	4,966	127	5,093	143	none	143	5,109	127	5,236
17	404	49	453	10	—	10	414	49	463
[illegible]	24,756	517	25,273	1,690	none	1,690	26,446	517	26,963
..	171,776	3,313	175,089	12,334	1,227	13,561	184,110	4,540	188,650

…be found in the Return, entitled Extent and Population of British India.

From the foregoing statement, the Board of Revenue observed, it appears that the total number of persons who are receiving education in these provinces, is 188,650 out of a population of 12,850,941, or 1 in 67.*

These reports (with the exception of that of the Collector of Bellary) furnish no answer to the inquiry respecting the books generally read at the schools, except that the Shasters and Vedas are read, and that the sciences of theology, astronomy, logic, and law, are taught, but chiefly privately.

Mr. Campbell, the Collector of Bellary, gives the titles of several books which are read at the schools, and enters very largely into a detail of the mode of instruction pursued in them, and of the several languages taught there.

On the revenue proceedings of the 10th March 1826, Sir Thomas Munro recorded a minute containing his observations on the information communicated by the Collectors in their reports to the Revenue Board. "From these reports," he remarks, "it appears that the number of schools, and of what are called colleges, in the territories under the Presidency, amount to 12,498, and the population to 12,850,941, so that there is one school to every 1,000 of the population; but as only a few females are taught in schools, we may reckon one school to every 500 of the population."

The observation of the Board of Revenue, that the proportion of the population receiving education did not exceed 1 in 67, Sir Thomas Munro remarks is correct only as it regards the whole population, but not as regards the male part of it, of which the proportion is much greater.

The male population he estimates at 6,425,000. The proportion of this number, "between the ages of five and ten years, which is the period which boys in general remain at school," he takes at one-ninth or 713,000. This he takes to be the number of boys that would be at school, if all the males above ten years of age were educated; but the number actually attending the schools appearing to be not more than 184,110, it follows that not quite one in four of the male population enjoys the benefit of a school education, and that the female population is almost wholly destitute of it. But taking into this account the probable numbers taught at home, (which the Collector's returns do not state, excepting that in Madras the private scholar amount to 26,963, or above five times more than those taught in th

* The number receiving education in the City of Madras is, at present 1 in 38.

schools) Sir Thomas Munro considers it probable that the number of the male population who now receive education is nearer to one-third than one-fourth. The practice of private tuition, he observes, varies considerably. It is not unfrequent in any part of the country, but the proportion, is very different in different classes. In some it is nearly the whole, in others it is hardly one-tenth.

He further observes, that low as the state of education in India is admitted to be, compared with that of our own country, it is even now, he thinks, higher than it was in most European countries at no very distant period. "It has no doubt" he adds, "been better in earlier times, but for the last century it does not appear to have undergone any other change than what arose from the number of schools diminishing in one place and increasing in another, in consequence of the shifting of the population, from war and other causes."

The ignorance of professed teachers and poverty of parents, are considered as the causes which now combine to keep education in a low state.

Owing to the comparatively great number of professed teachers, the number of scholars attached to each is small, and the monthly rate paid by each scholar does not exceed from four to six or eight annas. So that teachers do not earn more than six or seven Rupees monthly, which is not considered an allowance sufficient to induce men properly qualified to follow the profession.

To remedy these defects, he suggests the endowment of schools through the country by the Government. As a preliminary measure, he proposes a school for educating teachers at Madras, on the plan suggested by the Madras School-book Society, towards which he recommends that the Government should allow 700 Rupees per month; also, that two principal schools should be established in each collectorate, one for Hindoos and the other for Mahomedans, and that hereafter, as teachers can be found, the Hindoo schools should be augmented, so as to give one to each tahsildary, which would be about fifteen to each collectorate. The Mahomedan population not amounting to above one-twentieth of the Hindoo, it is considered sufficient to establish one Mahomedan school in each collectorate except Arcot and a few other collectorates, where the proportion of the Mahomedan population is greater.

The following is the estimate of the total expense attending the execution of this project:

				Rupees.
Madras School-book Society, per month				700
Collectorate	Schools,	Mahomedan,	20, at 15 Rupees	300
Do.	do.	Hindoo,	20, at 15 Rupees	300
Tahsildary	do.	do.	300, at 9 Rupees	2,700
			Per Month, Rs.	4,000

Although, it is observed, the salary of nine Rupees monthly from Government to each teacher may appear small, yet when it is considered that the teachers will get as much again from their scholars, their situation will probably be better than that of parish schoolmasters in Scotland. In order to the execution of this plan, the Court's sanction is solicited for a disbursement of not less than half a lac of Rupees, exclusive of any public endowments, which may be found available.

"Whatever expense," Sir Thomas Munro adds, "Government may incur in the education of the people, will be amply repaid by the improvement of the country; for the general diffusion of knowledge is inseparably followed by more orderly habits, by increasing industry, by a taste for the comforts of life, by exertion to acquire them, and by the growing prosperity of the people."

The minute of Sir Thomas Munro concludes by recommending the appointment of a *Committee* of *Public Instruction*, and by an expression of the most entire confidence in the final success of the measure, although he concurs in the opinion that that success must be progressive and will be slow.

With a very slight modification, the Council have concurred in their President's suggestions, which are accordingly recommended for adoption by the Court of Directors, and the following gentlemen have been appointed a Committee of Public Instruction at Madras: H. S. Græme, Junior, W. Oliver, John Stokes, and A. D. Campbell, Esquires.

These gentlemen have been informed that the object of their appointment is the general improvement of the education of the people in the territories subject to Fort St. George. They have been directed to acquaint themselves fully with its actual state, and to consider and report to Government from time to time the results of their in-

ns and deliberations respecting the best means of improving it. ' have also been informed, that it was intended to commit to the duty of directing and superintending the conduct of such ures as it might be deemed proper to adopt with reference to great object. Detailed instructions have also been given to them, led on the suggestions contained in the minute by Sir Thomas ro, and nearly in the terms of that minute. Mr. George Hyne appointed their Secretary, and a disbursement of Rupees 45,000 nnum authorized, inclusive of Rupees 6,000 per annum, and exve of a donation of Rupees 3,000 in aid of the funds of the 'as School-book Society, whose benevolent labours are warmly ;ized, and a confident persuasion expressed that they will, by shing good school-books, materially contribute to the attain- of the end for which the Committee has been instituted.

nis Committee has forwarded one report to Government, under the 16th May 1826 (entered on the proceedings of the 26th at month,) stating that its members have assembled and made everal preliminary arrangements necessary for the performance iblic business; also that they had applied to the College Council eachers of the following languages, which they have obtained e following rates of addition to their present pay, should the Goment approve of it:

Sanscrit	per month, Rs.	70
Arabic and Persian	„	70
Teloogoo	„	15
Tamul	„	15
Canarese	„	15
		185

r have also proposed that these teachers shall instruct

20 Hindoos, at 15 Rupees	300
20 Mahomedans, at 15 Rupees	300
Making a total expenditure of per month	785
Exclusive of an English teacher	300
Total Rs.	1,085

ne report of the Committee further states the death of Mr. Hyne, Secretary, to succeed whom the Government appointed Captain

Henry Harkness, and that the Committee had advertised for an English master.

The Government approved this report, and sanctioned the disbursement specified in it.

Madras School Book Society.

Towards the objects of this Society (the constitution of which is similar to that at Calcutta) Sir Thomas Munro, in his minute, recorded on the Revenue Consultations of the 10th March 1826, proposed that the Government should allow 700 Rupees per month, as follows:—

For interest of money employed in building, and for the salaries of teachers, ...	Rs. 500
The expenses of the Press....	200
	Rs. 700

It was, however, subsequently determined to allow this Society a gratuity of 3,000 Rupees, and an annual sum of 6,000 Rupees.

VI.—Proceedings of the Madras Literary Society and Auxiliary of the Royal Asiatic Society.

At a Meeting of the Managing Committee of the Madras Literary Society and Auxiliary of the Royal Asiatic Society, held at the Club House on Tuesday, the 3d July, 1849, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

PRESENT.

Chairman.

WALTER ELLIOT, Esq.

Members.

Major P. ANSTRUTHER, C. B.
E. G. BALFOUR, Esq.
J. KELLIE, Esq.
T. KEY, Esq.
Sir H. C. MONTGOMERY, Bart.
Major T. T. PEARS, C. B.
R. H. WILLIAMSON, Esq. and

Captain J. J. LOSH, *Secretary.*

ABSENT.

Members.

J. OUCHTERLONY, Esq.
T. PYCROFT, Esq.
Major F. A. REID, C. B.

Read Extract from Minutes of Consultation in the Public Department, dated 18th May, 1849, No. 488.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

No. 488.

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation, under date the 18th May, 1849.

Read the following letter from the Resident at Travancore and Cochin.

I. *Resolved,*—That the papers received from Government with this Extract from Minutes of Consultation be referred to the Committee of Papers, preparatory to their publication in the next Number of the Society's Journal.

(Here enter 31st March 1849, No. 9.)

Submitting his observations on the effect of Trees on the climate and productiveness of a Country or District and the result of extensive clearances of Timber.

Ordered also that copy of Major General Cullen's and of Mr. Balfour's papers be forwarded to the Madras Auxiliary Asiatic Society for publication in the Society's Journal if considered desirable.

(A true Extract.)

(Signed) H. C. MONTGOMERY,
Secretary to Government.

To *the Madras Auxiliary Asiatic Society.*

Read Extract from Minutes of Consultation in the Revenue Department dated 6th June 1849, No. 556.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.
No. 556.
Extract from the Minutes of Consultation, under date the 6th June, 1849.

II. *Resolved,*—That this Extract from Minutes of Consultation be recorded.

Read the following letter from Captain J. J. Losh, Secretary to the Madras Literary Society.

(Here enter 28th May, 1849.)

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to permit the Committee of the Madras Literary Society to make use of the Returns regarding the cultivation of Wheat called for from the Provinces in the manner proposed in the foregoing letter.

(A true Extract.)

(Signed) H. C. MONTGOMERY,
Secretary to Government.

To the Secretary to the Madras Literary Society.

Read Extract from Minutes of Consultation in the Public Department, dated 21st June, 1849, No. 486.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.
No. 486.
Extract from the Minutes of Consultation, dated 21*st June,* 1849.

III. *Resolved,*—That this Extract from Minutes of Consultation be recorded.

Read the following letter from Captain J. J. Losh, Secretary to the Madras Literary Society and Auxiliary of the Royal Asiatic Society.

(Here enter 16th June, 1849.)

Under the circumstances represented, the Government sanction the Bill of the Agent for the Madras Journal of Literature and Science for thirty copies, No. 34 of that publication amounting to Rupees (75) seventy-five.

(A true Extract.)

(Signed) J. F. THOMAS,
Chief Secretary.

To the Managing Committee of the Madras Literary Society and Auxiliary of the Royal Asiatic Society,

with Bill.

Read letter from the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated 28th June, 1849.

From T. Pycroft, Esq., *Secy. to the Board of Revenue.*

To Captain J. J. Losh, *Secretary M. L. Society.*

Sir,—I am directed by the Board of Revenue to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 25th instant, and agreeably with your request to forward herewith the correspondence noted in the margin relative to the cultivation of wheat in India.

From Government, 24th August, -	1847.
„ Ganjam, 11th October, -	„
„ Visagapatam, 11th October, -	„
„ Rajahmundry, 10th February,	1848.
„ Masulipatam, 31st August, -	1847.
„ Guntoor, 21st October, -	„
„ Nellore, 11th November, -	„
„ Bellary, 18th August, -	1848.
„ Cuddapah, 23d May, - -	„
„ Kurnool, 22d December, -	„
„ Chingleput, 24th August, -	„
„ Salem, 10th January, -	„
„ North Arcot, 14th March, -	„
„ South Arcot, 20th December,	1847.
„ Tanjore, 26th August, - -	1848.
„ Trichinopoly, 13th January,	„
„ Madura, 13th November, -	1847.
„ Tinnevelly, 26th October,	„
„ Coimbatore, 6th March, -	1848.
„ Canara, 21st October, -	1847.
„ Malabar, 22d October, -	„
„ Superintendent Cotton Farms in Coimbatore, 6th November,	„
„ Secretary to the Agri-Horticultural Society, 23d October,	„

2. I am instructed to add, that the Government on the enclosed communications from the Collectors being laid before them, desired the Board to call for some further information upon the subject from certain Districts. The replies to this reference have not all been furnished, but as soon as the whole have been received they shall be forwarded to the Literary Society.

Revenue Board Office,
Fort St. George,
28th June 1849.

(Signed) T. Pycroft,
Secretary.

To Captain J. J. Losh,
Secretary Madras Literary Society.

IV. *Resolved*,—That the correspondence received with this letter be referred to the Committee of Papers, in order that an abstract thereof may be prepared for publication in the next number of the Society's Journal.

Read letter from Dr. Balfour, dated 21st June 1849.

To the Secretary Madras Literary Society.

Sir,—I have the honor to forward the copy of a paper on the health of Soldiers, and would feel gratified should the Society consider it worth a place in their Library.

June 21st, 1849. Edward Balfour.

V. *Resolved*,—That the paper received with this letter be placed in the Society's Library, and that Dr. Balfour be thanked on behalf of the Society for his donation to it.

The bill of the Superintendent of the Madras Christian Knowledge

Society's Press for Printing the 34th Number of the Society's Journal, amounting to Rupees 525-0-1 is laid before the Meeting.

VI. *Resolved,*—That Mr. R. Twigg be requested to present for payment a receipted bill for the amount in question.

Read Memoranda from the Librarian respecting books belonging to the Society's Library which have been taken to out-stations by two Subscribers absent from the Presidency on leave.

Memoranda.

Lieut. Colonel W. Watkins has left the Presidency without returning to the Library the 1st vol. of Castlereagh's Journey to Damascus.

R. S. Blackett, Esq., (College Student) a member of the third class has gone to the Hills without returning the undermentioned books which he obtained from the Society's Library on the 9th May, 1849.

Fathers and Sons, 3 vols. by T. Hook.

VII. *Resolved,*—That Lieut. Colonel Watkins and Mr. R. S. Blackett be requested to return the books in question.

Read Memorandum of Subscriptions for Nos. 30 and 31 of the Society's Journal received since the 6th February last, Memorandum of amount still due to the Society on account of Subscriptions for Nos. 30, 31, 32, 33, and 34 of the Journal; Memorandum of amount due by the Society to Messrs. Allen and Company for Books, &c., received from them, and Memorandum of parties who have become Subscribers in the 3rd Class since the 1st May last.

MEMORANDUM.

Subscriptions to the Journal Nos. 30 and 31 have been received from the following gentlemen since the Meeting of the Committee held on the 6th February 1849.

Capt. T. Ditmas, for Nos. 30 and 31, - - -	Rs.	4	0	0
Brigadier G. W. Onslow, for No. 31, - - -	„	2	0	0
Capt. J. Macqueen, for Nos. 30 and 31, - - -	„	4	0	0
R. Wight, Esq., for Nos. 30 and 31, - - -	„	4	0	0
W. A. Forsyth, Esq., for Nos. 30 and 31, - -	„	4	0	0
H. Frere, Esq., for No. 31, - - - - -	„	2	0	0
S. Scott, Esq., for Nos. 30 and 31, - - - -	„	4	0	0
Major General Fraser, Nos. 30 and 31, - -	„	4	0	0
B. Cunliffe, Esq., for Nos. 30 and 31, - - -	„	4	0	0
Lieut. W. F. B. Laurie, for No. 31, - - -	„	2	0	0
E. Maltby, Esq., for No. 31, - - - - - -	„	2	0	0
Capt. D. A. Malcolm, for Nos. 30 and 31, - -	„	4	0	0
T. D. Lushington, Esq., for Nos. 30 and 31, - -	„	4	0	0
	Rupees..	44	0	0

MEMORANDUM.

Subscriptions due for the Society's	Journal,	No. 30,	Rs.	64	0	0
Do.	do.	do.	No. 31,	,,	70	0	0
Do.	do.	do.	No. 32,	,,	256	0	0
Do.	do.	do.	No. 33,	,,	296	0	0
Do.	do.	do.	No. 34,	,,	682	8	0
		Total Company's Rupees..			1,368	8	0
Do.	realized up to the 30th June 1849,		-	-	486	0	0
			Rupees	.	882	8	0

MEMORANDUM.

Amount due by the Society to the Booksellers up to this date, 5th June, 1849, £157-14-7.

MEMORANDUM.

The following parties have become Third Class Subscribers since the Meeting of the Committee held on the 1st May 1849.

Mr. J. D. Jordan, Rev. E. E. Jenkins, Lieut. H. P. Keighly, C. Pooroshottum Moodeliar, George Banbury, Esq.

VIII. *Resolved*,—That these Memoranda be recorded.

Read Memorandum laid before the Meeting by Sir H. C. Montgomery, Bart.

MEMORANDUM.

I observe the Society pay 1 per cent. which last year amounted to 62 Rupees to Binny and Co., for Commission, and that bills were drawn at 30 days' sight at 1-8¾ thus £ 100 cost 1,170-11-8. I propose that the Society Bank with the Madras Bank in future and thereby save commission and remit their bills to their Bookseller's at 3 months' sight or even 6 months, and that the Secretary be requested to obtain them wheresoever they can be obtained on favorable terms, and that he be not restricted to Messrs. Binny and Co., as at present.

IX. *Resolved*,—That the Committee of Papers be requested to inquire and report for the information of the Committee whether the present arrangements for the collection, disposal, and custody of the Funds of the Society and remittances to England are susceptible of improvement.

X. *Resolved*,—That the following works be ordered from England for the Society's Library.

At the suggestion of Major P. Anstruther, C. B. - - - -	Davila's History of the Civil War in France.

At the suggestion of Major P. Anstruther, C. B. - - - - } Pritchard's Physiology of Man, 4 vols.

At the suggestion of T. Key, Esq., Daniell's Meteorology, last edition.

At the suggestion of E.G. Balfour, Esq. { Messrs. Hansard and Co.'s Quarterly List of Parliamentary Papers.

Mr. Walter Elliot informs the Meeting that in consequence of his approaching departure from the Presidency, he is obliged to resign the chair of the Managing Committee.

XI. *Resolved,*—That, in accepting the resignation of Mr. Walter Elliot, the Committee wish to record in the strongest terms their regret for the loss of his valuable assistance, and their appreciation of his services to the Madras Literary Society, on whose behalf they beg him to accept their best thanks.

XII. *Resolved,*—That Dr. E. Balfour be nominated Chairman and that Mr. W. U. Arbuthnot be requested to become a Member of the Committee in succession to Mr. Walter Elliot, and also that the Committee of Papers be composed as follows:

Dr. E. Balfour, ex-officio as Chairman.
J. Ouchterlony, Esq.
Dr. T. Key.

(Signed) Walter Elliot, *Chairman.*

(Signed) J. J. Losh, *Secy. M. L. S. &c.*

At a Meeting of the Managing Committee of the Madras Literary Society and Auxiliary of the Royal Asiatic Society, held at the Club House, on Tuesday, the 7th August, 1849, *at 7 o'clock* P. M.

PRESENT.

Chairman.

E. G. Balfour, Esq.

Members.

Major P. Anstruther, C. B.
W. U. Arbuthnot, Esq.,
Sir H. C. Montgomery, *Bart.*
Major T. T. Pears, C. B.
T. Pycroft, Esq.
Major F. A. Reid, C. B.
R. H. Williamson, Esq., and
Captain J. J. Losh, *Secretary.*

ABSENT.

Dr. J. Kellie,
Dr. T. Key,
J. Ouchterlony, Esq.

Read Extract from Minutes of Consultation in the Public Department under date 3d July, 1849, No. 516.

I. *Resolved,*—That this Extract be recorded.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

No. 516.

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation, dated 3d July, 1849.

Read the following letter from G. N. Taylor, Esq., Acting Secretary to the College Board.

(Here enter 27th June, 1849.)

With reference to Government order No. 476, dated the 19th instant, stating that so long as the two rooms required by the Literary Society, for its use may not be wanted by the Government or the College Board, they may be given up to the Society.

Resolved,—That the two rooms in the College referred to be assigned to the Madras Literary Society, in addition to those at present in their occupation so long as they may not be required by the Government or the College Board.

(A true Extract.)

(Signed) H. C. MONTGOMERY,

Secretary to Government.

To the Managing Committee of the Madras Literary Society and Auxiliary of the Royal Asiatic Society.

Read Extract from Minutes of Consultation in the Public Department under date 6th July 1849, No. 531.

II. *Resolved,*—That this Extract be recorded.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

No. 531.

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation, dated 6th July, 1849.

Read the following letter from the Officiating Secretary to the Board of Revenue in the Department of Public Works.

(Here enter 15th January, 1849.)

States that the Board have been favored with copy of the letter addressed to Government by the Managing Committee of the Madras Literary Society upon the subject of the Central Museum and that they concur in the propositions generally contained therein. Recommends that measures may be taken for the provision of a suitable building and a qualified Curator for the Museum. Submits letters received from the Military Board, the Madras Literary Society and the Governor of

the Madras University, and observes that the latter for reasons assign postpone the full consideration of the subject.

1. The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has attentive considered the propositions submitted in the foregoing letter in conne tion with the views expressed by the Honorable Court in their de patches on the subject of a Central Museum at Madras, and while l warmly approves of the establishment of such an Institution, it do not appear to him that those despatches convey any authority to th Government to incur the expense necessary to provide a suitable Buil ing and a qualified Curator for a Central Museum.

2. In the 13th para. of their despatch of 20th May, No. 12 of 184 the Honorable Court, however express an opinion that in the first i stance the formation of a Central Museum at Madras should be the pı mary object, and authorizing as they do such small charges as may l necessary for the formation of local Museums, subsidiary to the ce tral one, in places where Officers are to be found with the requisi tastes and qualifications to take the charge of them, there can be r doubt that they will be ready to sanction a reasonable allowance f the main object.

3. The services of a qualified Curator appear to be indispensable order to the formation of the intended Museum.

4. It is clear that he must be a person of education, not merely a quainted with the sciences and languages of Europe, but qualified i the languages of the East—and the salary of such an individual mu be fixed on a handsome scale commensurate with his important dutie He will also, it is presumed, require some establishment and a re dence, which it would be most desirable should be in the building a signed to the Museum.

5. The Governor in Council cannot take on himself to pronoun what the salary of the Curator should be, but he certainly thinks n less than a personal allowance of Rupees (500) Five hundred per me sem, with (100) One hundred Rupees for an establishment, and a R sidence. In his opinion the situation might be given to some qualifie Officer of the Civil or Military Service already holding an appointme at the Presidency, and by this arrangement a reduction in the charg might be affected.

6. In their despatch No. 12 of 1846, the Honorable Court suggeste that the Museum might be advantageously attached to the Universit but, for various reasons unnecessary here to detail, the Governor i Council is disposed to think that for the present at least it would b better that it be a separate Institution. Hereafter, when the Univers ty shall have been fully established, and a building suitable to it an the Museum combined, shall have been erected, the Honorable Court' suggestion may be acted on.

7. Resolved, that a communication be immediately made to the Honorable the Court of Directors, of the views above expressed with a request that if they are approved by the Honorable Court sanction may be given for the institution of the proposed Museum and the appointment of a Curator accordingly and for the subsidiary arrangements that may be necessary in respect to accommodation, establishment, &c.

8. The Governor in Council considers a House capable of containing the Museum, Library, &c., and also affording a residence for the Curator, might be hired at a moderate rate, and he desires the Revenue Board Department of Public Works to be good enough to make inquiries on the subject, reporting to Government the result, for consideration when the commands of the Honorable Court shall be received on the present reference.

(A true Extract.)

(Signed) H. C. Montgomery,
Secretary to Government.

To the Managing Committee of the Madras Literary Society and Auxiliary of the Royal Asiatic Society.

Read Extract from Minutes of Consultation under date the 24th July 1849, No. 575.

The Secretary states that charge of the whole of the collection of the Native Books and Manuscripts adverted to and of the establishment maintained for their custody, was made over to the College Board on the 30th ultimo, which circumstance was duly reported to Government on the following day.

III. *Resolved,*—That this Extract be recorded.

Public Department.

No. 575.

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation, dated 24th July 1849.

Read the following letter from the Secretary to the Madras Literary Society.

(Here enter 19th July 1849.)

1. Ordered that a copy of the foregoing letter and of its enclosure be transmitted to the Honorable Court, with reference to para. 8 of the despatch No. 1, of 1849, and that the College Board be requested to take charge of the whole of the collections of Native Books and Manuscripts therein alluded to.

2. The establishment maintained for the custody and preservation of the Works will also be transferred to the College Board, but as the present custodians are represented to be incompetent and unfit for the duties assigned to them, the Board will be good enough to replace them by more efficient persons, taking every precaution at the same time for effectually securing the integrity of the Manuscripts.

(A true Extract.)

(Signed) W. H. BAYLEY,
Actg. Depy. Secy. to Government.

To the Managing Committee of the Madras Literary Society and Auxiliary of the Royal Asiatic Society.

Read letter from Messrs. W. H. Allen and Co., dated 19th June, 1849, advising the despatch of periodicals and books per Steamer.

IV. *Resolved*,—That the receipt of Messrs. Allen and Co.'s letter be acknowledged, and that they be requested to send out the following books for the use of the Society.

The Conquest of Canada, by the author of "Hochelaga," 2 vols.

Scenes where the Tempter has Triumphed, by the author of the "Goal Chaplain."

The Liberty of Rome, a History, by S. Eliot, Esq., 2 vols., with a volume of illustrations.

Evelyn, or a Journey from Stockholm to Rome, 2 vols.

Sir James Stephens' Essays on Ecclesiastical Biography, 2 vols.

A Journal of Summer time in the Country, by the Rev. R. A. Welmot.

Ornithological Rambles in Sussex, by the Rev. A. E. Knox.

Fanny Hervey, or a Mother's Choice, published by Chapman and Hall.

Cornwall Lewis on authority in Matters of Opinion.

Froude's Nemesis of the Faith.

Gibbon Wakefield's Art of Colonization.

Lays of the Scottish Cavaliers, by Professor Ayton.

The Colonies of England, by Roebuck.

Corkran's History of the National Constitutional Assembly of France.

Read Memorandum of Subscriptions for Nos. 32, 33 and 34 of the Society's Journal received in July 1849, and of amount still due for Nos. 30, 31, 32, 33, and 34, Memorandum of amount due by the Society to Messrs. Allen and Co., for books, &c., received from them, and Memorandum of parties who have become Subscribers, and of parties who have ceased to subscribe in the 3d Class since the 3d July last.

MEMORANDUM.

Subscriptions due for No. 30, of the Society's Journal,..........	Rs. 42	0	0
Do. do. No. 31, ...	„ 40	0	0
Subscriptions due for No. 32, of the Society's Journal,.........	„ 187	0	0
Do. realized in July 1849,......................	„ 8	0	0
Balance Rups..	179	0	0
Subscriptions due for No. 33,......	Rs. 211	0	0
Do. realized in July 1849,........................	„ 8	0	0
Balance Rups..	203	0	0
Subscriptions due for No. 34,..........	Rs. 402	8	0
Do. realized in July 1849,......................	„ 25	0	0
Balance Rups..	377	8	0

MEMORANDUM.

Amount due by the Society to the Booksellers up to this date, 7th August, 1849, £ 206-2-1.

MEMORANDUM.

Since the Meeting of the Committee held on the 3d July 1849, Captain M. S. Ottley has become a Member of the Third Class, and the following parties have retired:—

W. T. BLAIR, ESQ.
C. J. HILL, ESQ.
Mr. J. D. JORDAN.

V. *Resolved,*—That these Memoranda be recorded.

VI. *Resolved,*—Many complaints being made of the detention of books in circulation, Resolved at the suggestion of the Chairman, that the following Memorandum be printed at the foot of the next notice of the receipt of new books and periodicals.

MEMORANDUM.

Frequent complaints are received that the Books in circulation are detained unnecessarily long. Subscribers are requested to be punctual in forwarding them in rotation, and to be particular in doing so within the period allotted for their perusal.

(Signed) EDWARD BALFOUR, *Chairman.*

(Signed) J. J. LOSH, *Secretary M. L. S. &c.*

At a Meeting of the Managing Committee of the Madras Literary Society and Auxiliary of the Royal Asiatic Society, held at the Club House, on Tuesday the 4th September, 1849, *at 7 o'clock,* P. M.

PRESENT.

Chairman.

E. G. BALFOUR, Esq.

Members.

Dr. J. KELLIE,
Major T. T. PEARS, C. B.
Major F. A. REID, C. B.
R. H. WILLIAMSON, Esq., and
Captain J. J. LOSH, *Secretary.*

ABSENT.

Major P. ANSTRUTHER, C. B.
W. U. ARBUTHNOT, Esq.
Dr. T. KEY,
Sir H. C. MONTGOMERY, Bart.
J. OUCHTERLONY, Esq.
T. PYCROFT, Esq.

Read letter from the Acting Secretary to the College Board, dated 18th August, 1849.

From G. N. Taylor, Esq. Acting Secretary to the College Board.
To the Secretary to the Madras Literary Society.

SIR,—I have the honor to request, by desire of the College Board, that you will be so good as to deliver to me the whole of the original Correspondence and Records connected with the library of books and manuscripts, the charge of which has lately been transferred by the Literary Society to the College Board.

COLLEGE OF FORT ST. GEORGE, 18*th August*, 1849.

(Signed) G. N. TAYLOR,
Acting Secretary.

I. *Resolved*,—That the College Board be informed, in reply, that the Committee cannot make over original documents which belong to the records of the Madras Literary Society, but that they have directed all the original Correspondence and Records connected with the Library in question to be collected, and are prepared to furnish the College Board with authenticated copies of all those which may be deemed requisite.

Read Memorandum from the Acting Deputy Secretary to Govern-·nt, dated 28th August, 1849.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

MEMORANDUM.

[t is requested that the Reports on Scientific subjects forwarded th the order of Government in this Department of the 18th Decem-r, 1846, No. 1112, may be returned if no longer required.

FORT ST. GEORGE, 28*th August*, 1849. (Signed) W. H. BAYLEY, *Actg. Depy. Secy. to Govt.*

› *the Secretary to the Committee of the Madras Literary Society.*

II. *Resolved*,—That the Reports adverted to be collected and re-rned at as early a period as possible.

Read letter from the Secretary to the Bombay Geographical Society, ıted 10th July, 1849.

No. 63 of 1849.

' *the Secretary of the Literary Society, Madras.*

SIR,—I have the honor to forward you a complete set* of the "Tran-tions of the Bombay Geographical Society," and shall continue to ısmit forthcoming numbers as published.

The Geographical Society would feel gratified if an exchange of pub-tions could be established betwixt them and you.

(Signed) GEO. BUIST, *Secretary to the Bombay Geographical Society.*

SOCIETY'S ROOM, ·WN HALL, 10*th July*, 1849.

II. *Resolved*,—That the Bombay Geographical Society be thanked their donation, which has been received; and informed that their posal of an exchange of publications has been gladly acceded to.

Read letter from Messrs. W. H. Allen and Co., dated 19th July, ·9, advising the despatch of periodicals and books per Steamer.

·V. *Resolved*,—That the receipt of Messrs. Allen and Co.'s letter acknowledged, and that they be requested to send out the follow-; books for the use of the Society:—

·e Years in the Pacific, by Lieut. the Honorable F. Walpole, 2 vols.
les Traditionary of the Two Rebellions in Scotland in 1715 and 1745, by A. D. Fillan.

* Through John Ritchie, Esq. O. P. S. N. Co.'s Steamer.

Memoirs of the House of Orleans, 3 vols., by Dr. W. Cook Taylor.
Leonie Vermont, 3 vols., by the author of "Mildred Vernon."
European Life and Manners, in Familiar Letters, by H. Colman, vols.
A Second Visit to the United States, by Sir Charles Lyell, F. R. S.
Lives of the Chief Justices of England, by Lord Campbell.
Lavengro: an Autobiography, by George Borrow.

Read Memorandum of Subscriptions for Nos. 30, 31, 32, 33, and 34 of the Society's Journal, received in August, 1849, and of amount still due for the same numbers, and Memorandum of amount due by the Society to Messrs. Allen and Co., for Books, &c. received from them.

Memorandum.

Subscriptions due for No. 30, of the Society's Journal,.........	Rs.	42	0	0
Do. realized in August, 1849,..........................	,,	6	0	0
Balance Rups..		36	0	0
Do. do. No. 31,.................................	Rs.	40	0	0
Do. realized in August, 1849,.........................	,,	8	0	0
Balance Rups..		32	0	0
Do. do. No. 32,..................................	Rs.	179	0	0
Do. realized in August, 1849,..........................	,,	12	0	0
Balance Rups..		167	0	0
Do. do. No. 33,.................................	Rs.	203	0	0
Do. realized in August, 1849,.........................	,,	10	0	0
Balance Rups..		193	0	0
Do. do. No. 34,.................................	Rs.	377	8	0
Do. realized in August, 1849,.........................	,,	15	0	0
Balance Rups..		362	8	0

Memorandum.

Amount due by the Society to the Booksellers up to this date 4th September, 1849, ...	228	1	1
Do. remitted on the 13th August, 1849, by a set of bills......	100	0	0
Balance due..£	128	1	1

V. *Resolved*,—That these Memoranda be recorded.

(Signed) Edward Balfour, *Chairman.*

(Signed) J. J. Losh, *Secretary M. L. S., &c.*

At a Meeting of the Managing Committee of the Madras Literary Society and Auxiliary of the Royal Asiatic Society, held at the Club House, on Tuesday, the 2d October, 1849, *at 7 o'clock* P. M.

PRESENT.

Chairman.

E. G. BALFOUR, Esq.

Members.

Major P. ANSTRUTHER, C. B.
W. U. ARBUTHNOT, Esq.
Dr. J. KELLIE,
Dr. T. KEY,
J. OUCHTERLONY, Esq.
T. PYCROFT, Esq.
Major F. A. REID, C. B.
R. H. WILLIAMSON, Esq. and

Captain J. J. LOSH, *Secretary.*

ABSENT.

Sir H. C. MONTGOMERY, Bart.
Major T. T. PEARS, C. B.

Read letter from Messrs. Thacker and Co., St. Andrew's Library Calcutta, received and circulated since the last Meeting.

To J. J. LOSH, Esq., *Secretary Literary Society, Madras.*

SIR,—Referring to your letter of the 25th October, 1847, wherein you requested us to transfer the cost of the five copies of the 4th vol. of the Alif Leila supplied to the above Society to the account of the Rajah of Mysore, we beg to state that we have applied to that gentleman for payment no less than six times, and as all our applications have failed to elicit even a reply, we have no other course to pursue than to address you on the subject, and we feel confident that, as the books were ordered by you for the *Madras Literary Society*, and even made over by you without our sanction, to the Rajah, who is a perfect stranger to us, that you will not suffer us to be losers by the transaction.

We beg to hand you a statement of the account, and should you be unable to obtain a draft on Calcutta, the amount may be paid to our agents, Messrs. Binny and Co., of your City, with the addition of 5 per cent. to cover that Firm's Commission, postage and difference of exchange.

(Signed) THACKER & Co.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY, *Calcutta,* 6*th Sept.* 1849.

MADRAS LITERARY SOCIETY, DR.

1842. *To St. Andrew's Library, Calcutta.*

Aug. 8th.

	RS.	A.	P.
To 5 Copies Alif Leila, vol. 4, at 12,................	60	0	0
,, Packing, &c.,..................................	3	0	0
,, Freight on Steamer, ...	6	4	0
,, Postage,...	0	6	0
,, Interest on Rs. 69-10 from 1st Jan. 1848, to 31st Aug. 1849, at 10 per cent....................	11	8	0
Company's Rups..	81	2	0

(Signed) T. & Co.

I. *Resolved*,—That application be made to R. Cole, Esq., late Secretary to the Madras Literary Society in the Asiatic Department for any information it may be in his power to furnish respecting Messrs. Thacker and Co.'s demand against the Society.

The Secretary lays before the Meeting a manuscript list of books in the Society's Library received since the publication of the last Catalogue in December, 1846, and suggests the expediency of having it printed, and copies supplied to Subscribers, as a Supplement to the Catalogue.

II. *Resolved*,—That the list in question be continued up to the end of the present year, and as soon as completed, printed as early as possible in 1850.

Read copy of bill for printing No. 35 of the Society's Journal amounting to Rupees 400-12-6.

III. *Resolved*,—That this bill be laid before the next monthly Meeting of the Committee.

Read letter from Messrs. W. H. Allen and Co., dated 18th August, 1849, advising the despatch of periodicals and books per Steamer.

IV. *Resolved*,—That the receipt of Messrs. Allen and Co.'s letter be acknowledged and that they be requested to send out the following books for the use of the Society.

The Fortunes of Woman: Memoirs, edited by Miss Lamont, 3 vols.

Letters on the Manners and Customs of the English, by Mrs. Whittaker.

Kaloolah; or, Journeyings to the Djebel Kumri, an Autobiography of Jonathan Romer.

Facts and Reflections, by a Subaltern of the Indian Army.

The Emigrant Churchman in Canada, 2 vols.

Read Memorandum of Subscriptions for Nos. 33 and 34 of the Soety's Journal received in September, 1849, and, of amount still due r Nos. 30, 31, 32, 33 and 34, and Memorandum of amount due by the ociety to Messrs. Allen and Co., for books, &c. received from them.

MEMORANDUM.

ubscriptions due for		No. 30, of the Society's Journal,........Rs.	36	0	0
Do.	do.	No. 31, ... „	32	0	0
Do.	do.	No. 32, ... „	167	0	0
Do.	do.	No. 33, ... „	193	0	0
Do. realized in September, 1849,		.... „	6	0	0
		Balance Rups..	187	0	0
Do.	do.	No. 34, ...Rs.	362	8	0
Do. realized in September, 1849,		.... „	10	0	0
		Balance Rupees..	352	8	0

V. *Resolved,*—That these Memoranda be recorded.

Besides the above receipts for Nos. 33 and 34, 41 Rupeeshave been eceived, but as the Paymasters who remitted them have omitted to ention the names of the parties from whom they were received it is ot possible to state towards what numbers they are intended as payents and to whose credit they ought to be placed.

MEMORANDUM.

Amount due by the Society to the Booksellers up to this date 2d Ocber, 1849, £ 135-18-7.

VI. *Resolved,*—At the suggestion of the Chairman, that application made to Government for Mr. Blane's "Report on Canara," underood to be in the Revenue Board Office, with the view of printing it, selections from it, in the next number of the Society's Journal; and at Government be requested to apply to the Government of India for y Barometrical Sections of the Country to the North of the River ptee which may be available, Sections of the Country South of that ver being procurable at Madras: also that application be made to eut. Col. M. Poole and R. T. Porter, Esq., on the subject of their bts to the Society, and that they be requested to remit the amount thout further delay.

igned) EDWARD BALFOUR, *Chairman.*

(Signed) J. J. LOSH, *Secy. M. L. S. &c.*

At a Meeting of the Managing Committee of the Madras Literary Society and Auxiliary of the Royal Asiatic Society, held at the Club House, on Tuesday, the 6th November, 1849, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

PRESENT.

Chairman.

EDWARD BALFOUR, Esq.

Members.

Major P. ANSTRUTHER, C. B.
W. U. ARBUTHNOT, Esq.
Dr. T. KEY,
Major T. T. PEARS, C. B.
R. H. WILLIAMSON, Esq., and
Captain J. J. LOSH, *Secretary.*

ABSENT.

Dr. J. KELLIE,
Sir H. C. MONTGOMERY, Bart.
J. OUCHTERLONY, Esq.
T. PYCROFT, Esq.
Lieut. Col. F. A. REID, C. B.

Read Extract from Minutes of Consultation in the Public Department, No. 855, dated 1st November, 1849.

I. *Resolved,*—That this Extract be recorded.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

No. 855.

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation, dated 1st November, 1849.

Read the following letter from the Secretary to the Madras Literary Society.

(Here enter 22d October, 1849.)

Para. 1. *Resolved,*—That para. 1 of the foregoing letter be communicated to the Board of Revenue, who will be good enough to furnish to the Committee of the Madras Literary Society the document applied for, or a copy of it, for the purpose therein indicated.

2. *Resolved,*—That the Government of India be requested to comply, should there be no objection, with the application of the Committee for the Barometrical Sections required in the concluding paragraph.

(A true Extract.)

(Signed) J. F. THOMAS,
Chief Secretary.

To the Managing Committee of the Madras Literary Society, and Auxiliary of the Royal Asiatic Society.

Read letter from Captain T. Hutton of the Bengal Army annexing

a Memorandum respecting a work, in 1 vol. by him, about to be published by Messrs. Thacker and Co., Calcutta, entitled "The Chronology of Creation, or Geology and Scripture Reconciled."

To the Secretary Madras Literary Society, Madras.

My Dear Sir,—May I take the liberty of requesting you to obtain Subscribers to the work announced overleaf—should you succeed in obtaining any, kindly forward the list to Messrs. Thacker and Co., Calcutta. The work is in the Press.

Mussooree, 13th *October*, 1849. } (Signed) Thomas Hutton.

II. *Resolved*,—That Captain Hutton's request be complied with, and that the Memorandum received with Captain Hutton's letter be placed on the Library table, and the attention of Subscribers who may visit the Library requested thereto. As soon as the character and value of the work in question are ascertained the Committee will consider whether it be expedient to subscribe for a copy for the Society's Library.

Read letter from T. A. Anstruther, Esq. C. S., dated Rajahmundry, 15th October, 1849.

Mr. Bantleman,

Wlil you be so good as to inform me what is the rate of Subscription to the Madras Literary Society, and whether I can have books sent up the country to me here? Is there in the Library the Chevalier Bunsen's Ancient Egyptians ?

(Signed) T. A. Anstruther,

Rajahmundry, 15th *October*, 1849. }

III. *Resolved*,—That Mr. Anstruther be informed that the Rules of the Society do not permit books belonging to the Society's Library to be supplied to Subscribers residing at distant stations, and that the Committee have even declined to permit books to be sent to the comparatively near Station of Wallajahbad.

Read note from Dr. J. Kellie, and Memorandum of the Librarian.

Mr. Bantleman,

Sir,—In reply to your note I am sorry to say that the vol. of Bracebridge Hall which was taken by mistake to Calcutta has not been

returned nor do I now expect it to be so, so I shall be happy either to pay the value of it or to replace it.

13th October. (Signed) J. Kellie.

MEMORANDUM.

The price paid by the Society in 1822 for a copy of Bracebridge Hall, 2 vols., octavo, by Washington Irving is £1-12-6. A second hand copy of this work if ordered out from England may now be had much cheaper. Corinne ou L'Italie, par Madam DeStaël, 2 vols., 12mo published in 1821 and lost by W. McTaggart, Esq., may also be ordered out from England.

IV. *Resolved,*—That Messrs. Allen and Co. be requested to obtain and send out as soon as possible second hand copies of the works in question, and that the prices of them, as soon as ascertained, be debited respectively to Dr. J. Kellie and W. McTaggart, Esq.

Read Memorandum of the Librarian.

MEMORANDUM.

Previous to Dr. Cole's departure for the Cape he was requested to return certain books belonging to the Library; and they were returned accordingly with the exception of Francesca Carrara, 3 vols., and Blackwood's Magazine for December 1847, which Dr. Cole stated he believed were at Mr. Teed's. On application being made to Mr. Teed he stated that the books were not with him.

V. *Resolved,*—That if the number of Blackwood's Magazine is duplicate, the consideration of the subject of this Memorandum be postponed until Dr. Cole's return to the Presidency, as it does not appear to the Committee necessary that the missing Works should be immediately replaced; but if there is no other copy of the same No. of Blackwood's Magazine in the Library, one must be immediately sent for, and the price debited to Dr. Cole.

Read Memorandum of the Librarian.

MEMORANDUM.

Dr. St. John states on the cover of the accompanying number of Punch that he received it with pages 221 to 224 inclusive missing. He however passed it on to the next gentleman Mr. Brown who forwarded it to Dr. Shaw from whom it was returned to the Library.

VI. *Resolved,*—That steps be taken to procure duplicates of the missing pages of Punch at the expense of the Society, as it seems impossible to ascertain who should be made responsible for the loss of them.

Read letters from Messrs. W. H. Allen and Co., dated 3d and 19th September 1849, the former advising the despatch of periodicals per *Vernon* and the latter of Books and Magazines per Steamer.

VII. *Resolved,*—That the receipt of Messrs. Allen and Co.'s letters be acknowledged, and that they be requested to send out the following Books for the use of the Society.

The Caxtons, by the author of "Rienzi," 3 vols. The Old World and the New, by Mrs. Trollope, 3 vols. Letters from the Alleghany Mountains, by C. Lauman. Shirley, by Currer Bell, 3 vols. Ernest Vane, by A. B. Cochrane, M. P. 2 vols. Redburn; His First Voyage, by Herman Melville, Esq. A Pilgrimage to the Chapel at Walsingham and to Canterbury, by Erasmus—New Translation.

Read Memorandum of Subscriptions for Nos. 32, 33 and 34 of the Society's Journal received in October 1849, and of amount still due for Nos. 30, 31, 32, 33, and 34, and Memorandum of amount still due by the Society to Messrs. Allen and Co., for Books, &c. received from them.

MEMORANDUM.

Subscriptions due for No. 30 of the Society's Journal, ...	Rs.	36	0	0
Do. do. No. 31, ...	„	32	0	0
Do. do. No. 32, ...	„	167	0	0
Do. realized in October, 1849, ...	„	18	0	0
Balance Rupees..		149	0	0
Do. do. No. 33, ...	„	187	0	0
Do. realized in October, 1849, ...	„	18	0	0
Balance Rupees..		169	0	0
Do. do. No. 34, ...	„	352	8	0
Do. realized in October, 1849, ...	„	25	0	0
Balance Rupees...		327	8	0

MEMORANDUM.

Amount due by the Society to the Booksellers up to this date, 6th November, 1849, £ 152-19-4.

VIII. *Resolved,*—That these Memoranda be recorded.

(Signed) EDWARD BALFOUR, *Chairman.* (Signed) J. J. LOSH, *Secretary M. L. S. &c.*

t a Meeting of the Managing Committee of the Madras Literary Society and Auxiliary of the Royal Asiatic Society, held at the Club House, on Tuesday, the 11*th December,* 1849, *at half past* 6 *o'clock,* P. M.

PRESENT.

Chairman.

E. G. BALFOUR, Esq.

Members.

Dr. J. KELLIE,
J. OUCHTERLONY, Esq.,
Lieut. Col. F. A. REID, C. B., and
Captain J. J. LOSH, *Secretary.*

ABSENT.

Major P. ANSTRUTHER, C. B.
W. U. ARBUTHNOT, Esq.
Dr. T. KEY,
Sir H. C. MONTGOMERY, Bart.
Major T. T. PEARS, C. B.
T. PYCROFT, Esq.
R. H. WILLIAMSON, Esq.

Read letter from the Acting Secretary to Government in the Revenue and Judicial Departments.

I. *Resolved,*—That this letter be recorded.

No. 1131.

From W. H. BAYLEY, Esq., *Acting Secretary to Government, Fort St. George.*

To Captain J. J. LOSH, *Secretary to the Madras Literary Society.*

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

SIR,

I am directed by the Right Honorable the Governor in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 9th instant and to inform you in reply that the Government have already in store spare printed copies of the papers on the "Influence of Trees on Climate" by Doctors Balfour and Smith and General Cullen, and that they therefore do not require any separate copies of the same.

FORT ST. GEORGE, 27*th November*, 1849. (Signed) W. H. BAYLEY, *Acting Secretary to Governmen*

Read letter from E. G. Balfour, Esq.

To the Secretary M. L. S. and B. R. A. S.

SIR,

I have the honor to request you to offer, for the Society's acc

ance, the accompanying "Statistics of Cholera," should they deem it worthy a place in their Library.

(Signed) EDWARD BALFOUR.

December 11*th*, 1849.

II. *Resolved*,—That the book in question be accepted, with thanks; and deposited in the Library.

Read note from W. A. D. Inglis, Esq., and Librarian's Memorandum on the subject thereof.

Mr. Inglis returns per bearer Evelina in 2 vols. and will thank the Librarian to send "The Doctor by Southey" or "Nichol's Literary Anecdotes of the 18th Century." Only 2 vols. of "Memoirs of Mrs. Grant of Laggan" were received by Mr. Inglis and were returned by him. Mr. I. is positive and certain of this as not having looked at the Catalogue, to ascertain the proper number of volumes he supposed the two vols. received were the only ones and was surprised at the apparently abrupt conclusion of the work.

CHINGLEPUT, 23*rd Nov.* 1849. (Signed) W. A. D. INGLIS.

To

Mr. BANTLEMAN, *Librarian Literary Society.*

MEMORANDUM.

On the 13th October last the Memoirs of Mrs. Grant of Laggan in 3 vols. were forwarded to W. A. D. Inglis, Esq., Chingleput, who applied for the same. A few days after a peon of the Society mentioned to me that he was informed by a peon of A. W. Phillips, Esq., Chingleput, that one of the vols. sent to Mr. Inglis on the above date was lost on the way. On the 21st November last Mr. Inglis returned to the Library, with other books, the two first vols. of Mrs. Grant's Memoirs without making any mention about the 3d vol. In fact I should have remained quiet under the impression that it was not yet finished had I not previously heard of its loss—consequently I immediately wrote to Mr. Inglis stating that the 3d vol. was not returned to which he sent me the accompanying answer.

III. *Resolved*,—That Mr. Inglis, who seems clearly responsible for the loss of the volume in question, be immediately called upon to replace, or pay for it.

Read letter from Messrs. W. Thacker and Co. of St. Andrew's Library, Calcutta, and Librarian's Memorandum on the subject thereof.

To J. J. Losh, Esq., *Secretary to the Madras Literary Society.*

Sir,—We have been requested by Captain R. R. W. Ellis, of the Bengal Army to obtain a copy of Taylor's Analysis of the Mackenzie Manuscripts. We believe the Analysis has been published in your Society's Journal, but are not aware if it has appeared separately.

Should it have done so we shall be obliged if you will send us a copy accompanied by a Memorandum of its price. It may be sent through the Post Office for transmission by the first Ship, or per Steamer through the Agent of the P. and O. S. N. Company.

St. Andrew's Library, Calcutta, 29th Nov. 1849. (Signed) W. Thacker and Co.

Memorandum.

The two first Reports on the Mackenzie Manuscripts by the Rev. W. Taylor, are contained in the accompanying pamphlet. I am not aware whether or not the remaining Reports have been reprinted in this form but they are inserted in the Madras Journal of Literature and Science, Nos. 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 30, 33 and 34.

IV. *Resolved,*—That the request contained in this letter be complied with.

Proposed by Colonel Reid, C. B. seconded by Dr. J. Kellie, that the ensuing annual meeting be held at the College at the usual hour (6½ p. m.) the monthly Meetings of the Managing Committee take place, the Members to dine together afterwards in the College Hall.

V. *Resolved,*—That this proposition be adopted, and that the details of the suggested arrangement be considered and settled at the next monthly Meeting of the Committee.

Read Memorandum of the Librarian.

Memorandum.

A peon of the Society while carrying out books in circulation lost a small pamphlet entitled "A Pottle of Strawberries," by A. Smith, the Invoice price of which is six-pence. This sum can be deducted from his pay.

VI. *Resolved,*—That the book in question be replaced at the expense of the peon who lost it, from whose pay the amount will accordingly be deducted.

Read Memorandum of Subscriptions for Nos. 30, 31, 32, 33, 34 and 35 of the Society's Journal received in November 1849, and, of amount still due for the same numbers, Memorandum of amount due by the

Society to Messrs. Allen and Co. for books, &c., received from them, and Memorandum of parties who have rejoined and become Subscribers in the 3d Class.

MEMORANDUM.

Subscriptions due for No. 30 of the Society's Journal,	Rs.	36	0	0
Do. realized in November, 1849,	„	3	0	0
Balance Rupees..		33	0	0
Do. do. No. 31,	Rs.	32	0	0
Do. realized in November, 1849,	„	3	0	0
Balance Rupees..		29	0	0
Do. do. No. 32,	Rs.	149	0	0
Do. realized in November, 1849,	„	8	0	0
Balance Rupees..		141	0	0
Do. do. No. 33,	Rs.	169	0	0
Do. realized in November, 1849,	„	13	0	0
Balance Rupees..		156	0	0
Do. do. No. 34,	Rs.	327	8	0
Do. realized in November 1849,	„	15	0	0
Balance Rupees..		312	8	0
Do. do. No. 35,	Rs.	526	0	0
Do. realized in November, 1849,	„	62	0	0
Balance Rupees..		464	0	0

MEMORANDUM.

Amount due by the Society to the Booksellers up to this date, 11th December, 1849	£	178	16	10
Do. remitted on the 13th November, 1849,	„	100	0	0
Balance due	£	78	16	10

MEMORANDUM.

Miss E. Stedman has rejoined the Society as a Third Class Subscriber from the 7th November, 1849.

Ensign W. H. Clarke has become a Third Class Subscriber from the 3d November 1849.

VII. *Resolved,*—That these Memoranda be recorded.

Read letter from Messrs. W. H. Allen and Co., dated 19th October 1849, advising the despatch of periodicals and books per Steamer.

VIII. *Resolved,*—That the receipt of Messrs. Allen and Co.'s letter be acknowledged, and that they be requested to send out the following books for the use of the Society :—

Personal Recollection of the Life and Times of Valentine Lord Cloncurry.
L'Acadie, or Seven Years' Exploration in British America, 2 vols., by Sir J E. Alexander, K. L. S.
The Cities and Wilds of Andalusia, by the Hon. K. D. Murray.
Twenty-five Years' Service in the Hudson's Bay Territory, by J. McLean.
Sketches of Cantabs, by J. Smith.
Wandering Sketches among the Greeks and Turks and on the Shores the Danube by a Seven Years' Resident in Greece.
Une Gaillarde, par P. de Kock.
Excursions in Northern Africa, &c. &c., by Lieut. Colonel Napier.
Reminiscences of Twelve Months' Service in New Zealand, by Lieut. Mc lop.
Owen Glendower, or the Prince in Wales, by Miss Hardy, 2 vols.
A Tour of Duty in California including a description of the Gold Region an account of a Voyage round Cape Horn, by J. W. Revere, Lieut. U Navy.
The Life of Oliver Goldsmith, by W. Irving.
The Maid of Orleans.

(Signed) Edward Balfour,
Chairman.

(Signed) J. J. Losh
Secretary M. L. &c.

At a Meeting of the Managing Committee of the Madras Literary Society and Auxiliary of the Royal Asiatic Society, held at the Club House, on Tuesday the 6*th January,* 1850, *at half past* 6 *o'clock,* P. M.

PRESENT.

Chairman.
E. G. BALFOUR, Esq.

Members.

Major P. ANSTRUTHER, C. B. | Dr. T. KEY,
W. U. ARBUTHNOT, Esq. | Major T. T. PEARS, C. B.
Dr. J. KELLIE, | T. PYCROFT, Esq., and
Captain J. J. LOSH, *Secretary.*

ABSENT.

Sir H. C. MONTGOMERY, Bart. | Lieut. Colonel F. A. REID, C. B.
J. OUCHTERLONY, Esq. | R. H. WILLIAMSON, Esq.

Read note to the address of the Secretary from Dr. G. Buist of Bombay, received with a copy of his work termed Annals of India for the year 1848 presented by him to the Literary Society.

MY DEAR SIR,—The accompanying contains two little Works for your Society and I trust you will pardon the liberty I have taken in addressing the other copies under cover to you. They will reach you free of charge and I shall feel greatly obliged to you for having them delivered.

(Signed) GEO. BUIST.

November 17*th.*

I. *Resolved,*—That the book in question be deposited in the Library, on behalf of the Literary Society, for his present to it.

Read letter to the address of the Secretary from Captain S. Hay.

CHINGLEPUT, *Thursday.*

MY DEAR SIR,—Would you kindly order my donation to be refunded as I find agreeably to Rule 4 that as I am not permanently stationed or resident at the Presidency I can become a Member of the Society and be entitled to all the privileges of Members of the 2d Class, without paying donation which has been erroneously charged me I presume.

(Signed) S. HAY.

II. *Resolved,*—That Captain Hay be informed that the Committee regret that his request that amount of his donation as a 2d Class Sub-

scriber may be refunded to him cannot be complied with, as the rule to which he alludes is only applicable to Officers belonging to the Garrison of Madras, and other persons temporarily resident at the Presidency, and does not apply to Subscribers residing at stations in the vicinity to which books from the Library are permitted to be sent.

Read Memorandum from the Librarian.

MEMORANDUM.

A new Catalogue of the books in the Society's Library should be printed as there are only half a dozen copies remaining of the one printed in 1846.

III. *Resolved,*—With reference to Rule 2 for the Library of the Society, and in supercession of the 2d Resolution of the Meeting on the 2d October, 1849, that a complete Catalogue of the books in the Library be prepared and printed as soon as possible.

The Chairman, at the request of the Committee, has kindly undertaken to superintend the preparation of the Catalogue.

In pursuance of the 5th Resolution at the last Meeting the Committee proceed to take into consideration the details of the arrangement thereby decided upon.

IV. *Resolved,*—That, before fixing the place where the Subscribers are to dine after the ensuing Annual General Meeting, steps be taken to ascertain if the attendance of the Right Honorable the Governor as Patron, and of the President and Vice Presidents of the Society, may be expected on the occasion. At the request of the Committee, their Chairman has obligingly undertaken to obtain and communicate the required information on the above subject, on the receipt of which the matter will be taken into further consideration at a Special Meeting of the Committee.

A Memorandum of the charges for printing (350 copies of) No. 35 of the Society's Journal amounting to Rupees 400-12-6 is laid before the Meeting.

V. *Resolved,*—That the Superintendent of the Christian Knowledge Society's Press be requested to furnish a receipted bill for the sum in question, which the Secretary is authorized to discharge.

Read letter from Messrs. W. H. Allen and Co., dated 24th November 1849, advising the despatch of periodicals and books per Steamer, and transmitting a statement of their account with the Society from the 1st January to the 30th November, 1849 showing a balance due to them on the latter date of £ 196-10-6.

VI. *Resolved,*—That the receipt of Messrs. Allen and Co.'s letter be

acknowledged, and that they be requested to send out the following books for the use of the Society :—

The Peer's Daughter, a Novel in 3 vols., by Lady Bulwer Lytton.
The History of the Papal States, by J. Miley, D. D., 3 vols.
Dark Scenes of History, by G. P. R. James, Esq., 3 vols.
The Uncle's Legacy, a Novel in 3 vols, by J. B. Torr, Esq.
The Golden Calf.
Passages in the Life of Mrs. Margaret Maitland of Sunny Side, written by herself, 3 vols.
Roland Cashel, by Charles Lever, 2 copies.
Black William's Grave, a Romance of North Wales.
John Coad's Memorandum of the Sufferings of the Rebels, sentenced by Judge Jefferies, (1688.)
Macaulay's History of England, two more copies.
Jackson on the Formation, Economy and Discipline of Armies.
Gardener's Introduction to the Study of Botany, especially calculated for use in India.
The Rhodadendron of the Sikkim Himmalayas.
Life of Mahommed and Life of Washington, by Washington Irving.
Ned Allen: or the Past Age, by David Hannay, Esq., 2 vols.
Sir Hudson Low's Letters and Journals.
Revelations of an Orderly.
Illustrated Catalogue of Works of Art.

Also that Messrs. Allen and Co., be requested in future to send out two copies of each complete Work which may be published by Dickens, Thackeray, Lever, T. B. Macaulay and the author of Jane Eyre ; and that a work lately published at Calcutta under the title of "Military Literature" be ordered on account of the Society.

Read Memorandum of Subscriptions for Nos. 32, 33, 34 and 35 of the Society's Journal received in December 1849, and of amount still due for the same numbers and Nos. 30 and 31, and Memorandum of amount due by the Society to Messrs. Allen and Co. for books, &c. received from them.

MEMORANDUM.

Subscriptions due for No. 30, of the Society's Journal,........Rs.	33	0	0
Do. do. No. 31, ... „	29	0	0
Do. do. No. 32, ... „	141	0	0
Do. realized in December, 1849,........................ „	10	0	0
Balance Rups..	131	0	0
Do. do. No. 33, ...Rs.	156	0	0
Do. realized in December, 1849,........................ „	12	0	0
Balance Rups..	144	0	0

Subscriptions due for No. 34, of the Society's Journal,........	Rs.	312	8	0
Do. realized in December, 1849, ...	„	15	0	0
Balance Rups..		297	8	0
Do. do. No. 35, ...	Rs.	464	0	0
Do. realized in December, 1849, ...	„	108	0	0
Balance Rups..		356	0	0

MEMORANDUM.

Amount due by the Society to the Booksellers up to this date, 8th January, 1850, £ 92-19-3.

VII. *Resolved,*—That these Memoranda be recorded.

(Signed) EDWARD BALFOUR, *Chairman.* (Signed) J. J. LOSH, *Secretary M. L. S. &c.*

At an Extraordinary Meeting of the Managing Committee of the Madras Literary Society and Auxiliary of the Royal Asiatic Society, held at the Club House, on Friday the 11*th January,* 1850, *at half past* 6 *o'clock,* P. M.

PRESENT.

Chairman.

E. G. BALFOUR, Esq.

Members.

Major P. ANSTRUTHER, C. B.
W. U. ARBUTHNOT, Esq.
Dr. J. KELLIE,
Sir H. C. MONTGOMERY, Bart.
J. OUCHTERLONY, Esq.
Major T. T. PEARS, C. B.
Lieut. Col. F. A. REID, C. B., and
Captain J. J. LOSH, *Secretary.*

ABSENT.

Dr. T. KEY,
T. PYCROFT, Esq.
R. H. WILLIAMSON, Esq.

The Committee having been informed, by a note from their Chairman, that the Right Honorable the Governor and His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief will dine with the Subscribers after the ensuing General Annual Meeting, to be held on the first Tuesday in next month, and the President of the Society, the Honorable Sir E. J. Gambier will attend the Meeting and the dinner, proceed, in pursuance

of the 4th Resolution at their last regular monthly Meeting, to take into further consideration the details of the proposed arrangement.

Although it would certainly be desirable that the General Meeting, and the subsequent dinner should if possible be at the same place, it does not appear to the Committee that the dinner could be given at the College without very great expense for lighting, &c. which (even supposing the use of College Hall could be obtained, which is far from certain) it seems inexpedient to incur. The only other building which can afford sufficient accommodation for a large dinner party is the Madras Club House, which, particularly as most of the Subscribers to the Literary Society are also Subscribers to the Club, seems, for numerous reasons, the most convenient place for the dinner to be given.

I. *Resolved,*—Accordingly, that a notice be immediately circulated to all the Subscribers to the Madras Literary Society at present at the Presidency that the Annual General Meeting will be held at the Society's Rooms in the College at half past 6 o'clock, P. M., on Tuesday the 5th of February next, and that, there will be a dinner provided at the Club House at half past 7 for such Subscribers as choose to attend.

II. *Resolved,*—That Mr. Ouchterlony, Dr. Kellie and Major Anstruther be requested to act as a Sub-Committee to take the requisite measures for carrying the proposed arrangement into effect.

(Signed) EDWARD BALFOUR, *Chairman.* (Signed) J. J. LOSH, *Secretary M. L. S. &c.*

At a Meeting of the Managing Committee of the Madras Literary Society and Auxiliary of the Royal Asiatic Society, held at the Club House, on Saturday the 2d February, 1850, *at half past* 6 *o'clock,* P. M.

PRESENT.

Chairman.

E. G. BALFOUR, Esq.

Members.

Major P. ANSTRUTHER, C. B. J. OUCHTERLONY, Esq.
Dr. J. KELLIE, Major T. T. PEARS, C. B., and
Captain J. J. LOSH, *Secretary.*

A General Statement of the Society's Accounts for 1849 is laid before the Meeting.

I. *Resolved,*—That this General Statement of Accounts be approved and passed, and, with the Account Current of Messrs. Binny and Com-

pany, and the letters containing the statement of the Accounts of the Society with Messrs. Allen and Company for the past year, be laid before the Annual General Meeting of the Subscribers to be held on the 5th Instant.

Read Extract from Minutes of Consultation in the Public Department, dated 22d January, 1850, No. 59.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

No. 59.

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation, dated 22d January, 1850.

Read the following letter from the under Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 6.

From W. GREY, Esq., *Under Secretary to the Government of India.*

To J. F. THOMAS, Esq., *Chief Secretary to the Government of Fort St. George, dated 2d January,* 1850.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

SIR,—With reference to your letter No. 8, dated the 1st November last, I am directed to forward copy of a communication from the Deputy Surveyor General, No. 241, dated the 29th ultimo, together with the copies (therewith received) of the only Barometrical Sections required by the *Madras Literary Society*, which are forthcoming in his Office.

FORT WILLIAM, 2d *Jan.* 1850. (Signed) W. GREY, *Under Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

II. *Resolved,*—That the Chairman of the Committee be requested to take charge of the Barometrical Sections received from Government with a view to their eventual publication.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, CALCUTTA, 29*th Dec.* 1849.

No. 241.

From Captain H. L. THUILLIER, *Deputy Surveyor General.*

To W. GREY, Esq., *Under Secretary to the Government of India.*

HOME DEPARTMENT.

SIR,—With reference to your communication No. 643, dated the 14th ultimo, transmitting an Extract of letter from the Secretary to the *Madras Literary Society*, I have the honor to forward herewith copies of 2 Barometrical Sections with their accompanying sketch Maps from Bombay to Chittoor and from Subathoo to Agra the only document

North of the Taptee River that are at present forthcoming in this Office calculated to meet the requisition of the M. L. Society.

(Signed) H. L. THUILLIER,
Dep. Sur. Genl. and in charge Sur. Genl.'s Office.

(True Copy.)

(Signed) W. GREY,
Under Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Ordered to be communicated to the Committee of the Madras Literary Society who will be furnished with the Barometrical Sections referred to when received.

(True Extract and Copies.)

(Signed) J. F. THOMAS,
Chief Secretary.

To the Managing Committee of the Madras Literary Society and Auxiliary of the Royal Asiatic Society.

Read letter from J. Henry, Esq., Secretary to the Smithsonian Institution, dated Washington, 1st January, 1849.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION,
Washington, 1st January, 1849.

SIR,—On behalf of the Smithsonian Institution, established at the seat of Government of the United States of America by the will of James Smithson, Esquire, we beg leave to forward to the Literary Society of Madras the first volume of the "Smithsonian Contributions to Knowledge," published in accordance with the "Programme of Organization" adopted by the Board of Regents of the Institution.

It is expected that at least one volume of like size and form will be published annually; and we beg leave to request, that, in return for the same, the Smithsonian Institution may be favored with the publications of the Literary Society of Madras.

(Signed) JOSEPH HENRY, *Secretary.*
" CHARLES C. JEWETT, *Assist. Secy.*

To the Secretary of the Literary Society of Madras.

III. *Resolved,*—That the book received with this letter be placed in the Library, and that the thanks of the Society be offered to the donors, whose request that the Smithsonian Institution may be supplied with publications of the Madras Literary Society will be complied with.

Read letters from Messrs. Allen and Co., containing statements of

their accounts with the Society for the year 1849, and advising the despatch of periodicals and books per Steamer.

IV. *Resolved*,—That the receipt of these letters, and of the books and periodicals in question, be acknowledged.

Read Memorandum of Subscriptions for Nos. 30, 31, 32, 33, 34 and 35 of the Society's Journal received in January 1850, and of amount still due for the same numbers, and Memorandum of amount due by the Society to Messrs. Allen and Co., for books, &c. received from them.

MEMORANDUM.

Subscriptions due for No. 30, of the Society's Journal,........Rs.	33	0	0
Do. realized in January, 1850,..... .... „	2	0	0
Balance Rups..	31	0	0
Do. do. No. 31, ... Rs.	29	0	0
Do. realized in January, 1850,...... .... „	2	0	0
Balance Rups..	27	0	0
Do. do. No. 32, ...Rs.	131	0	0
Do. realized in January, 1850,...... .... „	2	0	0
Balance Rups..	129	0	0
Do. do. No. 33, ...Rs.	144	0	0
Do. realized in January, 1850,........................ „	2	0	0
Balance Rups..	142	0	0
Do. do. No. 34, ...Rs.	297	8	0
Do. realized in January, 1850,........ .... „	2	8	0
Balance Rups..	295	0	0
Do. do. No. 35, ...Rs.	356	0	
Do. realized in January, 1850,... .... „	16	0	
Balance Rups..	340	0	

MEMORANDUM.

Amount due by the Society to the Booksellers up to this date, 2d February 1850, £ 111-1-0.

V. *Resolved*,—That these Memoranda be recorded.

(Signed) EDWARD BALFOUR, *Chairman.*

(Signed) J. J. LOSH, *Secretary M. L. S. &c.*

an Annual General Meeting of the Madras Literary So-ety and Auxiliary of the Royal Asiatic Society, held in the ociety's Rooms at the College, on Tuesday the 5th Febru-ry, 1850, at half past 6 o'clock, P. M.

PRESENT.

Patron.

The Right Honorable Sir H. POTTINGER, Bart. G. C. B.

President.

The Honorable Sir E. J. GAMBIER, in the Chair.

Vice-Presidents.

Lieut. General Sir G. H. F. BERKELEY, K. C. B.
The Honorable D. ELIOTT, Esq.

Members.

[ajor P. ANSTRUTHER, C. B.	J. OUCHTERLONY, Esq.
. G. BALFOUR, Esq., *Chairman.*	Major T. T. PEARS, C. B.
ajor C. A. F. BERKELEY,	Lieut. Col. T. S. PRATT, C. B.
. P. BROWN, Esq.	Lieut. Col. F. A. REID, C. B.
. DALE, Esq.	Captain W. SAPTE,
. U. ELLIS, Esq.	W. A. SERLE, Esq.
. HUNTER, Esq., M. D.	Sir T. V. STONHOUSE, Bart.
r. J. KELLIE,	G. N. TAYLOR, Esq.
r. T. KEY,	J. THOMSON, Esq.
. C. B. NEILL, Esq.	Major C. C. YOUNG, and

Captain J. J. LOSH, *Secretary.*

he Secretary laid before the Meeting Messrs. Binny and Compa- Account Current with the Society for 1849, showing a balance eir favor on the 1st January, 1850 of 46 Rupees, and also a gene-ccount of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Society in 1849 its credits and liabilities on the 1st January, 1850, showing a ba- in its favor on that date of Rupees 86-3-6, with two letters from srs. W. H. Allen and Company containing statements of their unt with the Society for 1849, exhibiting a balance in their favor 211-1-0 which balance has been reduced, by a remittance of 0-0-0 made to them in November last, to £ 111-1-0.

Resolved,—That these Accounts, which have been passed by Managing Committee, and appear satisfactory, be approved and ed.

ead lists of ten Members of the Society of the 1st and 2d Class and three 3d Class Subscribers who have ceased to subscribe, left Presidency, or died, and of fifteen who have become Subscribers in

the 1st and 2d Classes since the last Annual General Meeting; and also a list of eleven Subscribers in the 3d Class, nine of whom continue to subscribe.

Ceased to Subscribe.

1	Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Madras,	First Class.
2	H. Corbett, Esq.	do.
3	T. Wilson, Esq.	do.
4	R. Burgass, Esq.	Second Class.
5	Lt. Col. D. H. Considine,	do.
6	A. W. Phillips, Esq.	do.
7	G. J. Casamajor, Esq.	First Class.
8	W. Harrington, Esq.	do.
9	Lt. Gen. Sir J. Nicolls, K. C. B.	do.
10	Col. W. Strahan,	do.
1	C. J. Hill, Esq.	Third Class.
2	Mr. J. D. Jordan,	do.
3	Capt. M. S. Ottley,	do.

Became Subscribers.

1	H. Morris, Esq.	First Class
2	A. M. Ritchie, Esq.	do.
3	Major Gen. W. H. Sewell,	do.
4	Lt. Col. R. J. H. Vivian,	do.
5	Capt. G. J. Condy,	Second Class.
6	M. Cross, Esq.	do.
7	Capt. S. Hay,	do.
8	H. Græme, Esq.	do.*
9	W. A. D. Inglis, Esq.	do.
10	A. C. B. Neill, Esq.	do.
11	Major C. C. Young,	do.
12	Rev. J. V. Bull,	Under Rule IV.
13	Lt. Col. J. Laurie,	do.
14	G. L. Morris, Esq.	do.
15	Capt. H. W. Tulloch,	do.
1	G. Banbury, Esq.	Third Cla
2	Mr. H. Bowers,	do.
3	Ensign W. H. Clarke,	do.
4	Rev. E. E. Jenkins,	do.
5	Mr. J. D. Jordan,	do.
6	Lt. H. P. Keighly,	do.
7	Mr. S. Laurie,	do.
8	Capt. M. S. Ottley,	do.
9	C. Pooroosholtum Moodeliar,	do.
10	Miss E. Stedman,	do.
11	G. Wylie, Esq.	do.

II. *Resolved,*—That these lists, which appear satisfactory as sho-ing that the numbers of Subscribers have increased since the last Gen-ral Meeting, be recorded.

Read the following list of Donations of Books, &c. to the Society sin- the last General Meeting.

List of Books presented to the Society since the last Annual General Meeting h- on the 28th April, 1849.

	Donors.
Journal of the India Archipelago and Eastern Asia, from January to December, 1849, - - -	J. R. Logan, Esq.
A complete set of the Transactions of the Bombay Geographical Society, 7 volumes, - - -	The Society.
Proceedings of the Bombay Geographical Society from August, 1838, to November, 1840, - -	Ditto.

	Donors.
mphlet on the Health of Soldiers, Statistics of holera, - - - - - - - - - -	Edward Balfour, Esq.
de to Northern Archæology, - - - -	Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries.
noirs de la Societe Royale des Antiquaries du ord 1845-1847, - - - - - - - -	Ditto.
'olumes of German Books, - - - -	Royal Academy of Bavaria.
mal of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain id Ireland, vol. 11. part I. and vol. 12, part 1st, -	Royal As. Society.
orts, &c. of the Smithsonian Institution, Exhibit-g its Plans, Operations and Financial condition up January 1st 1849, - - - - - - -	Smithsonian Institution.
thsonian Contributions to Knowledge, vol. 1, -	Ditto.
als of India for the year 1848, - - - -	Dr. G. Buist.
ya Sangraha—A Sanscrit Anthology—being a Col-ction of the best smaller Poems in the Sanscrit anguage, - - - - - - - -	Unknown.
liotheca Indica—A Collection of Oriental Works, Nos. - - - - - - - - - - -	Ditto.
s Séances de Haidari, Recits Historiques et Elegia-ues sur la vie et Mort des Principaux Martyrs Mu-ılmans, Traduite de la Meme Langue—par M. arcin de Tassy, - - - - - - -	M. Garcin de Tassy.

II. *Resolved,*—That the above mentioned books, &c. be placed in Library for the use of the Subscribers, and included in the next logue, and that the donors, most of whom have been, and the rest be thanked by the Managing Committee, are entitled to the ac-ledgements of the Society.

e Meeting proceeds, in conformity with Rule VI., to nominate a ber to fill a vacancy in the General Committee of Management, ioned by the resignation of Sir H. C. Montgomery, Bart.

Resolved Unanimously,—That Lieut. Colonel Pratt, C. B., be re-ed to become a Member of the Committee of Management, which cordingly for the ensuing year be composed as follows:

Chairman.

E. G. Balfour, Esq.

Members.

r P. Anstruther, C. B.	Lieut. Col. T. S. Pratt, C. B.
U. Arbuthnot, Esq.	Major T. T. Pears, C. B.
J. Kellie,	T. Pycroft, Esq.
T. Key,	Lieut. Col. F. A. Reid, C. B.
Ochterlony, Esq.	R. H. Williamson, Esq.

Captain T. J. Losh, *Secretary.*

V. *Resolved Unanimously*,—That the thanks of this Meeting be offered to the Honorable the President for his conduct in the Chair.

(Signed) Edward J. Gambier, *President*. (Signed) J. J. Losh, *Secretary M. L. S. &c*

At a Meeting of the Managing Committee of the Madras Literary Society and Auxiliary of the Royal Asiatic Society held at the Club House, on Tuesday, the 5th March, 1850, *at half past* 6 *o'clock*, p. m.

Present.

Chairman.

E. G. Balfour, Esq.

Members.

Major T. T. Pears, C. B. Lieut. Col. F. A. Reid, C. B., and
Lieut. Col. T. S. Pratt, C. B. Capt. J. J. Losh, *Secretary*.

Absent.

Major P. Anstruther, C. B. Dr. T. Key,
W. U. Arbuthnot, Esq. J. Ouchterlony, Esq.
Dr. J. Kellie, T. Pycroft, Esq.
R. H. Williamson, Esq.

Read letters from the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Madras and the Honorable J. F. Thomas, Esq., Member of Council, respectively, accepting the office of Vice-Presidents of the Society :—

To Captain Losh, *Secretary M. L. S. &c. &c. &c.*

Sir,—I beg to express my acknowledgments to the Honorable the President, the Honorable the Vice-Presidents and the Managing Committee of the Madras Literary Society for the honor they have done me in desiring me to become one of the Vice-Presidents of the Society and to assure them of the pleasure it affords me to have my name associated with them in so useful an institution.

If you will have the goodness to direct the Librarian to send to me for the usual donation and subscription I will direct it to be paid.

(Signed) Thos. Madras.

Guindy Lodge, *February 12th*, 1850.

To the Secretary Madras Literary Society.

Sir,—I have been favored with your note of 1st instant, and I accept with pleasure the office of Vice-President of the Society which the Committee have done me the honor to tender to me.

(Signed) J. F. Thomas.

Capper's, 2*d March*, 1850.

[. *Resolved*,—That these letters be recorded, and that the names of Right Reverend the Lord Bishop, and the Honorable J. F. Thomas, q. be included in the list of Vice-Presidents of the Society.

Read letter from Messrs. W. H. Allen and Co., dated 19th January, 50, advising the despatch of periodicals and books per Steamer.

II. *Resolved*,—That the receipt of Messrs. Allen and Co's. letter be knowledged, and that they be requested to send out the following oks for the use of the Society :—

White Jacket, or Life on Board a Man of War—by Herman Melville.
St. Leger, or the Threads of Life.
A Voice from the Danube.
Hesperos, or Travels in the West—by Mrs. Houstoun.
Evadne, or an Empire in its Fall—by C. Rowcroft.
The Petrel, a Tale of the Sea.

Read Memorandum of Subscriptions for Nos. 32, 33, 34 and 35 of the ciety's Journal received in February, 1850, and of amount still due the same numbers and Nos. 30 and 31 and Memorandum of amount e by the Society to Messrs. Allen and Co. for books, &c. received m them.

MEMORANDUM.

bscriptions due for No. 30, of the Society's Journal,	Rs.	31	0	0
Do. do. No. 31,	„	27	0	0
Do. do. No. 32,	„	129	0	0
Do. realized in February, 1850,	„	6	0	0
Balance Rups..		123	0	0
Do. do. No. 33,	Rs.	142	0	0
Do. realized in February, 1850,	„	4	0	0
Balance Rups..		138	0	0
Do. do. No. 34,	Rs.	295	0	0
Do. realized in February, 1850,	„	5	0	0
Balance Rups..		290	0	0
Do. do. No. 35,	Rs.	340	0	0
Do. realized in February, 1850,	„	18	0	0
Balance Rups..		322	0	0

MEMORANDUM.

Amount due by the Society to the Booksellers up to this date, 5th March, 1850, £ 134-7-0.

III. *Resolved,*—That these Memoranda be recorded.

(Signed) EDWARD BALFOUR, *Chairman.* (Signed) J. J. LOSH, *Secretary M. L. S. &c.*

At a Meeting of the Managing Committee of the Madras Literary Society and Auxiliary of the Royal Asiatic Society, held at the Club House, on Tuesday, the 2d April, 1850, *at half past* 6 *o'clock,* P. M.

PRESENT.

Chairman.

E. G. BALFOUR, Esq.

Members.

W. U. ARBUTHNOT, Esq.
J. OUGHTERLONY, Esq.
Major T. T. PEARS, C. B. and
Captain J. J. LOSH, *Secretary.*

ABSENT.

Major P. ANSTRUTHER, C. B.
Dr. J. KELLIE,
Dr. T. KEY,
Lieut. Col. T. S. PRATT, C. B.
T. PYCROFT, Esq.
Lieut. Col. F. A. REID, C. B.
R. H. WILLIAMSON, Esq.

Read note from C. P. Brown, Esq.

To the Secretary Literary Society.

SIR,—I send four copies each of two books now printed by me, which I beg to present to the Literary Society. One is Cyclic Table of Hindu and Mahomedan Chronology. The other is Memoirs of Hyder and Tippoo.

26*th March,* 1850. (Signed) C. P. BROWN.

I. *Resolved,*—That the books received with Mr. Brown's note be deposited in the Library, and that he be thanked, in the name of the Society, for his donation to it.

Read note from Mr. W. A. Hogg.

MADRAS, 21*st March,* 1850.

Mr. J. P. BANTLEMAN,

SIR,—With reference to your Advertisement in the *Fort St. George Gazette,* dated 18th Instant, I beg to inform you, that I can supply the first 6 Numbers of the Madras Journal of Literature and Science

›e per Number, if you require them, be so kind as to let me d they shall be sent.

(Signed) W. A. Hogg,
Carnatic Library, Mount Road.

›solved,—That the Librarian be authorized to purchase the of the Journal offered for sale by Mr. Hogg, at the price y him, provided they are complete and clean.

ist of Gentlemen who have become Subscribers since the 1st last, prepared, at the request of the Chairman, for the infor- f the Committee.

new Subscribers to the Library who were admitted since the ›ry, 1850.

First Class.

›ev. The Lord Bishop of Madras,......	Paid Donation	Rs. 35	0	0
›olonel Vivian,....................	Do.	„ 35	0	0
›ymes, Esq.,.......................	Do.	„ 35	0	0

Second Class.

›. Neill, Esq.,...................	Do.	„ 15	0	0
ss, Esq..........................	Do.	„ 15	0	0
›. C. Young,......................	Do.	„ 15	0	0
› J. W. Hay,......................	Do.	„ 15	0	0
›ell, Esq.,.......................	Do.	„ 15	0	0
› W. S. Jacob,....................	Do.	„ 15	0	0
› J. Stewart,.....................	Do.	„ 15	0	0
›dell, Esq.,......................	Do.	„ 15	0	0

Under Rule IV. without Donation.

› A. T. Rice, H. M. 51st Regiment.
› the Hon. D. Erskine, do.
H. S. S. Burney, do. Retired 2d April 1850.
A. H. Irby, do.
W. H. Kemp, do.
Robt. Neville, do.

›efore the Committee copy of a bill submitted by the Superin- of the Christian Knowledge Society's Press for printing 350 co- No. 36 of the Society's Journal amounting to Rupees 457-11-9.

›esolved,—That Mr. Twigg be instructed to forward a receipted ›ayment in the course of this or the ensuing month, provided e of the funds of the Society will admit of the disbursement interfering with the necessary remittance to the London lers.

letter from Messrs. W. H. Allen and Co., dated 19th Febru- 0, advising the despatch of periodicals and books per Steamer.

V. *Resolved*,—That the receipt of Messrs. Allen and Co.'s letter be acknowledged, and that they be requested to send out the following books, for the use of the Society:—

The Natural History of Ireland, by W. Thompson, 2 vols., Reeve, Benham and Reeve.

Impressions of Central and Southern Europe, being notes of successive Journeys, by W. E. Baxton, 8vo. Longman.

Spring Tide, or the Angler and his Friends, by J. Young, a Kerman—Bentley.

The Nomades of the West, or Ellen Clayton, a Romance, by S. D. Huyghu—Bentley.

Memoirs of a Hungarian Lady, 2 vols., Colburn.

Adventures of a Gold Finder, 3 vols., Colburn.

Historical Memoirs of Cardinal Pacca, 2 vols., Longmans.

Country Quarters, by Countess of Blessington, 3 vols., W. Shoberl.

Turkey and its Destiny, by C. MacFarlane, 2 vols., Murray.

The Village Notary, a Romance of Hungarian Life, 3 vols., Longmans.

Latter Day Pamphlets, by T. Carlyle.

The History of England during the 30 years Peace; by Harriet Martineau, 2 vols., Knight.

Diary of an Officer in the Brigade of Savoy in the Campaign of Lombardy Low.

Extracts from Journals kept during the Revolutions at Rome and Palermo, by the Earl of Mount Edgecombe. Ridgway.

Naval Tactics, by Pere L'Hoste, translated by Captain Boswell, R. N.

On the Laterite Formation of British India.

Read Memorandum of Subscriptions for Nos. 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35 and 36, of the Society's Journal received in March, 1850, and of amount still due for the same numbers, and Memorandum of amount due by the Society to Messrs. Allen and Co. for Books, &c. received from them.

MEMORANDUM.

Subscriptions due for No. 30, of the Society's Journal	Rs.	31	0	0
Do. realized in March, 1850,	„	2	0	0
	Balance Rups..	29	0	0
Do. do. No. 31,	Rs.	27	0	0
Do. realized in March, 1850,	„	2	0	0
	Balance Rups..	25	0	0
Do. do. No. 32,	Rs.	123	0	0
Do. realized in March, 1850,	„	8	0	0
	Balance Rups..	115	0	0

Subscriptions due for No. 33, of the Society's Journal,........Rs.		138	0	0
Do. realized in March, 1850,........................ „		8	0	0
	Balance Rups..	130	0	0
Do. do. No. 34, ...Rs.		290	0	0
Do. realized in March, 1850,........................ „		10	0	0
	Balance Rups..	280	0	0
Do. do. No. 35, ...Rs.		322	0	0
Do. realized in March, 1850,........................ „		12	0	0
	Balance Rups..	310	0	0
Do. do. No. 36, ...Rs.		680	0	0
Do. realized in March, 1850,........................ „		169	0	0
	Balance Rups..	511	0	0

MEMORANDUM.

Amount due by the Society to the Booksellers up to this date, 2d April 1850, £ 155-1-2.

VI. *Resolved,*—That these Memoranda be recorded.

(Signed) EDWARD BALFOUR, *Chairman.* (Signed) J. J. LOSH, *Secretary M. L. S. &c.*

At a Meeting of the Managing Committee of the Madras Literary Society and Auxiliary of the Royal Asiatic Society, held at the Club House, on Wednesday, the 10*th April,* 1850, *at half past* 6 *o'clock,* P. M.

PRESENT.

Chairman.

E. G. BALFOUR, Esq.

Members.

W. U. ARBUTHNOT, Esq.
Dr. T. KEY,
J. OUCHTERLONY, Esq.
Lt. Col. T. S. PRATT, C. B.
Major T. T. PEARS, C. B.
T. PYCROFT, Esq.
Capt. J. BEST, (Hony. Member) and
Capt. J. J. LOSH, *Secretary.*

ABSENT.

Major P. ANSTRUTHER, C. B.
Dr. J. KELLIE,
Lt. Col. F. A. REID, C. B.
R. H. WILLIAMSON, Esq.

Read note from the Honorable Sir E. J. Gambier, President of the Society.

ADYAR, 8*th April*, 1850.

SIR,—It has been my wish before my departure from Madras to present the Literary Society with one or more books that may be a useful addition to their Library. I find however the difficulty of selection so great, and I think the Managing Committee are so much more likely to make a good selection than I can, that I beg permission to place at their disposal, the enclosed Note for Rs. 500 for the purpose of being applied to the purchase of one or more standard works which they may think it desirable for the Society to possess.

I have at the same time the honor to resign the office of President of the Society.

(Signed) ED. J. GAMBIER.

To Captain LOSH, *Secretary Literary Society.*

I. *Resolved Unanimously*,—That the receipt of this note and its enclosure be acknowledged, and that Sir E. J. Gambier be informed that the Committee regret that his approaching departure from India has rendered necessary his resignation of the Office of President, and be thanked, on behalf of the Society, for his liberal contribution to its funds.

II. *Resolved Unanimously*,—That the Honorable D. Eliott, Esq. be requested to accept the Office of President in succession to the Honorable Sir E. J. Gambier resigned.

(Signed) EDWARD BALFOUR, *Chairman.* (Signed) J. J. LOSH, *Secretary M. L. S. &c.*

At a Meeting of the Managing Committee of the Madras Literary Society and Auxiliary of the Royal Asiatic Society, held at the Club House, on Tuesday, the 7th May, 1850, *at half past* 6 *o'clock,* P. M.

PRESENT.

Chairman.

E. G. BALFOUR, Esq.

Members.

Major P. ANSTRUTHER, C. B. Col. T. S. PRATT, C. B. and J. OUCHTERLONY, Esq. Capt. J. J. LOSH, *Secretary.*

ABSENT.

W. U. ARBUTHNOT, Esq. Major T. T. PEARS, C. B.
Dr. J. KELLIE, T. PYCROFT, Esq.
Dr. T. KEY, Lt. Col. F. A. REID, C. B.
R. H. WILLIAMSON, Esq.

Read letter from the Honorable Sir C. Rawlinson, Chief Justice, in-

ıating his readiness to become one of the Vice-Presidents of the ciety.

ADYAR, 21*st April*, 1850.

SIR,—I beg leave to acknowledge the receipt of your letter written the desire of the Managing Committee of the Madras Literary ciety requesting me to become one of the Vice-Presidents of that ciety.

In reply I have only to say that I am most happy to allow my name be inserted in the list of Vice-Presidents, and that I shall also be ıdy to become a Member (contributing) of the Society, if you will orm me as to the course to be adopted.

(Signed) CH. RAWLINSON.

J. J. LOSH, Esq., *Secretary M. L. S. &c.*

I. *Resolved*,—That this letter be recorded, and that the name of the onorable Sir C. Rawlinson be included in the list of Vice-Presidents the Society.

Read letter from the Honorable D. Eliott, Esq., Member of Council, timating his acceptance of the Office of President of the Society.

GUINDY, 29*th April*, 1850.

SIR,—My temporary absence from Madras has prevented me from lier acknowledging the honor done to me by the Committee of the ıdras Literary Society and Auxiliary of the Royal Asiatic Society equesting me to accept the Office of President in succession to the norable Sir Edward Gambier as communicated to me in your letter he 11th instant.

am much gratified by the request of the Committee and I am glad ccept the Honorable Office of President in which it will be my en-vor to co-operate with them for the interest of the Society to the of my power.

(Signed) D. ELIOTT.

tain LOSH, *Secretary M. L. S. &c.*

[- *Resolved*,—That this letter be recorded, and that the name of Honorable D. Eliott, Esq., be inserted as President in the next lished list of the Office Bearers of the Society.

ead letter from the Honorary Secretary to the Asiatic Society of lon, the four numbers of whose Journal therein alluded to are laid re the Meeting.

ASIATIC SOCIETY, COLOMBO, 22*d April*, 1850.

Honorary Secretary of the Literary Society, Madras.

IR,—I avail of an opportunity which offers to forward you by the ds of a friend, a Copy of the Journals of this Society Nos. 1 to 4

in the belief that you may be disposed to exchange for them the Tra actions of your Institution.

This step would have been taken at an earlier date had I not be under an impression that your Society had ceased to exist some ti since—as it is I trust that the two Societies may, though late, placed in correspondence which shall lead to their mutual advanta

(Signed) John Capper, *Hon. Secreta*

III. *Resolved*,—That the receipt of this letter, and of numbers 1 t of the Proceedings of the Ceylon Asiatic Society be acknowledged a that Mr. Capper be informed, in reply to his communication, that t Committee willingly consent to the proposed exchange of the publi tions of the two Societies.

Read note from Sir H. C. Montgomery, Bart., May 2d.

My Dear Captain Losh,

In looking over some lists of new publications, the Books mention in the accompanying notice seemed to me likely to be approved of the Subscribers to our Society. Perhaps you will not object to sh it to the Committee at your next Meeting.

(Signed) Henry C. Montgome

IV. *Resolved*,—That all the books mentioned in the list recei with this note that have not been already received or written for ordered for the Society.

Read letter from Messrs. W. H. Allen and Co., dated 19th Ma 1850, advising the despatch of periodicals and books per Steamer.

V. *Resolved*,—That the receipt of Messrs. Allen and Co.'s lette acknowledged, and that they be requested to send out the follo books for the use of the Society:—

Hogarth's History of Music.

Records of the Creation, by the Bishop of Chester.

Sketches and Notes of a Cruise on Scottish Waters—Murray.

The Life and Epistles of St. Paul, &c. &c., by the Rev. W. Conybe Longman and Co.

Arctic Expeditions—a Lecture, by C. R. Wild—Murray.

War in Hungary, by General Klapla.

Bombay Cotton and Indian Railways, by Colonel Grant.

Railway Economy, by Dr. Lardner.

Dr. Whewell on Cambridge Studies—in parts.

Social Condition and Education of the People, &c., by J. Kay.

An Autumn in Italy, by the Marquis of Ormonde, 1 vol. royal octavo.

Lives of the Prime Ministers of England, 3 vols. 8vo.

Anecdotes of London and its Celebrities, by J. H. Jesse, 2 vols. 8vo. illustrations.

Representative Men.

Letters of W. V. Humboldt to a Female Friend.
New Edition of Burder's Oriental Customs.
Johnston's Experimental Agriculture.
Life of the Duke of Kent.
Antonina, or Fall of Rome.
Forest and the Fortress.
Arthur Montague or an only Son at Sea.
The Scottish Cavalier.

Read Memorandum of Subscriptions for Nos. 34, 35 and 36 of the Society's Journal received in April 1850, and of amount still due for the same numbers, and Nos. 30, 31, 32 and 33, and Memorandum of amount due by the Society to Messrs. Allen and Co. for books, &c., received from them.

MEMORANDUM.

Subscriptions due for No. 30, of the Society's Journal........	Rs.	29	0	0
Do. do. No. 31, ...	,,	25	0	0
Do. do. No. 32, ...	,,	115	0	0
Do. do. No. 33, ...	,,	130	0	0
Do. do. No. 34, ...	,,	280	0	0
Do. realized in April, 1850, ...	,,	2	8	0
Balance Rups..		277	8	0
Do. do. No. 35, ...	Rs.	310	0	0
Do. realized in April, 1850, ...	,,	16	0	0
Balance Rups..		294	0	0
Do. do. No. 36, ...	,,	511	0	0
Do. realized in April, 1850, ...	,,	55	0	0
Balance Rups..		456	0	0

MEMORANDUM.

Amount due by the Society to the Booksellers up to this date, 7th May, 1850,..............................	£	188	13	1
Deduct amount remitted on the 13th April, 1850,........	,,	100	0	0
Balance due	£	88	13	1

VI. *Resolved*,—That these Memoranda be recorded.

(Signed) EDWARD BALFOUR, *Chairman.*

(Signed) J. J. LOSH, *Secretary M. L. S. &c.*

At a Meeting of the Managing Committee of the Madras Literary Society and Auxiliary of the Royal Asiatic Society, held at the Club House, on Tuesday, the 4th June, 1850, *at half past* 6 *o'clock,* P. M.

PRESENT.

Chairman.

E. G. BALFOUR, Esq.

Members.

Major P. ANSTRUTHER, C. B.
W. U. ARBUTHNOT, Esq.
Dr. J. KELLIE,
Dr. T. KEY,
Major T. T. PEARS, C. B.
T. PYCROFT, Esq. and
Captain J. J. LOSH, *Secretary.*

ABSENT.

J. OUCHTERLONY, Esq.
Lieut. Col. T. S. PRATT, C. B.
Lieut. Col. F. A. REID, C. B.
R. H. WILLIAMSON, Esq.

Read note from Walter Elliot, Esq., received, with a variety of Rock Specimens from Arabia, Persia and Mesopotamia, accompanied by a descriptive list, forwarded by Captain Newbold as his first contribution to the Museum of Economic Geology.

April 24*th,* 1850.

MY DEAR BALFOUR,

I send you a contribution from Newbold received a few days ago He calls it his first contribution to the Museum of Economic Geology Rock Specimens from Arabia, Persia and Mesopotamia.

You might print the list in the next No. of the Journal meantime the Literary Society is the proper Depository of the specimens.

(Signed) W. ELLIOT

Tell Bantleman to send Newbold the last No. of the Journal.

I. *Resolved,*—That this note be recorded, that the Rock Specimens be deposited in the Museum, and that the descriptive list received with them, which is difficult to decipher, be fair copied in a legible hand, for circulation to the Committee, and publication in the Society's Journal as suggested by Mr. W. Elliot.

rt of Rock Specimens from Arabia, Persia and Babylonia, presented to the Museum of Economic Geology, by Captain T. J. NEWBOLD.

1. Serpentine from Muscat.

2. Serpentine from Muscat, variety.

3. Light green spotted variety of serpentine from Guano Rock near Muscat.

4. Calc spar from veins in serpentine of Muscat. The spar imbedded in ;ments of the rock proving the posterior origin of the veins. The Calc spar ten blended with magnesian matter derived from the serpentine—Steatite, hrite and Sulphate of lime are commonly found associated with it, and somes common salt. These minerals occur frequently in thin lamellœ filling as of the rock almost invisible to the naked eye, penetrating it in every di-on and rendering it friable and unfit generally for building purposes. le masses of serpentine are often separated at the planes of the more ver- and highly inclined seams, and slide down in avalanches of crumbly frag-ts to the base. The smooth sparry or steatitic surfaces thus exposed on rocks left standing are often of considerable extent. Their white, grey and ish green colours exhibit striking contrasts with the prevailing sombre s of the serpentine, viz., black, deep green, rusty and purplish brown.

Conglomerate overlying the serpentine interstratified with grit and sand-e and underlying sandstone and nummulitic limestone, form the range sup-ing the elevated deserts of Arabia at the back of Muscat.

. Reddish ferruginous sandstone overlying No. 5.

. Nummulitic limestone overlying No. 5 and 6.

. Recent conglomerate now in process of formation, on the sea beach of th Arabia consisting of lime and sand cementing fragments of coral, marine ls and beach pebbles. The specimen is from Muttreh near Muscat.

. Dark brown ferruginous rock from the Island of Hormuz Persian Gulf. s rock passes into a pure hæmatitic iron ore, and occasionally imbeds iron ites and specular iron ore. It is sometimes whitened by incrustations of mon salt.

0. White friable rock, slightly dotted with greyish and reddish spots, exhi-ng a few small angular bits of quartz and glassy felspar. These minerals e resisted the process of disintegration more successfully than the substance the rock, which appears originally to have been a trachytic variety of No. 11.

1. Like No. 9 and 10 from Hormuz, is a pale bluish grey, highly indurated a, imbedding pale decaying crystals of olivine and a few of glassy felspar. e crystals in weathering fall out leaving cavities which impart a variolated ect to the surface of the rock. The middle and southern portions of the and of Hormuz are said to abound in deposits of pure common salt, which ms an article of commerce, and is farmed out by the Imaum of Muscat. The land as well as the Persian Coast from Mennow and Bunder Abbas to the

sulphur mines of Khamir nearly opposite the centre of Kishin island, is held by him from the king of Persia on payment of a certain annual sum. The salt is associated, as usual, with deposits of crystallized gypsum. A variety of reddish brown, and greenish chert clay altered apparently by volcanic heat, earthy and crystallized sulphur are found on the island. Copper pyrites are said to occur.

12. Ferruginous sandstone of the Persian mainland from a sandstone ridge intervening between the city of Bunder Abbas (Gombroon) and the lofty mountains of Gebel Shemil and the Koh-i-Ghinnon which constitute part of the great mountain rampart of southern Persia. The sandstone forming the subordinate ridge has generally much less iron in its composition than the specimen sent. It is usually of a loose friable texture and imbeds here and there fragments of marine shells of existing species. It is overlaid by a loose pebble conglomerate evidently an ancient sea beach, and rests on marls of the saliperous which in their turn repose on sandstone.

13. Arenaceous shell limestone imbedding existing species of marine shells from Bassadore.

14. Arenaceous shell limestone imbedding existing species of marine shells from Beshire near Bushire.

15. Indurated bitumen from bitumous spring of Nimrud near Mosul.

16. Indurated bitumen from vicinity of flaming springs of Aba Goghiurd, between Bagdad and Mosul, near the city of Kerkuh, the ancient Corcyra. This specimen is more indurated, and crystalline than that from the springs at Nimrud, the mineral issues in a liquid state. It is the "Naft-i-siyah," or black Naphta, of the Persians, and was used as a cement in the boats and buildings of the ancient Assyrians, Chaldæans and Babylonians. The bitumen, like lignites often contains fragments of bitumenized reeds, grasses and leaves, indicating an almost similar vegetable origin. It is used by the moderns for much the same purposes as the ancients. Medicinally it is applied as a balsam to the sore backs of camels, &c. Many of the houses in the towns on the banks of the Tigris and Euphrates still have their foundations protected by bitumeny cements from the damps which rise up by capillary attraction from the saline alluvial soil. It is used in the inside of water courses, flat terraces on the top of wells, &c., lining the round basket or gopher boats still plying on the rivers of Mesopotamia as in the time of Herodotus and for paying the ordinary timber built boats. It is also used to burn in lamps in a few places as at Kerkuh where my Kurdish host supplied me every night with a large antique shaped *Terra cotta* lamp and with bitumen and supplied with a roll of cotton rag for a wick. Both the specimens of indurated bitumen now sent sink in water. Their colour brownish black.

17. Aragonite from the marine limestone the bitumen springs near Aba Goghiurd.

18. Diluvial gravel from the plain of Babylon. This gravel is composed of small rounded pebbles few exceeding an inch and a half in length, much rolled and of the hardest portions of the rocks from which they have been washed. A

few angular fragments of gypsum are occasionally seen among them but this rock is generally on or near the sites of the gravel beds which it underlies.

A large number of pebbles examined by Mr Loftus of the Perso—Turkish boundary commission and myself consisted of

1. Quartz white, reddish and yellowish.

2. Flinty slate from grey to black. Some varieties of the black pass into Lydian stone with a shining semi-conchoidal fracture.

3. Chert of many tints from light grey to almost black, and green approaching jade.

4. Jasper, chiefly red, also brown and veined.

5. Agate (rare) generally semi-transparent.

6. Flint with white and reddish coating.

7. The most indurated portions of serpentine rocks.

8. Waxy silicious limestone, of various shades of grey, green, white, some nearly black. Some varieties approach marble in their semi-crystalline structure.

9. Quartzoze sandstone brown and pinkish.

10. Brown indurated clays passing into jasper.

11. Angular fragments of gypsum evidently not transported from any great distance.

12. Two pebbles of finely grained granite, greenish grey composed of quartz chert, mica and a little greenish felspar. We found also among the gravel a few slightly rolled fragments of black indurated bitumen.

The above mentioned specimens we found in the principal gravel bed of the Babylonian plain, near Misrakchi khan, north of the site of ancient Babylon.

In another of these gravel beds at Akkar-koof, the supposed site of the Accad of Genesis (one of the cities of Nimrod and cotemporary with Babel, Eregh and Culneh), we found in addition to similar pebbles as those already enumerated two small pebbles of light yellowish brown, nummulitic limestone, and also one of a corralline limestone ; also one of a pinkish granite consisting of quartz and felspar with a little iron, and two pebbles of porphyry and hornblende rock.

Per centage of the principal pebbles in the gravel bed of Akkar-koof taken by Mr. Loftus and myself.

Quartz, white, milky, reddish, yellowish,	30
Chert, flint, jasper, flinty slate, indurated clays,	40
Limestone, quartzite sand-stone and indurated varieties of Serpentine,	27
Nummulitic and coralline limestone,	1
Granite porphyry and hornblende rock,	2
	100

I have been thus particular in the examination of these gravel beds of Babylonia, inasmuch as I consider them as intimately connected with the most in-

teresting geological phenomena on historic record namely the Deluge of Scripture.

The circumstance of some of the oldest cities of the world being built either on them, and the pebbles themselves having been employed in their construction, as at Babylon, Nineveh, Accad, &c. proves their antiquity.

2. The position of the beds and their extent fully demonstrate that they are no fluviatile deposits.

3. Their nearly N. and S. longitudinal axis and the nature of the pebbles show that the course of the flood which deposited them rolled from the northward from the direction of Mount Ararat towards the Mount Zead of the Persian Gulph washing down fragments from the rocks of the Laurus and Kurdistan and grinding their softer materials into the vast, flat mud deposits which now cover the sea-line plains of Assyria, Babylonia and Chaldea. In this light brown and greenish mud are blended the component parts of all the rocks whether calcareous, argillaceous, siliceous, or ferruginous, with a small portion of vegetable and saline matter, into one undistinguished mass : but we can easily learn from the mineral and fossil character of the pebbles in the gravel, the sources from which they were originally transported and from their small size, roundness of colour and their being exclusively composed of the hardest portions of the parent rocks, we are enabled to estimate with some approach to truth the distance they have travelled, and the amount of friction they have undergone. In the nummulitic pebble and other limestone quartz and serpentine pebbles I distinctly recognize the rocks of the Laurus and the Kurdistan.

The bed of gravel near Misrak-chi-khan we found to rest on stratified whitish semi-crystalline gypsum.

The absence of pebbles of lava and basalt in the gravel we examined is remarkable but before any speculations are hazarded on this head further search is necessary. With regard to any theory making the date of the Deluge derivable from an examination of these deposits, I have only to observe that this must be reserved for a future and a better opportunity than is afforded by this list of rocks already too long and tedious.

19. Nummulitic limestone from the vicinity of Shiraz (Persia.) It resembles exactly the nummulitic limestone of Arabia, near Muscat. Mr. Carter, the learned and indefatigable Secretary of the Bombay Asiatic Society has found nummulitic limestone in the cliffs fringing the shore of Southern Arabia between Aden and Muscat. I have traced it from the Lybian desert over Egypt to the opposite or Arabian shore of the Red sea by Muscat and the mountains of Shiraz in Persia to the banks of the Indus. It has been traced still farther to the eastward by Captain Vicary and into Cutch by Captain Grant.

It occurs near Mardin in upper Mesopotamia and some of the sculptures at Nimrud I observed were chisilled in it. It is there of a light yellowish colour and compact in texture. I am quite of opinion that it must be referred to the supracretacious group, and not to the cretaceous as has been done by some geologists.

(Signed) T. J. Newbold.

Read letter from the Librarian Calcutta Public Library.

CALCUTTA PUBLIC LIBRARY, 11*th April*, 1850.

To Secretary Madras Literary Society, &c. &c.

SIR,—By direction of the Committee of Curators I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your donation of Madras Journal of Literature and Science No. 36, and tender you their grateful acknowledgements for the same.

(Signed) PEARY CHAND MITTRA,
Librarian, Calcutta Public Library.

II. *Resolved*,—That this letter be recorded.

Read letter from the Secretary to the Royal Geographical Society of London.

ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON,
February 18*th*, 1850, 3, WATERLOO PLACE.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge on the part of this Society, a present to it of the Madras Journal of Literature and Science, No. 35, and to express through you its best thanks for this donation, which has been received and deposited in the Library of the Society.

(Signed) NORTON SHAW,
Secretary.

To the Secretary to the Madras Literary and Phil. Society.

III. *Resolved*,—That this letter be recorded.

Read letter from the Honorary Secretary to the Agri-Horticultural Society of India.

To the Secretary Madras Literary Society, Madras.

DEAR SIR,

I am directed by the Agri-Horticultural Society of India to request that you will convey to the Members of your Society their best thanks for a lately received No. of the "Madras Journal of Literature and Science (No. 36, vol. XV.") and at the same time to request the favor of being furnished with a copy of No. 33, which is wanting to complete the set, and which, if sent by you, did not come to hand. No. 32 was received in February 48, and No. 34 in May 49.

(Signed) JAMES HUME,
Hony. Secretary A. and H. S.

METCALFE HALL, CALCUTTA,
18*th May*, 1850.

IV. *Resolved*,—That this letter be recorded, and that, as therein requested, a copy of No. 33 of the Society's Journal be forwarded by the first opportunity to the Agri-Horticultural Society of India.

Read letter from Messrs. W. H. Allen and Co., dated 19th April, 1850, advising the despatch of periodicals and books per Steamer.

V. *Resolved,*—That the receipt of Messrs. Allen and Co.'s letter be acknowledged, and that they be requested to send out the following books for the use of the Society :—

Leonard Lindsay ; or the Story of a Buccaneer, by Angus B. Reach, 2 vols.

A Month at Constantinople, by Albert Smith, with Illustrations.

A Narrative of Personal Adventures in Upper and Lower California, in 1848, 1849, with Illustrations, 2 vols.

The Initials, a Story of Modern Life, 3 vols.

Ceylon and the Cingalese, with a full account of the late Rebellion in that Island, by H. C. Sirr, M. A.

The Rifle Rangers, or Adventures of an Officer in Southern Mexico, by Captain Mayne Reid, with Illustrations, 2 vols.

Diary of a Lady's Travels in Northern Africa, 2 vols.

Modern State Trials, by W. C. Townsend, Esq. M. A. Q. C.

The Ways of the Hour, by J. F. Cooper, 3 vols.

Elementary Sketch of Moral Philosophy, by the late Rev. Sydney Smyth.

Popular Lectures on Astronomy, by Mr. Airy.

The Letters of Civis on Indian Affairs, from 1848, 1849, by Henry Russell-Murray.

The Normal School as it ought to be (Pamphlet) by James Simpson, Advocate, Ed. Neill and Co.

Note Book of a Louisiana Swamp Doctor.

Read Memorandum of Subscriptions for Nos. 32, 33, 34, 35 and 36 of the Society's Journal received in May 1850, and of amount still due for the same numbers and Nos. 30 and 31, and Memorandum of amount due by the Society to Messrs. Allen and Co. for books, &c. received from them.

MEMORANDUM.

Subscriptions due for No. 30 of the Society's Journal, ...	Rs.	29	0 0
Do. do. No. 31, ...	„	25	0 0
Do. do. No. 32, ...	„	115	0 0
Do. realized in May, 1850, ...	„	2	0 0
Balance Rupees.		113	0 0
Do. do. No. 33, ...	Rs.	130	0 0
Do. realized in May, 1850, ...	„	4	0 0
Balance Rupees.		126	0 0
Do. do. No. 34, ...	Rs.	277	8 0
Do. realized in May, 1850, ...	„	5	0 0
Balance Rupees.		272	8 0
Do. do. No. 35, ...	Rs.	294	0 0
Do. realized in May, 1850, ...	„	6	0 0
Balance Rupees.		288	0 0

Subscriptions due for No. 36,	Rs. 556	0	0
Do. realized in May, 1850,	,, 22	8	0
Balance Rupees.	533	8	0

MEMORANDUM.

Amount due by the Society to the Booksellers up to this date 4th June, 1850, £ 120 17-1.

VI. *Resolved,*—That these Memoranda be recorded.

Major Anstruther, C. B. informs the Meeting that Gentlemen subscribing to the Literary Society have been lately heard to complain that there are not books of the proper stamp ordered out for the Library, and suggests that it be notified to the Subscribers in general that no book, unless of foreign language or of improper tendency or of polemical theology has ever been refused by this Society, and that any Subscriber wishing an admissible book has only to name it.

VII. *Resolved,*—That the consideration of this subject be postponed until the next monthly Meeting of the Committee of Management.

(Signed) EDWARD BALFOUR, *Chairman.* (Signed) J. J. LOSH, *Secretary M. L. S. &c.*

At a Meeting of the Managing Committee of the Madras Literary Society and Auxiliary of the Royal Asiatic Society, held at the Club House, on Tuesday, the 2d July, 1850, *at half past* 6 *o'clock,* P. M.

PRESENT.

Chairman.

E. G. BALFOUR, Esq.

Members.

Dr. J. KELLIE, Major T. T. PEARS, C. B., and Captain J. J. LOSH, *Secretary.*

ABSENT.

Major P. ANSTRUTHER, C. B.
Lieut. Col. T. S. PRATT, C. B.
W. U. ARBUTHNOT, Esq.
T. PYCROFT, Esq.
Dr. T. KEY,
Lieut. Col. F. A. REID, C. B.
J. OUCHTERLONY, Esq.
R. H. WILLIAMSON, Esq.

Read letter from Messrs. W. H. Allen and Co., dated 18th May, 1850, advising the despatch of periodicals and books per Steamer.

I. *Resolved,*—That the receipt of Messrs. Allen and Co.'s letter be acknowledged, and that they be requested to send out the following books for the use of the Society:—

Memoirs of the War of Independence in Hungary, Edited by M. Francis Pulsky.

Revelations of the Inquisition in Rome, by a Victim of Rank.

Major Edwards' Personal Narrative of Service and Adventure on the Punjaub Frontier during 1848-49.

The Personal Narrative of an English Gentleman domesticated in Abyssinia, by M. Mansfield Parkyns.

Sir Emerson Tennent's Historical Accounts of Christianity in Ceylon.

Household Words, by C. Dickens (from beginning) Practical Horsemanship, by H. Hieover.

The White Charger that cost me £ 200, lost me £ 70,000, drove me from Society, eventually deprived me of my friends; and finally compelled me to quit the service, by the author of "the Horse Guards."

Recent Disturbances and Military Executions in Ceylon, by J. Forbes.

Milner's Atlas of Physical Geography.

Wanderings of a Pilgrim in Search of the Picturesque, during four and twenty years in the East, with Revelations of Life in the Zenana.

The Old Oak Chest, by G. P. R. James.

Researches on Magnetism and the other Imponderables in their effects on the living frame, if in English, by Baron Von Riechenback.

Four Years' Adventures of a Hunter in the Wilderness of South Africa, by Mr. Gordon Cumming.

Henry Taylor's Poetical and Dramatic Works.

Works of the Reverend J. Adams, as the Old Man's House, &c. &c. &c.

Sergeant Talfourd's Dramatic Works.

Ebenezer Elliot's Poetical Works.

The Continuation of the Aide Memoir.

Pilgrimage to Rome, by Horace Seymour.

Letters from Palmyra, by Lucius M. Piso.

Letters from Rome, do.

Dr. Carpenter on the Use and Abuse of Intoxicating Liquors (Prize Essay.)

Weld's Statistical Companion for 1850.

Principles of Punishment, by Captain Maconchie, R. N.

Ouvres de Francois Rabelais, (best Paris Edition.)

The works of Francis Rabelais, translated from the French by Sir T. Urquhart and Motteux, new Edition, 2 vols. H. G. Bohn, York Street, Covent Garden.

Read Memorandum of Subscriptions for Nos. 32, 33, 34, 35, and 36, of the Society's Journal received in June 1850, and of amount still due for the same numbers and Nos. 30 and 31, and Memorandum of amount due by the Society to Messrs. Allen and Co. for books, &c., received from them.

MEMORANDUM.

Subscriptions due for No. 30, of the Society's Journal........Rs.	29	0	0
Do. do. No. 31, ... ,,	25	0	0
Do. do. No. 32, ... ,,	113	0	0
Do. realized in June, 1850,.................... .. .. ,,	2	0	0
Balance Rups..	111	0	0
Do. do. No. 33, ...Rs.	126	0	0
Do. realized in June, 1850,........................ ...... ,,	2	0	0
Balance Rups.	124	0	0
Do. do. No. 34, ...Rs.	272	8	0
Do. realized in June, 1850,.................. .... ,,	7	8	0
Balance Rups.	265	0	0
Do. do. No. 35, ...Rs.	288	0	0
Do. realized in June, 1850,......... .... ,.	12	0	0
Balance Rups.	276	0	0
Do. do. No. 36, ...Rs.	433	0	0
Do. realized in June, 1850,...... .... ,,	20	0	0
Balance Rups.	413	0	0

MEMORANDUM.

Amount due by the Society to the Booksellers up to this date, 2d July, 1850, £ 151-19-4.

II. *Resolved,*—That these Memoranda be recorded.

III. *Resolved,*—As the other subjects for the consideration of the Committee (some of which are of considerable importance,) do not appear to require immediate attention, resolved that their consideration be postponed, and that they be laid before a future and fuller Meeting.

(Signed) EDWARD BALFOUR, *Chairman.* (Signed) J. J. LOSH, *Secretary M. L. S. &c.*

At a Meeting of the Managing Committee of the Madras Literary Society and Auxiliary of the Royal Asiatic Society, held at the Club House, on Tuesday, the 6th August, 1850, *at half past* 6 *o'clock,* P. M.

PRESENT.

Chairman.

E. G. BALFOUR, Esq.

Members.

Major P. ANSTRUTHER, C. B.	T. PYCROFT, Esq.
Dr. J. KELLIE,	Captain J. J. LOSH, *Secretary.*

ABSENT.

W. U. ARBUTHNOT, Esq.	Major T. T. PEARS, C. B.
Dr. T. KEY,	Lieut. Col. T. S. PRATT, C. B.
J. OUCHTERLONY, Esq.	Lieut. Col. F. A. REID, C. B.

R. H. WILLIAMSON, Esq.

Read letter from the Secretary to the Royal Geographical Society of London, dated 19th February, 1850.

3, WATERLOO PLACE, 18*th February,* 1850.

SIR,—In sending for your acceptance Part 2 of the 19th vol. of the Journal of the Royal Geographical Society of London, I have to express my deep regret that the set of valuable Nos. published by the Madras Society are found in a very incompleted state in the Library of this Institution. In fact we have received but Nos. 31, 32, 33, 34, and 35. It will afford me much satisfaction to be able to lay before the Society any accessions to these few Nos. and, if desirable, to complete the set of Journal of this Society regularly sent to that of Madras.

(Signed) NORTON SHAW.

To the Secretary of the Madras Society.

I. *Resolved,*—That the receipt of this letter and the book which accompanied it be acknowledged, and that the Librarian be directed to obtain and keep in readiness, for despatch to England with the copies of the next Number of the Journal, copies of all the Numbers required to complete the set in the Library of the Royal Geographical Society of London.

Read letter from Major General J. S. Fraser, Resident at Hyderabad.

No. 664 of 1850.

To EDWARD BALFOUR, Esq., *Secretary Madras Literary Society.*

SIR,—As the Statistical Reports of the Nizam's Country are sent by me to the *Madras Literary Journal* for publication, the Governor General is of opinion that I should make it a condition that 10 copies be supplied free of cost to the Government.

I have therefore the honor to request that you will be so kind as to do so with respect to all reports which I may send you in future; and as far as may be in your power, that you will favor me with 10 copies also of those which I have already had the honor of transmitting to you.

(Signed) J. S. FRASER, *Resident.*

HYDERABAD RESIDENCY,
25th May, 1850.

II. *Resolved,*—That the Chairman be requested to inform Major General Fraser in reply to his letter that 10 copies of each future Number of the Society's Journal and of each number already published containing Statistical Reports of the Nizam's country shall be delivered to any person at Madras who may be authorized to receive them on account of His Highness the Nizam's Government.

Read note from Sir T. V. Stonhouse, Bart.

Sir V. Stonhouse returns Sydorn's Scottish Question. In regard to the other Stock books in his possession as it is such a distance to send he hopes the following Memo. will suffice.

D'Israeli's Life of Charles 1st, 5 vols.
Grattan's Life and Times, 4 vols.

In regard to the latter Sir V. begs to state that the work is incomplete, other volumes were published at a later period and he is of opinion that they should be sent for to complete the work. June 29th.

III. *Resolved,*—That, as suggested by Sir T. V. Stonhouse, Messrs. Allen and Co. be requested to send out by the next opportunity all volumes of Grattan's Life and Times which may have been published since the last received one (the 4th.)

With reference to the 7th Resolution of the Meeting of the 4th June last, the Committee proceed to take into consideration the suggestion of Major Anstruther that the Subscribers in general should be informed that any admissible book named and recommended by any of them will be ordered for the Society.

IV. *Resolved,*—That this subject be brought up again for the consideration of the Committee in time to be disposed of, if necessary, by

some proposition to be submitted to the next General Annual Meeting of the Subscribers.

Read letters from Messrs. W. H. Allen and Co., dated 4th and 19th June 1850, advising the despatch of Mill Boards and Calf Skins per Ship *Nile*, and of periodicals and books per Steamer.

V. *Resolved*,—That the receipt of Messrs. Allen and Co.'s letters be acknowledged and that they be requested to send out the following books for the use of the Society :—

Free Trade and its so-called Sophisms—being a Reply to Sophisms of Free Trade, &c. Examined, by a Barrister, 3 copies.

Gazpacho, or Summer Months in Spain, by W. G. Clark.

A Commentary on the Curie from Inscriptions of Babylonia and Assyria including Readings of the Inscription on the Nimrod Obelisk, discovered by Mr. Layard, and a brief Notice of the Ancient Kings of Nineveh and Babylon—Read before the Royal Asiatic Society, by Major Rawlinson —2 copies.

Professor Nichol's Views of the Architecture of the Heavens—a new edition, in royal 8vo., splendidly illustrated with large Plates of Clusters and Nebulœ, recently discovered by means of the great Telescope of Lord Rosse, and Symbolical Sketches by the late David Scott, Esq.

The History of Religion : Including a Condensed Statement and Investigation of its Natural and Scriptural Evidence.

The Poor Artist; or Seven Eye-Sights and one object—" Science in Fable," by R. H. Horne.

Memoirs and Papers of Sir Andrew Mitchell, K. B.

The Shoe and Canoe—Pictures of Travel in the Canadas.

The Lion Hunter.

Manners and Customs of the Ye Englyshe in 1849, by Richard Doyle.

The Secretary : a Novel in 3 vols., by Lieutenant Colonel Hort, author of " The Horse Guards."

Sophisms of Free Trade, by a Barrister—3 copies.

Alison's Atlas.

Dramatic Works by Samuel Foote.

Commentary on the War in Russia and Germany, by Col. Lord Cathcart.

The Political Movement in Austria during 1848-49, by Baron Pollersdorf, translated by G. Gaskell.

Observations on the Social State and Economy of various parts of Europe— Samuel Laing.

Essays on his Own Times, by L. P. Coleridge.

Leaves from a Lady's Diary of her Travels in Barbary.

History of the Sicilian Vespers, by Earl of Ellesmere.

Irving's Life of General Washington.

Lives of the Archbishops of England.

Macgregor's Austria, Europe and Hungary.

The Light House and other Tales, by Fredrica Bremer.

Dugdale's (Sir W.) Baronage of England, or an Historical Account of the

Lives and Actions of our English Nobility, 3 vols.: in 2 folio old Calf gilt, £ 4—4 S. 1675—6.

Henrick's (R.) Poetical Works, with a Biographical Notice, portrait, 2 vols. part 8vo. cloth S. 12—6 S. Pickering 1825.

Read Memorandum of Subscriptions for Nos. 32, 33, 35 and 36 of the Society's Journal received in July 1850, and of amount still due for the same numbers and Nos. 30, 31 and 34, Memorandum of amount due by the Society to Messrs. Allen and Co. for books, &c. received from them, and Memorandum of five Third Class Subscribers who have joined the Society in July 1850.

MEMORANDUM.

Subscriptions due for No. 30, of the Society's Journal,........Rs.	29	0	0
Do. do. No. 31, ... „	25	0	0
Do. do. No. 32, ... „	111	0	0
Do. realized in July, 1850,.............. .... „	2	0	0
Balance Rups..	109	0	0
Do. do. No. 33, ...Rs.	124	0	0
Do. realized in July, 1850, ... „	2	0	0
Balance Rups..	122	0	0
Do. do. No. 34, ... Rs.	265	0	0
Do. do. No. 35, ... „	276	0	0
Do. realized in July, 1850,.. .... „	2	0	0
Balance Rups..	274	0	0
Do. do. No. 36, ...Rs.	413	8	0
Do. realized in July, 1850,....... .... „	2	8	0
Balance Rups..	411	0	0

MEMORANDUM.

Amount due by the Society to the Booksellers up to this date, 6th August, 1850, £ 86-13-9.

MEMORANDUM.

The following Gentlemen have joined the Society as Third Class Subscribers in July, 1850.

W. H. BAYLEY, Esq. Mr A. M. SIMPSON,
Mr. C. L. HIDER, Mr. F. AUBERT.
Mr. M. E. PARSONS,

VI. *Resolved,*—That these Memoranda be recorded.

With reference to the 3d Resolution of the Meeting on the 3d January last, the Chairman informs the Meeting that a complete Cata-

logue of the books in the Library has been prepared, and is now passing through the Press, 350 copies having been directed to be struck off; and, also that having found that his other avocations prevented him from devoting sufficient time and attention to the preparation of the Catalogue, he was glad to avail himself of the kind aid of Assistant Surgeon Neill, by whom the work has been prepared.

VII. *Resolved,*—That the best thanks of the Managing Committee on behalf of the Society be offered to Dr. A. C. B. Neill, M. D. for his obliging and useful exertions in the arduous task of revising the Catalogue of the Society's Library, and framing a new one therefrom, and from the lists of books received since its publication.

(Signed) Edward Balfour, *Chairman.* (Signed) J. J. Losh, *Secretary M. L. S. &c.*

At a Meeting of the Managing Committee of the Madras Literary Society and Auxiliary of the Royal Asiatic Society, held at the Club House, on Tuesday, the 3d September, 1850, *at half past* 6 *o'clock* P. M.

PRESENT.

Chairman.

E. G. Balfour, Esq.

Members.

Major P. Anstruther, C. B.	Major T. T. Pears, C. B.
Dr. T. Key,	R. H. Williamson, Esq. and
J. Ouchterlony, Esq.	Captain J. J. Losh, *Secretary*.

ABSENT.

W. U. Arbuthnot, Esq.	T. Pycroft, Esq.
Dr. J. Kellie,	Lieut. Col. T. S. Pratt, C. B.

Lieut. Col. F. A. Reid, C. B.

Read letter from R. Clarke, Esq., Honorary Secretary to the Royal Asiatic Society, dated London 22d June, 1850.

Royal Asiatic Society's House,
3, New Burlington Street,
London, 22d June, 1850.

Sir,—The Regulations of the Royal Asiatic Society having lately undergone revision, I have had the pleasure to send you, through your Agents in London, copies of the amended Rules for the use of such Members of your Society as may desire to refer to them.

You will observe (Art. II.) that in future elections will take place only into three classes ; and that all non-resident Members henceforth elected, will be required to pay an annual contribution of one Guinea, in consideration of their receiving the Journal, of which the preparation so largely enhances the expenditure of the Society, from funds inconveniently limited. It has occurred to the Council that gentlemen now in the service, who should intend to become, on their return, to England, resident Members of the Royal Asiatic Society might find it convenient to pay the composition stated at Art. XXXV. or perhaps even the entrance fee only, while in India. Should such course be in any case desirable the Council will be happy to make an entry of such pre-payment in the Treasurer's accounts, and to proceed to immediate ballot for the admission of the parties as Members on receiving their names from you, or from themselves.

I take this opportunity of informing you that the Library of the Royal Asiatic Society is deficient in not possessing Nos. 13 and 14 of the Madras Journal, and to request that you will do the Society the favor of supplying them, whenever you may have a convenient opportunity for their transmission.

(Signed) R. Clarke,
Honorary Secretary.

To the Secretary to the Madras Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society.

Read letter from Messrs. W. H. Allen and Co., dated 19th July 1850, advising the despatch of periodicals and books per Steamer.

I. *Resolved,*—That the consideration of this communication, be postponed until the receipt of the copies of the amended Rules of the Royal Asiatic Society therein adverted to.

II. *Resolved,*—That the receipt of Messrs. Allen and Co.'s letter be acknowledged, and that they be requested to send out the following books for the use of the Society :—

Death's Jest Book, or the Fool's Tragedy—Pickering.
Hearts in Mortmain, and Cornelia—J. Chapman.
Petticoat Government, by Mrs. Trollope—H. Colburn.
Barba Tassi the Greek Patriot, a Romance—Bentley.
The Gold Worshippers—Smith, Elder and Co.
The Campaigns of Radetzky in Italy.
Military Events in Italy, by the Editor of the Campaigns of Radetzky.
Chambers' Information for the People, vols. 1 and II.
A Day's Business in the Port of London—Simpkin, Marshall and Co.
Earnestness, by C. Taylor—Sampson Low and Co., Fleet Street.
The Sabbath, &c.—Chapman and Hall, Strand.
Observations on the Indian Post Office, &c.—Smith, Elder and Co.
Hamilton's East Indian Gazetteer, last edition.

The Committee observe that the supply of books, &c. sent out by Messrs. Allen and Co. by the last opportunity is much larger than usual, and the cost more than the Society can afford to bear as a monthly charge. It appears however that almost all the works sent out were expressly ordered, and therefore no blame can be attributed to Messrs. Allen and Co. In order to regulate the monthly supplies in future.

III. *Resolved*,—That Professor Key, Mr. Ouchterlony and Major Pears be requested to form a Sub-Committee for the purpose of examining all lists of books proposed to be ordered, and modifying them so as to prevent over supply and consequent over charges. Resolved, further, that in all cases when the price of a work proposed to be ordered can be ascertained it be inserted in the list by the Member of the Committee who proposes it.

Read letter from Lieut. Colonel M. Poole, dated 27th June 1850.

Sir,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of the 25th and in reply to state that my disinclination to pay the amount claimed by the Madras Literary Society arises from no desire to evade any just and lawful debt but from the circumstance of my full conviction that I had withdrawn from the Institution long before such a sum could have been due. To the best of my recollection I mentioned to Mr. Morris the exact date and period of my retirement and that gentleman said he would see to it. But I am inclined to think he must have left India without doing so and it is for this reason that I have resisted the claim hitherto made, and I beg that the Committee will if possible modify the charge. In conclusion I beg to state that I cannot remember the precise time or date of my withdrawal. All I recollect is speaking to Mr. M. on the subject and being under the impression that I ought to have done so in writing instead of trusting to any verbal communication.

Under these circumstances I trust the Committee will strike at least 80 Rupees from the amount now claimed, but if they cannot do so that you will favor me with their decision on the subject as to what they imagine, I really ought to pay. Trusting they will not find it necessary to have recourse to the measures you notify.

26th June, 1850. (Signed) M. Poole.

Masulipatam, *13th August*, 1850.

Read letter from R. T. Porter, Esq. dated Masulipatam, 13th August, 1850.

To Captain J. J. Losh, *Secretary M. L. S. &c. &c.*

Sir,—With reference to sundry applications which I have received from you, calling upon me, in the name of the Madras Literary Society,

and Auxiliary of the Royal Asiatic Society, to pay up a sum of Rupees 110, stated to be due by me since 1829, I beg to inform you that for sixteen years prior to the receipt of your first letter in 1846 I had been under the impression that I had ceased to be a Member of those Societies, under the operation of a rule which excluded from all participation in their benefits any Member who should fail to pay his subscription for three successive quarters; to which rule I had in 1830 rendered myself amenable. For seven years subsequent to that in which the alleged debt now demanded became due, or from 1830 to 1837, and again from 1840 to 1842—I was residing in Madras avowedly not a member of the Societies in question, and never during either period called upon for subscription. It is scarcely reasonable therefore to expect that at this distance of time, and under the circumstances now explained, I should be considered liable for a claim, which if former Committees and Secretary had been half as zealous as the present in the discharge of their duties, would not have been found upon the books of the Societies when you assumed charge of their affairs.

(Signed) R. T. PORTER.

IV. *Resolved,*—That Lieut. Colonel Poole and Mr. Porter, be informed that the Committee sees no reason to change its opinion respecting their respective debts to the Society, and trusts that the amount will be paid without further delay.

V. *Resolved,*—With reference to Rule IX. that Majors Balfour and Garstin be requested to become Members of the Committee of Management vice Lieut. Col. Pratt, C. B., and Lieut. Col. Reid, C. B., whose absence from the Presidency on duty is likely to be protracted beyond the next General Meeting of Subscribers in February next, at which the Committee must be re-elected or changed.

Read Memorandum of Subscriptions for Nos. 32, 33, 34, 35, and 36, of the Society's Journal received in August, 1850, and of amount still due for the same numbers and Nos. 30 and 31, Memorandum of amount due by the Society to Messrs. Allen and Co. for Books, &c. received from them, and Memorandum of two Third Class Subscribers who joined the Society in August, 1850.

MEMORANDUM.

Subscriptions due for No. 30, of the Society's Journal,........	Rs.	29	0	0
Do. do. No. 31, ...	,,	25	0	0
Do. do. No. 32, ...	,,	109	0	0
Do. realized in August, 1850.	,,	2	0	0
Balance Rups..		107	0	0

Subscriptions due for No. 33, ...	Rs.	122	0	0
Do. realized in August, 1850, ...	„	4	0	0
Balance Rups..		118	0	0
Do. do. No. 34, ...	Rs.	265	0	0
Do. realized in August, 1850, ...	„	5	0	0
Balance Rups..		260	0	0
Do. do. No. 35, ...	Rs.	274	0	0
Do. realized in August, 1850, ...	„	4	0	0
Balance Rups..		270	0	0
Do. do. No. 36, ...	Rs.	411	0	0
Do. realized in August, 1850, ...	„	5	0	0
Balance Rups..		406	0	0

MEMORANDUM.

Amount due by the Society to the Booksellers up to this date, 3d September, 1850, £ 149-2-0.

MEMORANDUM.

Since the last Meeting of the Committee held on the 6th August, 1850, the following Gentlemen have joined the Society as Third Class Subscribers.

Rev. P. Batchelor. Captain M. S. Ottley.

VI. *Resolved*,—That these Memoranda be recorded.

(Signed) EDWARD BALFOUR, *Chairman*. (Signed) J. J. LOSH, *Secretary M. L. S. &c.*

At a Meeting of the Managing Committee of the Madras Literary Society and Auxiliary of the Royal Asiatic Society, held at the Club House, on Tuesday, the 1st October, 1850, at half past 6 o'clock, P. M.

PRESENT.

Chairman.

E. G. BALFOUR, Esq.

Members.

Major P. ANSTRUTHER, C. B.
W. U. ARBUTHNOT, Esq.
Major G. BALFOUR,
Major R. GARSTIN,
Dr. J. KELLIE,
Dr. T. KEY,
J. OUCHTERLONY, Esq.
Major T. T. PEARS, C. B.
T. PYCROFT, Esq.
R. H. WILLIAMSON, Esq., and
Captain J. J. LOSH, *Secretary*.

Read letter from the Royal Society of Bavaria, dated Munich, 6th February, 1848, acknowledging the receipt of a copy of No. 31 of the Madras Literary Society's Journal, intimating that certain publications of the Royal Society of Bavaria have been forwarded to Madras for the Literary Society, and again requesting that the parts of the Madras Journal which have not been received may be transmitted.

I. *Resolved,*—That the publications of the Royal Society of Bavaria which accompanied the above letter be deposited in the Library. It is observed that the numbers of the Madras Journal of Literature and Science required to complete the set supplied to the Royal Society of Bavaria were forwarded to the care of Messrs. Wm. H. Allen and Co. on the 13th January, 1848.

Read Memorandum from the Secretary to the Marine Board.

No. 1401.

OFFICIAL MEMORANDUM.

Under directions from Government the Secretary to the Marine Board has the honor to forward to the Secretary to the Literary Society one copy of the Map of Arabia in two sheets.

MADRAS, Marine Board Office, 12th *September*, 1850. (Signed) J. J. FRANKLIN, *Secretary.*

To the Secretary to the Literary Society.

II. *Resolved,*—That the Map of Arabia received with this Memorandum be deposited in the Society's Library.

Read notes from Dr. J. Kellie and W. Collum, Esq.

Dr. Kellie returns the Librarian the Memoirs of Cardinal Pacca and is sorry that the title page has been injured but he has no knowledge when it was done or by whom and if done in his house the portion torn out has been destroyed.

Mr. Collum begs to inform the Librarian, that the book he returned yesterday to the Library was in the state it now is; on Friday when he for the first time opened it, and he cannot, nor can any of his servants account for its being in its present state, though after inquiry he feels assured it was not torn by any of his people, nor in his house. Mr. Collum therefore infers that it must have been delivered in his house as it now is.

MADRAS, 7*th Sept.* 1850.

III. *Resolved,*—That should Messrs. Allen and Co. (to whom application has already been made on the subject) be unable to supply copies of the damaged title pages of the volumes in question, the copies required be printed at Madras, and the cost of them charged to Dr. Kellie and Mr. Collum respectively.

The Chairman lays before the Meeting a Statement of the estimated charge for lithographing the Barometrical Sections of India recently supplied to the Society.

IV. *Resolved,*—Proposed by Mr. Ouchterlony, and resolved, that, as it seems probable the Government may concur in the view of the Committee that it would be of value to retain copies of the Barometrical Sections for the use of public Officers and Departments, an application be made to Government to ascertain if it would be disposed to undertake the execution of the work, granting a certain number of copies for the use of the Society's Journal.

Read Memorandum of Subscriptions for Nos. 32, 33, 34, 35, and 36 of the Society's Journal received in September, 1850, and of amount still due for the same numbers and Nos. 30 and 31, and Memorandum of amount due by the Society to Messrs. Allen and Co. for books, &c. received from them.

MEMORANDUM.

Subscriptions due for No. 30, of the Society's Journal,	Rs.	29	0	0
Do. do. No. 31,	„	25	0	0
Do. do. No. 32,	„	107	0	0
Do. realized in September, 1850,	„	2	0	0
Balance Rups.		105	0	0
Do. do. No. 33,	Rs.	118	0	0
Do. realized in September, 1850,	„	2	0	0
Balance Rups.		116	0	0
Do. do. No. 34,	Rs.	260	0	0
Do. realized in September, 1850,	„	2	8	0
Balance Rups.		257	8	0
Do. do. No. 35,	Rs.	270	0	0
Do. realized in September, 1850,	„	4	0	0
Balance Rups.		266	0	0
Do. do. No. 36,	Rs.	406	0	0
Do. realized in September, 1850,	„	5	0	0
Balance Rups.		401	0	0

MEMORANDUM.

Amount due by the Society to the Booksellers up to this date, 1st October, 1850, £ 75-5-2.

V. *Resolved*,—That these Memoranda be recorded.

Read letter from Messrs. W. H. Allen and Co., dated 19th August, 850, advising the despatch of periodicals and books per Steamer.

VI. *Resolved*,—That the receipt of Messrs. Allen and Co.'s letter be acknowledged, and that they be requested to send out the following ooks for the use of the Society:—

Max. Schlesinger's Account of the War in Hungary.

Wordsworth's Posthumous Poem "The Prelude."

History of Religion, by the Celebrated John Evelyn.

Riechenback's Researches on Magnetism, Electricity, Heat, Light, Crystallization and Chemical Attraction, in their relations to the Vital Force. Translated with a Preface, Notes and Appendix, by Wm. Gregory.

The Art Journal.

Moral Reflections, &c. of Rochefoucault—new translation—published by Longmans.

All Parliamentary Papers connected with India.

The Footsteps of the Creator, by Miller.

Alton Locke, Tailor and Poet. An Autobiography, in two volumes—Chapman and Hall.

Marmaduke Lorrimer.

(Signed) Edward Balfour, *Chairman*. (Signed) J. J. Losh, *Secretary, M. L. S. &c.*

At a Meeting of the Managing Committee of the Madras Literary Society and Auxiliary of the Royal Asiatic Society, held at the Club House, on Thursday, the 5*th December*, 1850, *at half past* 6 *o'clock*, P. M.

PRESENT.

Chairman.

E. G. Balfour, Esq.

Members.

Major P. Anstruther, C. B. Major G. Balfour,
W. U. Arbuthnot, Esq. R. H. Williamson, Esq., and
Captain J. J. Losh, *Secretary.*

ABSENT.

Major R. Garstin, J. Ouchterlony, Esq.
Dr. J. Kellie, Major T. T. Pears, C. B.
Dr. T. Key, T. Pycroft, Esq.

The Committee proceed to take into consideration papers intended

for their ordinary Monthly Meeting in November, which did not take place in consequence of the inclemency of the weather.

Read the following letters :—

1st. From the Royal Academy of Bavaria, dated Munich, 12th February, 1850.

2d. From Commander C. W. Montrion of the Indian Navy and Superintendent Observatory, dated Colaba Observatory, 8th July, 1850.

3d. From the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Fort St. George, 30th September, 1850, Public Department, No. 877, with Extract from the Minutes of Consultation in the Public Department, dated 9th July, 1850, No. 588.

4th. From the Officiating Secretary Bombay Branch Royal Asiatic Society, dated Bombay Town Hall, 21st October, 1850.

1. Publications of the Royal Society of Bavaria, 9 volumes.

2. 1 Copy of the Magnetical and Meteorological Observations made at the Observatory Colaba, during the year 1846.

3. 1st Volume of the Rig Vada Sanhita, edited by Dr. Max Meiller of Berlin.

4. 1 Copy of the Transactions of the Bombay Branch Royal Asiatic Society, No. XIII.

I. *Resolved*,—That the above letters be recorded, that the books and other publications which accompanied them, as per margin, be deposited in the Society's Library, and laid before the next General Annual Meeting of the Subscribers, and that the usual course be adopted for acknowledging their receipt, and thanking the donors, on behalf of the Madras Literary Society.

Read letter from Norton Shaw, Esq., Secretary to the Royal Geographical Society of London, dated 20th July, 1850, acknowledging receipt of No. 36 vol. XV. of the Madras Journal of Literature and Science, expressing the best thanks of the Royal Geographical Society for the donation, and observing that the Society has only received No. 13, vols. 10 to 13 inclusive and Nos. 32 to 36 of the publication in question. Also forwarding for the acceptance of the Madras Literary Society a copy of the first part of the 20th vol. of the Journal of the Royal Geographical Society of London.

II. *Resolved*,—That the Book received with the above letter be deposited in the Society's Library, and laid before the next General Annual Meeting of the Subscribers, that its receipt be acknowledged with thanks, and that steps be immediately taken to complete the set of the Madras Journal of Literature and Science in the Library of the Royal Geographical Society of London.

Read letter from R. Cole, Esq., dated Cape Town, 3d September, 1850, in reply to a letter from the Secretary, dated 16th February, 1850,

king inquiries respecting the claim preferred by Messrs. Thacker l Co. of Calcutta against the Society for the price of certain copies of › Alif Leila furnished to his Highness the Rajah of Mysore.

[I]II. *Resolved*,—That this letter be recorded, for reference if neces-y, should Messrs. Thacker and Co. renew their unfounded demand ɩinst the Society, which, however, is not probable ; as a Gentleman o appears to be acting as the Agent of His Highness the Rajah of ʳsore has recently applied for, and been furnished with, full infor-tion regarding the claim in question.

Read letter from Major General J. S. Fraser, Resident Hyderabad, :ed 24th October, 1850.

No. 1256 of 1850.

E. BALFOUR, Esq., *Chairman of the Madras Literary Society, Madras.*

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, der date the 19th Instant, acquainting me that the Committee of › Madras Literary Society have forwarded to me, ten copies of each mber of the Journal in which the Statistical Papers have appeared, d that they will in future cause ten proofs to be struck off of all › Papers that may be subsequently published.

YDERABAD RESIDENCY, 24th *October*, 1850. (Signed) J. S. FRASER, *Resident.*

IV. *Resolved*,—That this letter be recorded.

Read Memorandum of Subscriptions for Nos. 32, 33, 34, 35, and 36 the Society's Journal received in October, 1850, and of amount still .e for the same numbers and Nos. 30 and 31 and Memorandum of ɩount due by the Society to Messrs. Allen and Co., for books, &c. ceived from them.

MEMORANDUM.

ɩbscriptions due for No. 30, of the Society's Journal,....	Rupees	29	0	0
Do. do. No. 31,..............................	„	25	0	0
Do. do. No. 32,............................	„	105	0	0
Do. realized in October, 1850,..........................	„	2	0	0
Balance Rupees..		103	0	0
Do. do. No. 33,........................	Rupees	116	0	0
Do. realized in October, 1850,..........................	„	4	0	0
Balance Rupees..		112	0	0

Subscriptions due for No. 34, of the Society's Journal..... Rupees	257	8	0	0
Do. realized in October, 1850,....... .... „	5	0	0	0
Balance Rupees..	252	8	0	0
Do. do. No. 35,.......... .... Rupees	266	0	0	0
Do. realized in October, 1850,.................. „	11	0	0	0
Balance Rupees..	255	0		0
Do. do. No. 36,.......................... Rupees	401	0		0
Do. realized in October, 1850,.................. „	13	0		0
Balance Rupees..	388	0	0	0

MEMORANDUM.

Amount due by the Society to the Booksellers up to this date, 5th November, 1850, £ 206 4-5.

V. *Resolved*,—That these Memoranda be recorded.

Read letter from Messrs. W. H. Allen and Co., dated 19th September, 1850, advising the despatch of periodicals and books per Steamer.

VI. *Resolved*,—That the receipt of Messrs. Allen and Co.'s letter be acknowledged, and that they be requested to send out the following books for the use of the Society :—

Singleton Fontenoy, a Naval Story, by J. Harmay, Esq., 3 vols.—H. Colburn.

Love and Ambition, by the author of "Rockingham," 3 vols.—H. Colburn.

The Luttrels, or the Two Marriages, by Folkestone Williams, Esq., 3 vols.—H. Colburn.

Claude, by Miss Molesworth, H. Colburn.

Light and Darkness, by Mrs. Catherine Crow, 3 vols., H. Colburn.

A Pilgrimage to the Land of my Fathers, by the Rev. Moses Morgolionth—R. Bentley.

Personal Adventures during the late War of Independence in Hungary, by the Baroness Von Beck—R. Bentley.

Life, Scene and Customs in Sierra Leone and the Gambia, by the Rev. T. E. Poole, D. D.—R. Bentley.

Ornamental and Domestic Poultry, by the Rev. Edward Dixon—Published by James Mathews.

Observations on the Social and Political State of the European People in 1848 and 49 being the 2d Series of the Notes of a Traveller, by Samuel Laing, Esq.—Longman and Co.

Catalogue of Parliamentary Reports, and a Breviate of their contents arranged under Heads according to the subjects from 1696 to 1831. Ordered by House of Commons to be printed—Continuation to 1837—Price 6d. 15th August, 1831, price 2-6, 1 vol.

Index to the Reports from Select Committees of the House of Commons for

1800—1845. Ordered by the House of Commons to be printed 30th June, 1845—Price 4*s*. 9*d*. 1 vol.

. General Index to the Sessional Papers of the House of Lords for 1801—1845—printed 1847, 1 vol.

ieneral Index to the Bills, Reports, Accounts and other Papers, printed by order of the House of Commons 1801-1832—Price 4*s*. 6*d*. Ordered by the House of Commons to be printed 20th August 1833. 1 vol.

ieneral Index to the Bills, Reports, Accounts and other Papers, printed by order of the House of Commons 1832—1844—Price 9*s*. Ordered by the House of Commons to be printed 30th June 1845.

'ables and Indexes to the Sessional Papers of the House of Lords—Session 1846, 1 vol.

'ables and Indexes to the Sessional Papers of the House of Lords—Session 1847, 1 vol.

'ables and Indexes to the Sessional Papers of the House of Lords—Session 1848, 1 vol.

'ables and Indexes to the Sessional Papers of the House of Lords—Session 1849, 1 vol.

'ables and Indexes to the Sessional Papers of the House of Lords—Session 1850, 1 vol.

List of Sessional Papers of their numerical and general alphabetical lex of the House of Commons for Session of 1846, same for 1847, 1848, for 1849, and for 1850.

The List of Parliamentary Papers for sale with the prices affixed pub-ied at 3*d*. at No. 6, Great Turnstill, London, to be sent out during Session as published.

General Indexes were in course of preparation and if printed these uld also be sent out.

All Parliamentary Papers relating to East India Affairs, China, Cey-and Oriental Company to be supplied.

The above papers having been disposed of, the Committee proceed take into consideration the following, which more properly appertain the business of this Meeting.

Read Extract from Minutes of Consultation in the Public Depart-nt, dated 1st November, 1850, No. 985.

No. 985.

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation, dated 1st November, 1850.

The Honorable Court having repeated their suggestion that the Cen-l Museum of Natural History, proposed to be formed at the Pre-ency be attached to the University, its formation will accordingly deferred until that Institution has been fully established, and the cal Museums in the Interior are to be considered merely as reposi-ies for the collection and transmission to the Central Museum of

specimens obtained from their respective localities, measures for their formation must be also postponed until the Central Museum has been instituted.

3. The collections made over to the Government by the Madras Literary Society will remain for the present in the College—no expense on their account being incurred. The Committee of the Madras Literary Society will be so good as to report for the information of the Honorable Court, the present condition of this Collection, and whether it is properly arranged and classified, and is available for public inspection—also whether the space allotted for it in the College is sufficient for the purpose intended and will admit of any addition that may hereafter be received from the provinces.

4. With reference to the publication of Scientific reports on the records of Government it is observed that the Honorable Court were informed in the despatch from this Department of the 9th November, 1847, that, at the suggestion of the Committee of the Madras Literary Society, and as the best mode of giving the papers publicity, the Government had permitted the publication in the Society's Journal of reports selected from the public records, and with a view to aid the Society in defraying the expense of printing Government papers had consented to take thirty copies of each number of their Journal. Of these five copies are regularly transmitted to England. No outlay beyond the cost of the 30 copies is incurred by the State on this account.

5. The papers noted in the appended List, as will be observed, have been published.

6. The Madras Literary Society will now be called on to state whether they are ready to undertake the further publication of reports on the records of Government a list of such documents seeming fit for publication will be prepared and sent to the Committee.

7. It is observed that the reports received from Mr. Walter Elliot through the Committee of the Madras Literary Society of the progress made in the examination and classification of the Oriental Works and Manuscripts referred to in the concluding para. of this despatch, were forwarded to the Honorable Court on the dates indicated in the margin. The final report promised in para. 8 of Mr. Elliot's letter to the Secretary to the Literary Society, dated 7th July, 1849, has not been received, and, as that Gentleman has left the Presidency, the Committee will be requested to state whether the classification of the remaining Works to be examined has been completed,—and, if so, to submit, for transmission to England a Catalogue of the whole of the Collections.

12th January 1849 and 18th October 1849.

8. The Honorable Court were informed in para. 8 of the despatch from this Department, dated 12th January, 1849, that the examination of

the M. S. S. had been conducted by Mr. W. Elliot without any expenditure of the sum* sanctioned for this purpose.

9. The College Board will report the monthly expenditure for the Establishment at present maintained for the custody and preservation of the Oriental Works transferred to their charge under date the 24th July 1849. Stating their present condition and giving their opinion on the suitableness of the accommodation assigned and of the arrangements observed for their safe-keeping.

(True copy and Extract.)

(Signed) H. C. MONTGOMERY,
Chief Secretary.

To the Managing Committee of the Madras Literary Society and Auxiliary of the Royal Asiatic Society.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

No. 22 of 1850.

Our Governor in Council, at Fort St. George.

Letter dated 9th July, (No. 13) 1849, paras. 1 to 7.

Para 1. With this letter you transmit to us a communication from the Board of Revenue (in the Department of Public Works) recommending the provision of a suitable building and the appointment of a duly qualified Curator for the Museum of Natural History intended to be established at your Presidency under the authority given in our despatch in this Department of 20th May 1846. While you concurred in the desirableness of the proposed measures you did not feel at liberty to carry them into effect without our express sanction, and such sanction accordingly you now solicit.

2. In the present state of the Indian Finances which precludes any addition to our Establishments which is not imperatively required by the exigencies of the public service we cannot sanction the engagement of separate premises and the appointment of a distinct establishment for the formation of the Museum.

3. Whenever the University can be constituted, the Museum may, in accordance with the suggestion contained in our former despatch, occupy part of the buildings, and be superintended by a part of the Establishment which may be required for that Institution. In the meantime we cannot doubt that you will be able to appropriate sufficient space in one of the public buildings at your Presidency for the

* 250 Rupees per mensem.

custody and classification of the specimens you may receive from the District Museums, as well as of those made over to you by the Literary Society of Madras.

4. We wish to be informed of any arrangements you may have already made for the formation of a Central Museum, or of local repositories, and of the expense you may have incurred on account of them.

5. You have failed to furnish us, agreeably to our instructions of 2nd December 1847, with quarterly reports of the progress made in the arrangement of the M. S. S. placed under your charge by the Literary Society, nor have you informed us whether any steps have been taken for printing a selection of the scientific reports on the records of Government, as authorized in our Despatch, No. 12 of 1846. You will supply these omissions and will inform us of the expense incurred on each of these accounts and whether the temporary establishment we sanctioned for the former of the objects is still entertained, and if so how much longer it is in your opinion, to be required.

We are,

Your loving friends,

LONDON, *the* 31*st July*, 1850. (Signed) JOHN SHEPHERD,
„ J. W. HOGG.

List of Government Papers published in the Madras Journal of Literature and Science, from July 1847.

Description of the Laccadive Islands. By W. Robinson, Esq. of the Civil Service.

Geographical and Statistical Memoir of Survey of the Neilgherry Mountains, under the superintendence of Captain J. Ouchterlony, 1847.

Notice of the Scientific Labors of the late Dr. Alexander Turnbull Christie, with extracts from his Official reports submitted to Government.

Report on the influence exercised by Trees on the Climate of a Country, by Assistant Surgeon Edward Balfour, Madras Army.

Do. do. Major General W. Cullen.

Do. do. Surgeon J. C. Smith of the Mysore Commission.

(Signed) H. C. MONTGOMERY,
Chief Secretary.

Read Minute of the Chairman with reference to the above Extract from the Minutes of Consultation.

Minute by Assistant Surgeon E. G. Balfour, Chairman Committee Madras Literary Society.

Until the receipt of Extract from Minutes of Consultation, Public Department, No. 985, dated 1st November 1850, I (as, I imagine, did, likewise, all the Committee,) supposed that the Literary Society's Museum, which had been presented to Government and the present accepted, was no longer under the charge of the Society; and, under this impression, I carefully

refrained from noticing it, lest my doing so might be construed into an unwarrantable interference with the duties of others.

Such ideas, however, the above Minute shows to have been quite erroneous, as it is evident that Government, though they had accepted the Museum, considered it still in the Society's charge; and, last month, on my becoming aware of this fact, I immediately visited the Museum, in company of Captain Losh, and I have since carefully examined all the articles it contains, and arranged them so far as is, at present, possible.

The collection consists chiefly of Geological specimens, and specimens of Mineralogy,—and, as a collection, it is a very valuable one, as well on account of the beauty of the specimens, as of the classes and species of the minerals, &c. of which it is formed.

It is not a large, on the contrary it is a small collection, but it is a perfect one, and ought to be well looked after as a nucleus on which a Museum of any extent might be, at any future time, formed.

From not being attended to, some specimens have disappeared, others have become destroyed by time or deteriorated by the vicissitudes of the weather, and others have been greatly injured by the leaks in the roof of the College, allowing the rain to fall on the cases and alter or destroy the specimens so as to render it requisite to have some immediately replaced.

In doing this, no difficulty would be met with, or expense incurred, and I recommend that it be at once done.

In the course of many years past, additions have been made to the Museum by presents from several donors, the principal of whom are General Cullen, the late Doctor Benza, Captain Newbold, Mr. Kaye, Mr. Heath and Doctor Malcolmson, and the result has been an accumulation of specimens greatly exceeding the means of effectually preserving them. I found, for instance, more than 2,000 specimens of minerals and rocks, some of them of great beauty, rarity, and value, lying unarranged, unnamed and destroying, in heaps, on the ground, in table drawers, in boxes, in shelves, and in open cases, and, even of those already in cases, the specimens are far too crowded to admit of any clear or methodical or classified arrangement being attempted, or any satisfactory inspection being made, either by pleasure parties, for recreation, or by students.

To remedy these defects about 2,000 additional paste board boxes must be got ready; and it is indispensable that additional cases be at once provided sufficient to contain 3,000 specimens, to do which 20 cases similar to those already in our possession would be required for re-arranging those we already possess, and for the preservation of future gifts.

The lists of the specimens in the Museum have not been kept up with the accumulation of specimens, and those, now in existence, having been copied out from the respective donors' lists by some one unacquainted

with the subjects treated, errors and defects exist in it which ought to be remedied.

The existing lists, also, not only do not enumerate half the specimens in our possession, but they are otherwise very defectively arranged, and to render the collection at all useful to the public, it is requisite to have a Catalogue at once so arranged as to admit of ready reference to each class and each article in our possession. The Catalogue should be a printed one, as well to render the collection fully available for the purpose of instruction or examination, as to secure the future safe custody of the specimens.

Although I have numbered all the specimens I found lying loose, and identified most of those presented by donors, I have been unable to name all; partly from the imperfect nature of the specimens themselves; partly from the difficulty, and impossibility, almost, of naming specimens, when presented for examination without any reference to their position; and partly, owing to my attention not having been directed to subjects of this nature for nearly ten years, to my having forgotten names, and I would propose that all worthless specimens be, at once, thrown away; and all that I have not named or am doubtful of be sent in a case to the Rev. Mr. Muzzy that he may name and return them; after which duplicates could be exchanged with other Museums.

The collection is, of course, perfectly available for the inspection of any visitor; but, to be useful for profitable instruction, or for pleasurable examination, the changes indicated in this minute are required. There is ample space in the College for the Museum and for its increase to any extent; and it does not appear that there are any public buildings more suitable as to size and position for retaining it than the College, if it were in good repair. In my opinion, however, all Museums and places of public resort, should be in sites suited to the convenience of parties likely to resort to them. The College is not so situated: nevertheless it is not worse situated than any other available public building, but if there be room in the High School, the Museum should, in my opinion, be kept there. If there be no room, but if, by any possible means, a place in that building could be cleared, such should be done in order to render it of the most easy access to those of the rising generation of this Presidency who are receiving, there, the highest scholastic education. On the completion and re-arrangement of the existing lists, as a catalogue, and after providing further space for preserving and arranging the specimens enumerated in it, I suggest that the Committee should address Government recommending its removal to the High School.

The Honorable Court in para. 3 of their despatch urge the completion of arrangements for the safe custody of the existing specimens, but I do

not think any requisite, further than those I have already suggested, these being:

1. To replace the few specimens that have disappeared or been destroyed by weathering and climate.
2. To prepare 2,000 paste board boxes to hold the loose specimens.
3. To make 20 new cases to hold all the specimens, and provide for future supplies.
4. To throw away worthless specimens.
5. To send unnamed specimens to the Rev. Mr. Muzzy for him to name.
6. To exchange duplicates with other Museums.
7. To retain the collection in the College or send it to the High School.
8. To prepare a new Catalogue and print it.

If the above be done, nothing more seems to me to be required than that, so long as we are responsible for it, one of ourselves be allowed to take charge of the collection. If the Committee wish it, and Government permit it, I have, not only, no objections to this charge but will willingly undertake it, as it would give no trouble, but, on the contrary, be an agreeable and pleasing recreation from other occupations.

To execute the work, properly, however, I would require to have a writer or clerk under my own orders, with power to indent either on the Literary Society or on Government, for stationery, paste board boxes, cases, &c. as required. If a clerk be sanctioned, I would suggest the employment of some well educated East Indian, or better still, a person of European parents, with the object of educating some one who might, in the course of a few years, fill the office of Curator or under Curator. At first, his duties would be merely those of a clerk and his pay small, but if he qualified himself, so as to be able to undertake the charge, the pay could, in future, be increased.

The entertainment of any party should be by a public examination and the most successful of the candidates be employed, if nothing against he character appeared.

I have no other suggestion to make on the subject of the collection of he College, but may add that in offering to take charge of it, *I do not wish any remuneration of any kind; nor would I wish my offer to be considered in any way hampering the Government in any arrangements they may future wish to make.*

If the suggestions I have made be acted on, I think it advisable that, on the completion of the changes, Government should invite contributions to the Museum, as I feel assured that thousands of very valuable specimens might, by this means, be obtained from residents in India.

It is also necessary to remind the Committee that there is lying out on the green, in front of the College, a very valuable Collection of sculptures which ought, immediately, to be placed under cover. The expo-

sure to the elements which they have, now, for years been subjected to, must, if continued, do them immense injury. There is room for many of them in the entrance Hall of the College, if permission could be obtained to place them there.

With regard to the progress made in the arrangement of the M.S.S. alluded to in para. 5 of the Extract from Minutes of Consultation this duty seems to have been undertaken by W. Elliot, Esq., as a learned man, and altogether independent of his being a Member of our Committee; and in his absence I do not know of any one who would undertake the duty except perhaps the Rev. W. Taylor, whose equal, as to acquaintance with the languages of these M.S.S. will not perhaps, ever again, be found, and whose services, if required, should be early employed.

The Madras Literary Society are publishing all scientific papers that come to hand, and that are considered by the Sub-Committee of Papers worthy of publication. Latterly the Sub-Committee have been obliged to reject many contributions as not equal to the requirements of the day. A few papers received from Government have been published, and the Society will be glad to publish any others that residents in India may send or that the Government records afford, and, in the meantime, they would gladly receive copies of the reports on Travancore and Tanjore as papers of great interest. The Society have, now, in their possession a great collection of highly important and valuable statistical papers on the different districts of the territories of H. H. the Nizam of the Dekhan which General Fraser has most obligingly placed at their disposal and these are gradually being embodied in the Journal.

COLLEGE, *Dec. 1st*, 1850. (Signed) EDWARD BALFOUR, *Chairman.*

VII. *Resolved*,—That this Meeting concurs generally with the opinions expressed by the Chairman of the Committee, in the above Minute, although it does not appear advisable, at present, either to recommend the transfer of the Museum to the Madras University, or to make any specific proposition whatever, regarding the collection of Oriental Manuscripts adverted to, with which the Literary Society has, for some time, ceased to have any connexion. A copy of the Chairman's Minute will accordingly be forwarded to Government and application, at the same time, made for sanction to incur such expenses on account of an establishment and furniture, such as cases to contain specimens, &c., as may be found absolutely necessary for the proper preservation and utility of the Museum.

Resolved further,—At the suggestion of Mr. Williamson, seconded by Mr. Arbuthnot, that, with reference to para. 6 of the Extract under con-

sideration, application be made to Government for permission to have the Barometrical Sections of India, with which the Society has been furnished, lithographed in the office of the Chief Engineer at the public expense.

Read letter from Messrs. W. H. Allen and Co., dated 19th October 1850, advising the despatch of periodicals and books per Steamer.

VIII. *Resolved*,—That the receipt of Messrs. Allen and Co.'s letter be acknowledged, and that they be requested to send out the following books for the use of the Society:—

Royalty and Republicanism in Italy, by Joseph Mazzini Charles Gilpin.

Sir Roger de Coverly, by the Spectator—Longman and Co.

Lettice Arnold, by the author of " Emilia Wyndham," &c. &c. Colburn.

Nathalie, a Tale by Julia Kavanagh,—Colburn.

The Berber, or the Mountaineer of the Atlas, by Dr. Mayo—H. G. Bohn.

Lamartine's Genevieve, or the History of a Servant Girl,—translated by A. R. Scoble—H. G. Bohn.

Willis's Here and There.

Read Memorandum of Subscriptions for Nos. 32, 33, 34, 35 and 36 of the Society's Journal received in November 1850, and of amount still due for the same numbers and Nos. 30 and 31, and Memorandum of amount due by the Society to Messrs. Allen and Co. for books, &c. received from them.

MEMORANDUM.

Subscriptions due for No. 30, of the Society's Journal,	Rupees	29	0	0
Do. do. No. 31,	„	25	0	0
Do. do. No. 32,	„	103	0	0
Do. realized in November, 1850,	„	4	0	0
	Balance Rupees	99	0	0
Do. do. No. 33,	Rupees	112	0	0
Do. realized in November, 1850,	„	6	0	0
	Balance Rupees	106	0	0
Do. do. No. 34,	Rupees	252	8	0
Do. realized in November, 1850,	„	10	0	0
	Balance Rupees	242	8	0
Do. do. No. 35,	Rupees	255	0	0
Do. realized in November, 1850,	„	8	0	0
	Balance Rupees	247	0	0
Do. do. No. 36,	Rupees	388	0	0
Do. realized in November, 1850,	„	5	0	0
	Balance Rupees	383	0	0

MEMORANDUM.

Amount due by the Society to the Booksellers up to this date, 5th December 1850, £ 138-18-1.

IX. *Resolved*,—That these Memoranda be recorded.

(Signed) EDWARD BALFOUR, *Chairman*. (Signed) J. J. LOSH, *Secretary M. L. S. &c.*

At a Meeting of the Managing Committee of the Madras Literary Society and Auxiliary of the Royal Asiatic Society, held at the Club House, on Tuesday, the 7th January, 1851, *at half past* 6 *o'clock*, P. M.

PRESENT.

Chairman.

E. G. BALFOUR, Esq.

Members.

Major P. ANSTRUTHER, C. B.
Major G. BALFOUR,
Dr. J. KELLIE,
R. H. WILLIAMSON, Esq. and

Captain J. J. LOSH, *Secretary.*

The Chairman represents to the Meeting that it is understood that the Lithographic Press in the Chief Engineer's Office is so fully and continually employed that, even if Government should consent to direct the Barometrical Sections to be lithographed there, there would be no prospect of the work being completed in any reasonable time, and that, therefore, it appears advisable to apply for the aid of Government in the undertaking in some different shape.

I. *Resolved*,—In supercession of the 4th Resolution of the Meeting on the 1st October, and that on the same subject forming part of the 7th Resolution of the Meeting on the 5th December, 1850, that Government be informed that it is the intention of the Committee to publish the Barometrical Sections in question, and solicited to assist the undertaking by the purchase of from 150 to 200 copies, for public purposes.

Read letter from Messrs. W. H. Allen and Co., dated 19th November, 1850, advising the despatch of periodicals and books per Steamer.

II. *Resolved*,—That the receipt of Messrs. Allen and Co.'s letter be acknowledged, and that they be requested to send out the following books for the use of the Society:—

The Duchess, or Woman's Love and Woman's Hate, 3 vols.
A. Watt's Poetry and Painting, 1 vol.
Evangeline, a Tale of Arcadie, by V. W. Longfellow.
Laura, a Confession, 2 vols.—Colburn.
Henry Smeaton, 3 vols. by G. P. R. James, Esq.
Bertha, a Romance of the Dark Ages, 3 vols. by W. B. Maccalee, Esq.
Winter Nights, a Novel, by Major Calder Campbell.
Murray's Hand-book to Egypt, by Sir G. Wilkinson.

There is laid before the Meeting a Memorandum of the charge of the Christian Knowledge Society's Press for printing the revised Catalogue of the Literary Society's Library.

MEMO.

No. 1049. SECRETARY MADRAS LITERARY SOCIETY. *Dr.*

To the Christian Knowledge Society's Press.

To Printing 350 Copies Catalogue of Books in the Library of the Madras Literary Society containing 168 pages of 8vo.

(For the 1st 300 copies.)

			RS.	A.	P.
150	plain 8vo. pages of Long Primer,	at Rs. 1 2 0	168	12	0
11	Do. do. of Burgeois,	at „ 1 6 0	15	2	0
5	Do. do. of Brevier,	at „ 1 10 0	8	2	0
1	Do. do. of Nonpareil, (for 350 copies.)		2	12	0
1	Do. do. of Mixed Type,		1	8	0
	(For the succeeding 50 copies.)				
150	plain 8vo. pages of Long Primer,	at As. 2 3	21	1	6
11	Do. do. of Burgeois,	at „ 2 9	1	14	3
5	Do. do. of Brevier,	at „ 3 3	1	0	3
1	Do. do. of Mixed Type,		0	3	0
	To Printing 350 Copies Labels,		2	9	0
		Rupees...	223	0	0

MADRAS,
Christian Knowledge Society's Press,
Church Street, Vepery.

(Signed) REUBEN TWIGG,
Supt. C. K. S. Press.

III. *Resolved,*—That the Superintendent of the Christian Knowledge Society's Press be requested to send a receipted bill for the sum in question for payment.

Read Memorandum of Subscriptions for Nos. 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35 and 36 of the Society's Journal received in December, 1850, and of amount still due for the same numbers, and Memorandum of amount

due by the Society to Messrs. Allen and Co. for books, &c. received [illegible]d from them.

MEMORANDUM.

Subscriptions due for No. 30, of the Society's Journal,	Rs.	29	0	0
Do. realized in December 1850,	,,	2	0	0
	Balance Rupees..	27	0	0
Do. do. No. 31,	Rs.	25	0	0
Do. realized in December 1850,	,,	2	0	0
	Balance Rupees..	23	0	0
Do. do. No. 32,	Rs.	99	0	0
Do. realized in December 1850,	,,	2	0	0
	Balance Rupees..	97	0	0
Do. do. No. 33,	Rs.	106	0	0
Do. realized in December 1850,	,,	2	0	0
	Balance Rupees..	104	0	0
Do. do. No. 34,	Rs.	242	8	0
Do. realized in December 1850,	,,	5	0	0
	Balance Rupees..	237	8	0
Do. do. No. 35,	Rs.	247	0	0
Do. realized in December 1850,	,,	4	0	[illegible]
	Balance Rupees..	243	0	[illegible]
Do. do. No. 36,	Rs.	383	0	
Do. realized in December 1850,	,,	7	8	
	Balance Rupees .	375	8	

MEMORANDUM.

Amount due by the Society to the Booksellers up to this date, [illegible] January 1851, £ 165-0-9.

IV. *Resolved*,—That these Memoranda be recorded.

(Signed) EDWARD BALFOUR,
Chairman.

(Signed) J. J. LOSH,
Secretary M. L. S.

[M]eeting of the Managing Committee of the Madras Lite- Society and Auxiliary of the Royal Asiatic Society, at the Club House, on Tuesday the 4th February, 1851, *[ha]lf past* 6 *o'clock,* P. M.

PRESENT.

Chairman.

E. G. BALFOUR, Esq.

Members.

. KEY,	T. PYCROFT, Esq.
CHTERLONY, Esq.	R. H. WILLIAMSON, Esq. and

Captain J. J. LOSH, *Secretary.*

ABSENT.

P. ANSTRUTHER, C. B.	Major R. GARSTIN,
. ARBUTHNOT, Esq.	Dr. J. KELLIE,
G. BALFOUR,	Major T. T. PEARS, C. B.

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation in the Public De- t dated 29th January 1851, No. 99.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

No. 99.

ct from the Minutes of Consultation, dated 29th January, 1851. the following letter from the Secretary to the Madras Litera- ty.

(Here enter 6th January, 1851.)

1. The Right Honorable the Governor in Council observes care of the Oriental Manuscripts has been just provided for ppointment of Mr. C. P. Brown as Curator, and that the Go- t are in correspondence with the College Board on a propo- m the same Gentleman to prepare, with the aid of a small hment, a Catalogue Raisonnee of these valuable Works which Elliot's absence from the Presidency and other avocations have d his completing.

e Governor in Council accepts Dr. Balfour's offer to take f the specimens of Minerals and other articles of curiosity g the present Museum, and requests he will make a formal on for the small Establishment and contingencies he will re- arrange and maintain it in order.

e Military Board will be directed to supply the required num-

ber of Paste Board Boxes, and the Commissary General to furnish an Estimate of the cost of making 20 Glass Cases.

4. The Governor in Council considers it would not be expedient at present to remove the Museum from the College rooms. If more space is required, he believes it can be easily made available in the College; where, such of the duplicate specimens of the produce of the country which have been selected by the Madras Central Committee for the Grand Exhibition of Art and Industry, as may be suited for a place in the Museum may be properly added to the present Collection.

5. The Governor in Council approves of Dr. Balfour's suggestions for the exchange of duplicates with other Museums, for the throwing away of worthless specimens and for the preparation and printing of Catalogues.

6. The Governor in Council requests the attention of the College Board to para. 19 of Dr. Balfour's Minute on the subject of the Collection of Sculptures on the College premises.

7. The reports on Tanjore and Travancore referred to by Dr. Balfour will be forwarded to the Committee for publication in their Journal, if on examination, they are found suitable.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) H. C. MONTGOMERY,

Chief Secretary.

To the Managing Committee of the Madras Literary Society and Auxiliary of the Royal Asiatic Society.

I. *Resolved,*—That the Extract be recorded, and that a copy of it be furnished to Mr. Balfour.

Read letter from Messrs. W. H. Allen and Co., dated 19th December, 1850, advising the despatch of periodicals and books per Steamer.

II. *Resolved,*—That the receipt of Messrs. Allen and Co.'s letter be acknowledged, and that they be requested to send out the following books for the use of the Society :—

Time the Avenger, 3 vols., by the author of "Emelia Wyndham."

Merkland, 3 vols., by the author of "Passages in the Life of Mrs. Margaret Maitland of Suny Side."

Captain Crawford's Reminiscences of Naval Officers, 2 vols.

Narratives of Magic and Sorcery, by T. Wright, Esq., F. S. A.

Travels of Sir John Mandeville, (new and cheap edition.)

Narrative of the second Sikh War in 1848-49, by a Staff Officer present.

The Bridal and the Bridle, or a Honeymoon in the East in 1850.

Memoirs of the Opera in Italy, France, Germany and England, by G. Hogarth, Esq.

Eastbury, a Tale, by Anne Harriet Drury.

Read Memorandum of Subscriptions for No. 35 of the Society's Journal received in January, 1851, and of amount still due for the same number, and Nos. 30, 31, 32, 33, 34 and 36 and Memorandum of amount due by the Society to Messrs. Allen and Co. for books, &c. received from them.

MEMORANDUM.

Subscriptions due for	No. 30, of the Society's Journal,	-	Rs.	27	0	0
Do. do.	No. 31,	-	,,	23	0	0
Do. do.	No. 32,	-	,,	97	0	0
Do. do.	No. 33,	-	,,	104	0	0
Do. do.	No. 34,	-	,,	237	8	0
Do. do.	No. 35,	-	,,	243	0	0
Do. realized in January, 1851,		-	,,	2	0	0
		Balance Rupees	.	241	0	0
Do. do.	No. 36,	-	Rupees..	375	8	0

MEMORANDUM.

Amount due by the Society to the Booksellers up to this date, 4th February, 1851, £ 181-6-11.

III. *Resolved,*—That these Memoranda be recorded.

IV. *Resolved,*—That in accordance with Rule XIII., the General Annual Meeting of the Society be held on Tuesday the 25th instant at half past 6 o'clock P. M., the usual notification being inserted in the *Fort St. George Gazette* and other newspapers, and that a notice be immediately circulated to the Subscribers at present at the Presidency that there will be a dinner provided at the Club House at half past 7 o'clock, P. M., on the above mentioned day for such Subscribers as choose to attend. Resolved, further, that Dr. Kellie, Dr. Key and Mr. Ouchterlony be requested to act as a Sub-Committee to make the requisite arrangements respecting the proposed dinner and also to officiate as Stewards on the occasion.

The Secretary states that, in consequence of the non-receipt of Messrs. Binny and Co.'s Account Current for 1850, the General Accounts of the Society have not yet been closed, but that there is no doubt that the required documents will be received, and the Account Current be prepared, in time for circulation to the Committee ; so as to be ready to be laid before the General Meeting on the 25th instant.

V. *Resolved,*—That the Chairman be requested to convene a Special Meeting of the Committee on any day before that fixed for the General Meeting which may appear the most convenient, as soon as the Account Current has been prepared and circulated, for the purpose of passing it,

and of deciding what propositions respecting the filling up of vacancies in the Committee of Management, and other matters, shall be submitted to the General Meeting.

(Signed) Edward Balfour, *Chairman.* (Signed) J. J. Losh, *Secretary M. L. S. &c.*

At a Special Meeting of the Managing Committee of the Madras Literary Society and Auxiliary of the Royal Asiatic Society, held at the Club House, on Friday, the 21st February 1851, at 6 o'clock, P. M.

PRESENT.

Chairman.

E. G. Balfour, Esq.

Members.

Major G. Balfour,
Dr. T. Key,
R. H. Williamson, Esq., and
Captain J. J. Losh, *Secretary.*

ABSENT.

Major P. Anstruther, C. B.
W. U. Arbuthnot, Esq.
Major R. Garstin,
Dr. J. Kellie,
J. Ouchterlony, Esq.
Major T. T. Pears, C. B.
T. Pycroft, Esq.

A General Statement of the Society's Accounts for 1850, and the Account Current with the Society for the same year of Messrs. Binny and Company, which have been circulated since the last Monthly Meeting of the Committee, are laid before the Meeting.

I. *Resolved,*—That the General Statement of Accounts be approved and passed, that Messrs. Binny and Company be informed that their Account Current has been examined and found correct, and that both documents with the letter from Messrs. Allen and Company containing the Statement of their Accounts with the Society for the past year be laid before the Annual General Meeting of the Subscribers to be held on the 25th instant.

Read Extracts from Minutes of Consultation in the Public Department, dated 18th February, 1851, No. 165.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

No. 165.

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation, dated 18th February, 1851.

Read the following letter from the Secretary to the Madras Literary Society and Auxiliary of the Royal Asiatic Society.

(Here enter 16th January, 1851.)

Provided the cost does not exceed the amount stated, the Government will take 150 copies of the Barometrical Sections proposed to be published by the Committee of the Madras Literary Society.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) H. C. Montgomery,

Chief Secretary.

To the Managing Committee of the Madras Literary Society and Auxiliary of the Royal Asiatic Society.

No. 166.

Public Department.

No. 166.

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation, dated 18th February, 1851.

With reference to the concluding para. of Extract Minutes of Consultation of the 29th Ultimo, No. 99, the Right Honorable the Governor in Council observes that the Report on Travancore and Cochin (not Tanjore as applied for by the Literary Society) would appear to be the Geographical and Statistical Memoir of the Survey of those States executed under the Superintendence of Lieutenants Ward and Connor, and at present in the Office of the Chief Engineer. On the completion of the copies now under preparation for transmission to the Honorable the Court of Directors, the originals will be sent to the Committee of the Madras Literary Society for publication if suited to their Journal.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) H. C. Montgomery,

Chief Secretary.

To the Managing Committee of the Madras Literary Society and Auxiliary of the Royal Asiatic Society.

II. *Resolved,*—That these Extracts from Minutes of Consultation be recorded.

III. *Resolved,*—That the Subscribers to the Literary Society and to the Madras Club who have intimated their intention of being present at the dinner at the Club House after the General Meeting on the 25th instant be immediately informed by a printed notice that they are at liberty to bring with them as guests any Subscribers to the Club, provided they make known their intention to do so and the number of their guests to any one of the Stewards before 12 o'clock (noon) on Monday the 24th instant.

(Signed) Edward Balfour, *Chairman.* (Signed) J. J. Losh, *Secretary M. L. S. &c.*

At an Annual General Meeting of the Madras Literary Society and Auxiliary of the Royal Asiatic Society, held in the Society's Rooms at the College, on Tuesday, the 25th February, 1851, *at half past* 6 *o'clock,* P. M.

PRESENT.

President.

The Honorable D. ELIOTT, Esq. in the Chair.

Vice-President.

The Honorable Sir W. W. BURTON.

Members.

W. U. ARBUTHNOT, Esq.
A. J. ARBUTHNOT, Esq.
E. G. BALFOUR, Esq.
Major G. BALFOUR,
R. DAVIDSON, Esq.
Rev. W. KEANE, A. M.
Dr. J. KELLIE,
Dr. T. KEY,
W. LIDDELL, Esq.
Rev. F. G. LUGARD, B. A.
Major W. P. MACDONALD,
G. NORTON, Esq.
J. OUCHTERLONY, Esq.
Lieut. Colonel F. A. REID, C. B.
S. C. ROE, Esq., M. D.
R. H. WILLIAMSON, Esq.
Major C. C. YOUNG, and
Captain J. J. LOSH, *Secretary.*

The Secretary laid before the Meeting Messrs. Binny and Company's Account Current with the Society for 1850, showing a balance in favor of the latter on the 1st January 1851 of Rupees 106-12-0 and, also, a General Statement of the Accounts of the Society, viz. its receipts and disbursements in 1850, and its credits and liabilities on the 1st January, 1850, showing a balance in its favor on that date of Rupees 383-15-11.

I. *Resolved,*—That these Accounts, which have been examined and passed by the Committee of Management, and appear satisfactory, be approved and passed.

Read the following list of donations of books, &c. to the Society since the last Annual General Meeting.

	Donors.
Rig-Veda Sanhita, the Sacred Hymns of the Brahmans together with the Commentary of Sayanacharya, edited by Dr. M. Muller, 1st volume, - - - -	Madras Government.
Two Maps of Arabia, - - - - - - - -	Do.
Observations made at the Magnetical and Meteorological Observatory at Bombay in 1846 and 1847, 2 vols. -	Bombay Government.
A Catalogue of the Books in the Gibraltar Garrison Library, - - - - - - - -	Lt. Col. T.S. Pratt, C.B.
Botfield's Notes on the Cathedral Libraries of England,	The Author.

	Donors.
Cyclic Tables of Hindu and Mahomedan Chronology—4 Copies, - - - - - - - - - -	C. P. Brown, Esq.
Memoirs of Hyder and Tippoo—4 Copies, - -	Do.
Discussion of Meteorological Observations taken in India,	Lieut. Col. W. H. Sykes, F. R. S.
Transactions of the Bombay Geographical Society from May, 1849, to August, 1850, - - - - - -	The Society.
Report by the Secretary on the Proceedings of the Bombay Geographical Society for 1849-1850, - -	The Society.
Report on the Calcutta Public Library from February to December, 1849, - - - - - - - -	The Curator.
Journal of the Ceylon Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society—first 4 Nos. - - - - - - - -	The Society.
Journal of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society—No. 13, vol. 3d, - - - - - -	The Society.
Journal of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India—Part 1st, vol. 7, - - - - - - -	The Society.
Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland, vols. 11 and 12, - - - - - -	The Society.
Journal of the Ryoal Geographical Society of London, part 2d, vol. 19, and part 1st, vol. 20, - - -	The Society.
Journal of the Archæological Society of Dehli, September, 1850, - - - - - - - - - -	The Society.
Chrestomathic Hindiect Hindowie, - - - -	Unknown.
German Books, 9 volumes, - - - - - - -	Royal Academy of Munich.
Bibliothica Indica. A Collection of Oriental Works, 11 Nos. - - - - - - - - - - - -	Unknown.
Journal of the Indian Archipelago and Eastern Asia, 8 Nos. - - - - - - - - - - - -	J. R. Logan, Esq.
Rupees 500 for the purpose of being applied to the purchase of one or more standard works which it may be considered desirable for the Society to possess, - -	Sir E.J.Gambier,Kt. late President of the Society.

II. *Resolved,*—That the above mentioned books, &c. be placed in the Library for the use of Subscribers, and included in the next Catalogue, and that the donors, most of whom have already been duly thanked by the Committee of Management, are entitled to the best acknowledgments of the Society.

Read list of twenty-eight Members of the Society of the 1st and 2d Classes and thirteen of the 3d Class Subscribers who have ceased to subscribe, left the Presidency, or died, and of thirty-six who have become Subscribers in the 1st and 2d Classes since the last Annual General Meeting, and of eleven Subscribers in the 3d Class of whom 8 continue to subscribe.

Ceased to Subscribe.

1 F. Lushington, Esq.... .First Class,
2 Hon. Sir E. J. Gambier, do.
3 J. U. Ellis, Esq....... ... do.
4 S. Crawford, Esq..... .. do.
5 Genl. Sir E. K. Williams, K. C. B.......... .. do.
6 W. McTaggart, Esq..... do.
7 F. Osborne, Esq.... .. do.
8 J. H. Bell, Esq. ...... do.
9 H. Nelson, Esq....Second Class.
10 G. N. Taylor, Esq...... do.
11 W. H. Bayley, Esq..... do.
12 B. Cunliffe, Esq....... do.
13 W. A. D. Inglis, Esq.... do.
14 Mr. J. H. Kenrick,.... do.
15 A. C. B. Neill, Esq. M. D. do.
16 Lt. Cl. C. A. F. Berkeley, do.
17 Major H. N. Noble,.... do.
18 Captain T. J. Newbold, do.
19 Rev. J. V. Bull,..Under Rule IV.
20 Captain A. T. Rice, ... do.
21 Captain the Hon. D. Erskine,..... .... do.
22 Lt. H. S. S. Burney,.. do.
23 Lt. A. J. Irby,....... ... do.
24 Lt. W. H. Kemp,...... do.
25 Lt. R. Neville,....... do.
26 Captain Blundell,..Under Rule IV.
27 Captain E. E. Miller, .. do.
28 Lt. W. R. Broome, ... do.
1 Miss E. Stedman, .. Third Class.
2 Rev. R. D. Griffith, ... do.
3 Rev. E. E. Jenkins,.... do.
4 Lt. H. P. Keighly, ... do.
5 G. Banbury, Esq...... do.
6 Mr. H. Bowers,.... ... do.
7 Mr. S. Laurie,... .... do.
8 G. Wylie, Esq......... do.
9 Mrs. C. Kane,.. ...... do.
10 C. Gostling, Esq ... .. do.
11 Rev. J. Williams,.. .... do.
12 Rev. W. Taylor,....... do.
13 Captain M. S. Ottley,.. do.

Became Subscribers.

1 Hon. Sir C. Rawlinson,.First Class.
2 Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Madras. .... do.
3 D. D. Dymes, Esq..... do.
4 W. Collum, Esq. ...... do.
5 Captain J. Kitson, ... do.
6 Captain C. J. Elphinstone, do.
7 H. Baber, Esq.. .... do.
8 J. H. Cochrane, Esq.... do.
9 G. N. Taylor, Esq ..... do.
10 Rev. W. Keane, A. M... do.
11 Captain J. W. Hay,..Second Class
12 T. L. Bell, Esq .... do.
13 Captain W. S. Jacob, .. do.
14 Captain J. Stewart,.... do.
15 W. Liddell, Esq .... .. do.
16 G. Wylie, Esq .... do.
17 Rev. E. E. Jenkins,.... do.
18 Major W. P. Macdonald, do.
19 R. Woosnam, Esq...... do.
20 Captain H. V. Stonhouse, do.
21 S. C. Roe, Esq. M.D..... do.
22 R. Davidson, Esq...... do.
23 Major J. Mann,. ...... do.
24 Captain W. J. Wilson,.. do.
25 H. Nelson, Esq......... do.
26 Capt. A. T. Rice..Under Rule I.
27 Captain the Hon. D. Erskine,....... ...... do.
28 Lt. H. S. S. Burney,.... do.
29 Lt. A. H. Irby,..... .... do.
30 Lt. W. H. Kemp,....... do.
31 Lt. R. Neville,.......... do.
32 Captain Blundell, ... do.
33 Lt. W. R. Broome,.... do.
34 Captain E. E. Miller,. .. do.
35 Captain M. S. Ottley,.... do.
36 Rev. J. V. Bull, ... do.
1 Mrs. C. Kane,........Third Cl.
2 C. Gostling, Esq....... do.
3 Mr. F. Aubert,. .... do.
4 Mr. C. L. Hider,. ...... do.
5 Mr. M. E. Parsons,..... do.
6 W. H. Bayley, Esq. .... do.
7 Mr. A. M. Simpson,..... do.
8 Rev. P. Batchelor,...... do.
9 Captain M. S. Ottley,.... do.
10 Rev. J. Williams,....... do.
11 J. J. Franklin, Esq. .... do.

III. *Resolved*,—That these lists, which appear satisfactory as showing that the number of Subscribers has increased since the last Annual General Meeting, be recorded.

By desire of the Committee of Management, the Secretary informed the Meeting that the late F. Osborne, Esq. died in debt to the Society to the amount of 207 Rupees ; application for which sum having bee

the Administrator General, he has, in reply, informed the Com- that the claim has been registered and allowed, and that when s are distributable, should there be any thing forthcoming on ac- the claim, the usual notice will be given.

Resolved,—That the Committee of Management be requested to adopt measures for securing in future the payment of all debts from Subscribers to the Society within, *at the furthest*, one year from the amount becoming due. It appears to the Meeting that the re-establishment of Rule XII.* contained in the Catalogue of 1837 in a modified form, or the establishment of some similar rule instead, may be found expedient.

* Any Member failing his Subscription for ssive quarters, shall r be considered a of the Society; and mbers resident at as may withdraw mes shall not be re- without being re- led in the usual nd paying the usual L.

ection of the Committee of Management the Secretary informs ting that the old balances standing in the books of the Society Lieutenant Colonel M. Poole and R. T. Porter, Esq. have not yet d, although repeated applications have been made to those Gen- n the subject, in conformity with the resolution of the Annual Meeting of 1846.

Due by Lieutenant Colonel M. Poole.

			RS.	A.	P.
Donation,			35	0	0
ls of quarter commencing	1st January, 1835,		14	10	8
commencing	1st July, 1835,		22	0	0
do.	1st Oct.	,,	22	0	0
do.	1st Apr. 1836,		22	0	0
do.	1st July,	,,	22	0	0
do.	1st Oct.	,,	22	0	0
do.	1st Jan. 1837,		22	0	0
		Co.'s Rupees..	181	10	8

Due by R. T. Porter, Esq.

			RS.	A.	P.
ommencing	1st Apr. 1829,		22	0	0
do.	1st July,	,,	22	0	0
do.	1st Oct.	,,	22	0	0
do.	1st Jan. 1830,		22	0	0
do.	1st Apr.	,,	22	0	0
		Co.'s Rupees..	110	0	0

V. *Resolved,*—That it appears to this Meeting that the sums in question are clearly due to the Society by the two Gentlemen above mentioned, and that a communication to this effect be made to them, with a request that they will liquidate the amount without further delay.

The Meeting proceeds in conformity with Rule VI. to nominate a Member to fill a vacancy in the Committee of Management, occasioned by the departure from the Presidency of Major R. Garstin.

Proposed by Superintending Surgeon T. Key, seconded by Lieut. Colonel F. A. Reid, C. B., and carried unanimously, that Dr. S. C. Roe, M. D. be requested to become a Member of the Committee of Management.

Dr. Roe having signified his assent,

VI. *Resolved,*—That he be included in the Committee of Management, which will, accordingly, for the ensuing year, be composed as follows:—

Chairman.

E. G. Balfour, Esq.

Members.

Major P. Anstruther, C. B.	J. Ouchterlony, Esq.
W. U. Arbuthnot, Esq.	Major T. T. Pears, C. B.
Major G. Balfour,	T. Pycroft, Esq.
Dr. J. Kellie,	S. C. Roe, Esq., M. D.
Dr. T. Key,	R. H. Williamson, Esq. and

Captain J. J. Losh, *Secretary.*

Proposed by Major W. P. Macdonald, seconded by Major G. Balfour, that the classes styled 1st and 2d be amalgamated, and the donation modified, and the subscription 12 Rupees a quarter. Present Subscribers of the 2d Class to have the option of remaining Subscribers on the present terms.

It appears to this Meeting that the above proposition is one which cannot be disposed of, or even taken into consideration, at present; and that it requires mature consideration, with reference to its probable important financial and other effects on the condition and interests of the Society.

VII. *Resolved,*—Accordingly, that the Committee of Management be requested to take the subject into their consideration, and prepare a report or memorandum, detailing the probable result of the measure proposed if carried into effect, and setting forth their opinions as to its expediency, for submission to the Subscribers, at their next Annual General Meeting, or at an Extraordinary General Meeting to be convened for the purpose if found requisite.

VIII. Proposed by J. Ouchterlony, Esq., seconded by A. J. Arbuthnot,

Esq., and carried unanimously, that the thanks of this Meeting be offered to the Honorable the President for his conduct in the Chair.

(Signed) J. J. LOSH, *Secretary M. L. S. &c.*

(Signed) D. ELIOTT, *President.*

At a Meeting of the Managing Committee of the Madras Literary Society and Auxiliary of the Royal Asiatic Society, held at the Club House, on Tuesday, the 4*th March,* 1851, *at half past* 6 *o'clock,* P. M.

PRESENT.

Chairman.

E. G. BALFOUR, Esq.

Members.

Dr. J. KELLIE, and Captain J. J. LOSH, *Secretary.*

ABSENT.

Major P. ANSTRUTHER, C. B.
W. U. ARBUTHNOT, Esq.
Major G. BALFOUR,
Dr. T. KEY,
J. OUCHTERLONY, Esq.
Major T. T. PEARS, C. B.
T. PYCROFT, Esq.
S. C. ROE, Esq., M. D.
R. H. WILLIAMSON, Esq.

Read letter from S. Marcar, Esq.

To Captain J. J. LOSH, *Secretary to the Madras Literary Society, College.*

SIR,—I beg to forward for the inspection of the Members of the Literary Society, a small copper coin of an Armenian King of the 12th century. I likewise transmit a short descriptive account of the piece; and if approved, I shall feel exceedingly obliged by your permitting it to appear in the forthcoming number of the Madras Journal of Literature and Science. As the coin is a rare one in this part of India, I request you will kindly return it to me, after taking an impression of the same.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
(Signed) SAMUEL MARCAR.

LUZ,
24*th February,* 1851.

I. *Resolved,*—That the document received with Mr. Marcar's letter be referred for the consideration of the Committee of Papers, with a view to

its publication in the Society's Journal, and that the coin which accompanied it be returned to Mr. Marcar, in compliance with his request, as soon as an impression has been taken of it.

Read letter from Messrs. W.H. Allen and Co. dated 18th January 1851, advising the despatch of periodicals and books per Steamer.

II. *Resolved*,—That the receipt of Messrs. Allen and Co.'s letter be acknowledged, and that they be requested to send out the following books for the use of the Society:—

Lord Holland's Foreign Reminiscences.
Joanna Baillie's Dramatic and Poetical Works—First collected edition.
The Lexington Papers.
The Kickleburys on the Rhine, *second* edition, with a preface entitled an Essay on Thunder and Small Beer (Coloured), by M. A. Titmarsh.
Scenes from Italian Life, by L. Mariotti.
Supernatural Illusions, by Major Begbie.
Two Generations, by the Earl of Belfast.
Musgrave a Story of Gilsland Spa; and other Tales.
Hildebrand and the Emperor, by J. Satain, A. B.
Dealings with the Inquisition by the Rev. Giarinto Achilli, D. D.
The Roman Wall, by the Rev. J. C. Bruce, M. A.
Richard Edney and the Governor's Family—Boston, Phillips and Co.
The Daughter of Night, by S. W. Fullom, Esq.
Military Memoirs of Lieut. Colonel James Skinner, C. B.
Lord Ellesmere's War in Italy.
The Stones of Venice.

Read Memorandum from the Librarian.

MEMO.

As there is a great demand for Punch and the two copies now taken in by the Society are insufficient to meet the demand, two more copies should be ordered out. The price per copy is only one shilling and four pence.

III. *Resolved*,—That two more copies of Punch be ordered for the use of the Subscribers and that in accordance with the suggestion of Dr. Kellie, two copies of the Illustrated News be also directed to be sent out.

Read Memorandum of Subscriptions for Nos. 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36 and 37 of the Society's Journal received in February, 1851, and of amount still due for the same numbers and Memorandum of amount due by the Society to Messrs. Allen and Co. for books, &c. received from them.

MEMORANDUM.

Subscriptions due for No. 30, of the Society's Journal,.........	Rs.	27	0	0
Do. realized in February, 1851, ...	„	2	0	0
Balance Rups..		25	0	0
Do. do. No. 31, ...	Rs.	23	0	0
Do. realized in February, 1851, ...	„	2	0	0
Balance Rups..		21	0	0
Do. do. No. 32, ...	Rs.	97	0	0
Do. realized in February, 1851, ...	„	2	0	0
Balance Rups..		95	0	0
Do. do. No. 33,.............	Rs.	104	0	0
Do. realized in February, 1851, ...	„	2	0	0
Balance Rups..		102	0	0
Do. do. No. 34, ...	Rs.	237	8	0
Do. realized in February, 1851, ...	„	5	0	0
Balance Rups..		232	8	0
Do. do. No. 35, ...	Rs.	241	0	0
Do. realized in February, 1851, ...	„	6	0	0
Balance Rups..		235	0	0
Do. do. No. 36, ...	Rs.	375	8	0
Do. realized in February, 1851, ...	„	7	8	0
Balance Rups...		368	0	0
Do. do. No. 37, ...	Rs.	590	0	0
Do. realized in February, 1851, ...	„	15	0	0
Balance Rups..		575	0	0

MEMORANDUM.

Amount due by the Society to the Booksellers up to this date, 4th March, 1851, £ 205-13-1.

IV. *Resolved,*—That these Memoranda be recorded.

Read letter from Commander C. W. Montriou.

No. 72 of 1850.

From Commander C. W. MONTRIOU, I. N., *Superintendent of the Observatory.*

To the Secretary of the Madras Literary Society.

SIR,—By direction of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council

of Bombay, I have the honor to forward to you for presentation to the Madras Literary Society, one Copy of the First Part of the Observations made at the Observatory, Colaba, during the year 1847, containing the Magnetic Observations.

(Signed) CHAS. W. MONTRIOU,
Commander I. N.
Superintendant of the Observatory.

OBSERVATORY, COLABA,
3d December 1850.

V. *Resolved*,—That the book received with the above letter be deposited in the Library, and that its receipt be acknowledged in the usual manner.

Read Extract from Minutes of Consultation in the Public Department.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

No. 168.

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation, dated 18th February, 1851.

Read the following letter from the Under Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

(Here enter 3d February, 1851.)

With 10 printed copies of the "Report of the Geological Survey of the Season 1848-49," by Surgeon J. McClelland of the Medical Establishment.

VI. *Resolved*,—That the books received with the above Extract from Minutes of Consultation be deposited in the Library.

VII. *Resolved*,—That the 10 Copies of the Report received with the foregoing letter be distributed as follows :—

1 to the Revenue Board.
1 „ Medical Board.
1 „ Military Board.
1 „ College Board.
1 for the use of Museum.
1 to the Chief Engineer's Department.
1 to Major General Cullen.
2 to be retained in the Government Office.
1 to the Literary Society.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) H. C. MONTGOMERY,
Chief Secretary.

To the Managing Committee of the Madras Literary Society and Auxiliary of the Royal Asiatic Society.

(Signed) EDWARD BALFOUR,
Chairman.

(Signed) J. J. LOSH,
Secretary M. L. S. &c.

At a Meeting of the Managing Committee of the Madras Literary Society and Auxiliary of the Royal Asiatic Society, held at the Club House, on Tuesday, the 1*st April,* 1851, *at half past* 6 *o'clock,* P. M.

PRESENT.

Chairman.

E. G. BALFOUR, Esq.

Members.

J. OUCHTERLONY, Esq.
R. H. WILLIAMSON, Esq.
Dr. T. KEY, Esq.,
Captain J. J. LOSH, *Secretary.*

ABSENT.

Major P. ANSTRUTHER, C. B.
W. U. ARBUTHNOT, Esq.
Major G. BALFOUR,
Dr. J. KELLIE,
Major T. T. PEARS, C. B.
T. PYCROFT, Esq.
S. C. ROE, Esq., M. D.

Read letter from the Secretary to the Asiatic Society of Bengal.

J. J. LOSH, Esq. *Secretary Literary Society, Madras.*

SIR,—On the part of the Honorable the President and Members of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, I am directed to convey to you their best thanks for your present of the Madras Journal of Literature and Science Volume XIV. which has been received and deposited in the Library of the Society.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
(Signed) FLETCHER HAYES,
Secretary.

ASIATIC SOCIETY'S ROOMS,
CALCUTTA, 10*th March*, 1851.

I. *Resovled,*—That this letter be recorded.

Read Note from G. L. Prendergast, Esq.

In reply to the inquiry in respect to the damage to this book, "Nineveh and Persepolis" by W. S. Vaux, Mr. G. L. Prendergast begs to state that he observed the injury done to pages 287 to 289 when he opened the book. Mr. Prendergast is not aware that he has any thing in his house which would injure a book in that way. He would have said as much on returning the book yesterday if he had thought it was expected of him.

AGNEW'S GARDENS, 27*th February,* 1851.

II. *Resolved,*—That, under the explanation submitted by Mr. Prendergast, he cannot be held responsible for the damage done to the book

in question, which appears not of much importance, as affecting the appearance of the volume, rather than its utility.

Read Extract from Minutes of Consultation in the Public Department dated 1st March, 1851.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

No. 188.

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation, dated 1st March, 1851.

Read the following letter from the Under Secretary to the Government of India.

(Here enter 17th January, 1851.)

Forwards 5 copies of Lieut. Colonel Dixon's Sketch of the Mairwarra, for such distribution as the Government of Madras may think fit to order.

Resolved,—That the five copies of the work referred to be distributed as follows:—

One to the Board of Revenue.
One to the College Board.
One to the Madras Literary Society.
Two to be retained in the Government Office.

(True Extract.)
(Signed) H. C. MONTGOMERY,
Chief Secretary.

To the Managing Committee of the Madras Literary Society and Auxiliary of the Royal Asiatic Society.

III. *Resolved,*—That the copy of Lieutenant Colonel Dixon's Sketch of the Mairwarra, received with this Extract from Minutes of Consultation, be deposited in the Society's Library.

Read Extract from Minutes of Consultation in the Marine Department, dated 3d September, 1850.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

No. 303.

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation, dated 3d September, 1850.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council proceeds to take into consideration a Despatch from the Honorable the Court of Directors, dated 10th July, No. 11 of 1850.

Will forward by an early opportunity via the Cape of Good Hope for distribution 25 copies of Geological Report on the Damoodah Valley, by the late Mr. D. H. Williams, Geological Surveyor in India.

Resolved,—That when the copies of the Report shall have been received they be distributed as follows :

Board of Revenue D. P. W. for distribution, 15 Copies.
Commissioner Northern Circars,. 1
Major General Cullen,.... 1
Military Board,...... 1
Literary Society, ... 1
Chief Engineer,............. 1
Quarter Master General's Office,. 1
To be lodged in the Government Office,...... .. 4

(A true Extract.)

(Signed) H. C. MONTGOMERY, *Chief Secretary.*

To the Managing Committee of the Madras Literary Society and Auxiliary of the Royal Asiatic Society.

With a book.

IV. *Resolved*,—That the copy of the Geological Report on the Damodah Valley by the late Mr. D. H. Williams, Geological Surveyor in India, received with this Extract from Minutes of Consultation be deposited, in the Society's Library.

Laid on the table copy of Mr. Sinclair's bill for lithographing 360 copies of each of the 26 plates illustrative of Dr. Walker's Statistical Report of the Circar of Warungul, amounting to Rupees 150.

SECRETARY TO THE MADRAS JOURNAL LITERATURE AND SCIENCE, *Dr.*

To John Sinclair.

13*th January*, 1851.

	Rs.	A.	P.
To Lithographing 360 copies of each of the 26 Plates illustrative of Dr. Walker's Statistical Report of the Circar of Warungul. Rupees...	150	0	0

MADRAS, 10*th March* 1851.

Received payment,
(Signed) J. SINCLAIR.

NOTE.—The above charge is according to Memo. first submitted.

V. *Resolved*,—That Mr. Sinclair be requested to present a receipted bill for payment.

The Secretary having brought to the notice of the Meeting that a vacancy has occurred in the Committee of Management in consequence of the departure of Major P. Anstruther, C. B.

VI. *Resolved*,—That A. J. Arbuthnot, Esq., be requested to become a Member of the Committee.

Read letter from Messrs. W. H. Allen and Co., dated 19th February, 1851, advising the despatch of periodicals and books per Steamer.

VII. *Resolved*,—That the receipt of Messrs. Allen and Co.'s letter be acknowledged, and that they be requested to send out the following books for the use of the Society:

Sir G. Head's Translation of the Metamorphoses of Apulcuis.
A Voyage to the Mauritius and Back.
Sir Philip Hetherington.
Madam Dorrington of the Dene, by W. Howitt.
Dahomey and the Dahamans, by Commander T. E. Forbes.
Eight Years in Cuba, by Glanville Taylor.
The Literary Veteran, by R. P. Gillis.
Rovings in the Pacific, with a Glance at California.
The Forty-five, by Lord Mahon.
Correspondence of Sir Isaac Newton and Professor Cotes, including letters of other eminent Men.
The Confession, a Novel.
Mr. J. Elmes's Horœa Vacina.
A Reply to Dr. Whewell's Work on Cambridge Education, by the Rev. A. N. Wratislaw.
The Statesman's Portfolio and Parliamentary Review.
The Book of Nature, an elementary Introduction to the Sciences of Physics, Astronomy, Chemistry, Mineralogy, Geology, Botany, Zoology and Physiology, by Frederick Schoodler, Ph. D.
Remarks on Geography as a branch of Popular Education, by W. H. Bell.
The Book of Almanacs, containing the thirty-five Almanacs, with Index, by Augustus DeMorgan.

Read Memorandum of Subscriptions for Nos. 32, 33, 34, 35, 36 and 37 of the Society's Journal received in March, 1851, and of amount still due for the same numbers and Nos. 30 and 31 and Memorandum of amount due by the Society to Messrs. Allen and Co., for Books, &c. received from them.

MEMORANDUM.

Subscriptions due for No. 30, of the Society's Journal, ... Rs.	25	0	0
Do. do. No. 31, ... ,,	21	0	0
Do. do. No. 32, ... ,,	95	0	0
Do. realized in March, 1851, ... ,,	2	0	0
Balance Rups..	93	0	0
Do. do. No. 33, ... ,,	102	0	0
Do. realized in March, 1851, ... ,,	2	0	0
Balance Rupees..	100	0	0

Subscriptions due for No. 34,	Rs.	232	8	0
Do. realized in March, 1851,	„	2	8	0
Balance Rupees..		230	0	0
Do. do. No. 35,	„	235	0	0
Do. realized in March, 1851,	„	2	0	0
Balance Rupees..		233	0	0
Do. do. No. 36,	„	368	0	0
Do. realized in March, 1851,	„	2	8	0
Balance Rupees..		365	8	0
Do. do. No. 37,	„	575	0	0
Do. realized in March, 1851,	„	132	8	0
Balance Rupees..		442	8	0

MEMORANDUM.

Amount due by the Society to the Booksellers up to this date, 1st April 1851, £ 128-14-4.

VIII. *Resolved,*—That these Memoranda be recorded.

(Signed) EDWARD BALFOUR, *Chairman.* (Signed) J. J. LOSH, *Secretary M. L. S. &c.*

At a Meeting of the Managing Committee of the Madras Literary Society and Auxiliary of the Royal Asiatic Society, held at the Club House, on Tuesday, the 6th May, 1851, at half past 6 o'clock, P. M.

PRESENT.

Chairman.

E. G. BALFOUR, Esq.

Members.

A. J. ARBUTHNOT, Esq.
Dr. J. KELLIE,
Dr. T. KEY,
Major T. T. PEARS, C. B.
S. C. ROE, Esq. M. D.
R. H. WILLIAMSON, Esq. and
Captain J. J. LOSH, *Secretary.*

ABSENT.

W. U. ARBUTHNOT, Esq.
Major G. BALFOUR,
J. OUCHTERLONY, Esq.
T. PYCROFT, Esq.

Read Extract from Minutes of Consultation in the Public Department, dated 8th April, 1851, No. 322.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

No. 322.

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation, dated 8th April, 1851.

Resolved, that the Barometrical Sections which accompanied General Cullen's Report on the Sundoor Hills, dated 21st October, 1846, be sent to the Madras Literary Society for the purpose of being lithographed with the Collections referred to in their Secretary's communication of the 16th January last.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) H. C. MONTGOMERY,

Chief Secretary.

To the Managing Committee of the Madras Literary Society and Auxiliary of the Royal Asiatic Society.

I. *Resolved,*—That the Extract from Minutes of Consultation and its enclosure be recorded, and that the Barometrical Sections received therewith be disposed of as directed by Government.

Read letter from Messrs. W. H. Allen and Co., dated 19th March, 1851, advising the despatch of periodicals and books per Steamer.

II. *Resolved,*—That the receipt of Messrs. Allen and Co.'s letter be acknowledged, and that they be requested to send out the following books for the use of the Society:—

History of the Jews in Great Britain, by the Rev. Moses Margoliouth.

Narrative of Travels in the United States during the year 1850, by the Lady Emroreline Stuart Wortley.

Goa and the Blue Mountains, or Six Months of Sick Leave, by Lieut. R. F. Burton, Bombay Army.

Everard Tunstall, a Story of the Kaffir War, by F. Forester.

Nobody's Son; or the Adventures of Percival Mayberry.

Yeast, a Problem—Re-printed from Fraser's Magazine.

Read Memorandum from the Librarian.

MEMORANDUM.

Major P. Anstruther, C. B. has left the Presidency without returning to the Library the undermentioned books belonging to the Society although application for them was made a few days previous to his departure.

Chalmers's Caledonia, - - - - - - - - - -	3 vols.
Piddington on Storms, - - - - - - - - - -	1 vol.
Harris on Thunder Storms, - - - - - - - - - -	1 vol.

III. *Resolved,*—That Major Anstruther be applied to on the subject of the books in question by the first opportunity.

Read Memorandum from the Librarian.

The accompanying book, the Moorland Cottage, was returned to the

ibrary by Mr. I. Y. Fullerton, with a portion of page 139 torn out. On ie book being sent to him to ascertain how the damage occurred he ated that he received it in its present injured condition.

IV. *Resolved*,—As it does not seem possible to prove that the book in uestion was damaged while in the possession of Mr. Fullerton, and as ie injury it has sustained is not very great, resolved that it is not necesiry to take further notice of the matter.

Read Memorandum of Subscriptions for Nos. 32, 33, 34, 35, 36 and 37 f the Society's Journal received in April, 1851, and of amount still due or the same numbers and Nos. 30 and 31, and Memorandum of amount ue by the Society to Messrs. Allen and Co., for books, &c. received rom them.

MEMORANDUM.

Subscriptions due for No. 30, of the Society's Journal,..........	Rs.	25	0	0
Do. do. No. 31,......	„	21	0	0
Do. do. No. 32,.....	„	93	0	0
Do. realized in April, 1851,...............................	„	2	0	0
Balance Rups...		91	0	0
Do. do. No. 33,...........	Rs.	100	0	0
Do. realized in April, 1851,.............................	„	2	0	0
Balance Rups..		98	0	0
Do. do. No. 34,....	Rs.	230	0	0
Do. realized in April, 1851,...	„	2	8	0
BalanceRups.		227	8	0
Do. do. No. 35,...	Rs..	233	0	0
Do. realized in April, 1851,......................... .	„	2	0	0
Balance Rups..		231	0	0
Do. do. No. 36,.................................	Rs.	365	8	0
Do. realized in April, 1851,................	„	2	8	0
Balance Rups .		363	0	0
Do. do. No. 37,....................................	Rs.	442	8	0
Do. realized in April, 1851,..........	„	45	0	0
Balance Rups..		397	8	0

MEMORANDUM.

Amount due by the Society to the Booksellers up to this date, 6th May, 1851, £ 154-14-6,

V. *Resolved,*—That these Memoranda be recorded.

Laid before the Meeting 10 copies of a printed sheet headed as follows: By the late James Prinsep, Esq., Journal Asiatic Society of Bengal 1838, vol. VII. Pl. XIII. P. 276.

Modifications of the Sanscrit Alphabet from 543 B. C. to 1200 A. D. received under cover to the address of the Secretary, favored by a Passenger on the February Steamer from Suez, having, from the signature on the envelope, been apparently sent out by Colonel Sykes.

VI. *Resolved,*—That these papers be deposited in the Library and their receipt be acknowledged and the donor thanked as soon as it is ascertained who he is.

The Secretary informs the Meeting that certain payments amounting up to the 30th ultimo inclusive to Rupees 89-15-8, as per Librarian's Memo. have been made from the funds of the Society on account of the Government Museum, and also requests the instruction of the Committee as to the disposal of the cases in which the mineral and other specimens forming part of the collection presented by the Society to Government are contained.

Memo. of expenses incurred on account of the Museum.

Pay of the Writer from 16th November to 31st December, 1850, at 10½ Rs. per month,..................	15	12	0
Do. for January, 1851,........	10	8	0
Do. for February „	10	8	0
To making 500 new paste board Boxes and repairing 550 old Boxes,	17	11	6
Carpenter,...	2	8	0
Wax Cloth,..	0	8	0
Paper, Quills and Lead Pencils,............................	0	8	2
Pay of the Writer for March, 1851,........................	10	8	0
Do. do. for April „	10	8	0
700 old paste board Boxes to be repaired and new paper covered...	11	0	0
Total Co.'s Rupees...89		15	8

VII. *Resolved,*—That, as soon as it is ascertained that no further advances will be required from the funds of the Society on account of the Museum, the Secretary be requested in communication with the Officer in charge of the Government Museum to adopt measures for obtaining the repayment of the amount advanced and that the cases adverted to be considered as having been made over to Government at the same time as their contents.

VIII. *Resolved,*—Proposed by the Chairman, seconded by Dr. T. Key, and resolved unanimously, that the future Meetings of the Managing Committee be held at 6 o'clock, P. M.

Read 4th and 7th Resolutions of the last Annual General Meeting, by which the Committee of Management are requested to adopt measures

curing in future the payment of all debts from Subscribers to the ty within *at the furthest* one year from the amount becoming due, o take into consideration the proposition, as per margin, of Major . Macdonald.

at the classes styled 1st and 2nd be amalgamated ; and the dona- modified, and the subscription 12 Rupees a quarter, present Sub- rs of the 2d Class to have the option of remaining Subscribers on resent terms.

ippears to this Meeting that to enable the Committee to carry out astructions of the General Meeting it will be necessary that they d be supplied with information on the following points, which the tary is accordingly requested to have prepared, and ready to be laid e the next monthly Meeting.

. Number of Subscribers in the First Class on the 1st May 1851.

Do. do. do. Second do. do. do.

Do. do. do. Third do. do. do.

ı. Number of Subscribers indebted to the Society for any period to the current quarter, and amount due by each.

ı. Average annual income of the Society } Exclusive of receipts and disbursements on account of Journal.

ı. Average do. expenses of do.

ı. Average or estimated receipts and disbursements for Journal.

(Signed) Edward Balfour, *Chairman.* (Signed) J. J. Losh, *Secretary M. L. S. &c.*

ı Meeting of the Managing Committee of the Madras Li- rary Society and Auxiliary of the Royal Asiatic Society, ·ld at the Club House, on Tuesday, the 3d June, 1851, *at o'clock,* P. M.

PRESENT.

Chairman.

E. G. Balfour, Esq.

Members.

J. Arbuthnot, Esq. J. Ouchterlony, Esq.

ajor G. Balfour, T. Pycroft, Esq.

:. J. Kellie, S. C. Roe, Esq., M. D.

r. T. Key, R. H. Williamson, Esq. and

Captain J. J. Losh, *Secretary.*

ABSENT.

Major T. T. Pears, C. B.

conformity with the decision of the Committee at their last thly Meeting, the following papers are laid on the table.

1st. List of Subscribers in the first, second and third classes on the 1st May 1851.

2d. List of Subscribers indebted to the Society for any period prior to the commencement of the present quarter, showing the amount due by each.

3d. Statement of average annual income and outlay of the Society, and of receipts and disbursements on account of the Journal.

I. *Resolved*,—That these papers be circulated, with a copy of the resolutions of the late General Meeting of the Subscribers to which they have reference, and then laid before the next monthly Meeting of the Committee, for further consideration, in advertence to any observations or suggestions which may be offered respecting the subject of them by any Members of the Committee.

Read letter from Messrs. W. H. Allen and Co., dated 19th April, 1851, advising the despatch of periodicals and books per Steamer.

II. *Resolved*,—That the receipt of Messrs. Allen and Co.'s letter be acknowledged, and that they be requested to send out the following books for the use of the Society:—

Rose Douglas.
Stuart of Dunbath.
Caleb Field.
Arthur Conway.
Ralph Rutherford.
Memoirs of William Wordsworth, by C. Wordsworth.
Hartley Coleridge's Poems.
The Educator and his Mission—2 Copies.
British Homes and Foreign Wanderings, by Lady Lester Kaye.
Butler's Analogy—Edited by Bishop Wilson.
Comic History of Rome illustrated, by J. Leech.
Do. do. England do. do.
History of the War in Affghanistan, by J. W. Kaye.
The Mameluke, or the Romance of Life in Grand Cairo.
The Public and Private Life of Louis Phillipe of Orleans, by L. G. Michand.
The Dreamer and the Worker, by R. H. Horne.
Francia, a Tale of the Revolution of Paraguay.
Jamie Gordon, or the Orphan.

Read Memoranda from the Chairman and Librarian regarding shelves and book cases required for the Library, and the entertainment of additional book-binders if found necessary.

III. *Resolved*,—That the Chairman and Secretary be requested to adopt measures for supplying the deficiencies adverted to in these Memoranda.

Read Memorandum from the Librarian.

MEMORANDUM.

Mr. T. L. Bell has left the Presidency without returning to the Society's Library the undermentioned two sets of books nor paying his Subscription (Rs. 20) for two quarters, namely, third and fourth of 1850. He promised to return the books and send his Subscription as soon as he reached his station.

Rienzi, by Bulwer, 3 vols.

Masterman Ready, by Marryat, 3 vols.

IV. *Resolved,*—That the consideration of this subject be postponed until it be ascertained that Mr. Bell has reached his station, and that he has neglected to fulfil his promise to return the books and remit the amount of his Subscription.

Read Memorandum of the Librarian.

MEMORANDUM.

Another Member for the Committee of Management should be elected as Mr. W. U. Arbuthnot is gone home.

V. *Resolved unanimously,*—That Lieutenant Colonel O. Felix be invited to join the Committee of Management.

Read Memorandum of Subscriptions for Nos. 30, 31 and 37 of the Society's Journal received in May 1851, and of amount still due for the same numbers and Nos. 32, 33, 34, 35 and 36, and Memorandum of amount due by the Society to Messrs. Allen and Co. for books, &c. received from them.

MEMORANDUM.

Subscriptions due for No. 30, of the Society's Journal, ...	Rs.	25	0	0
Do. realized in May, 1851, ...	,,	2	0	0
Balance Rups..		23	0	0
Do. do. No. 31, ...	Rs.	21	0	0
Do. realized in May, 1851, ...	,,	2	0	0
Balance Rups...		19	0	0
Do. do. No. 32, ...	Rs.	91	0	0
Do. do. No. 33, ...	,,	98	0	0
Do. do. No. 34, ...	,,	227	8	0
Do. do. No. 35, ...	,,	231	0	0
Do. do. No. 36, ...	,,	363	0	0
Do. do. No. 37, ...	Rs.	397	8	0
Do. realized in May, 1851, ...	,,	15	8	0
Balance Rups...		382	0	0

MEMORANDUM.

Amount due by the Society to the Booksellers up to this date, 3d June 1851, £ 183-7-8.

VI. *Resolved,*—That these Memoranda be recorded.

Laid before the Meeting copy of the receipted bill of the Superintendent of the Christian Knowledge Society's Press for printing No. 37 of the Society's Journal.

No. 9. SECRETARY MADRAS LITERARY SOCIETY. Dr.

To the Christian Knowledge Society's Press.

To Printing 350 Copies Madras Journal of Literature and Science, Vol. 16, No. 37, containing 176 Pages of 8vo.

		Rs.	A.	P.
	1st 300 Copies.			
4	Plain 8vo. pages of Small Pica, at As. 15,..	3	12	0
82	Do. do. of Long Primer, at Rs. 1-2-0,....	92	4	0
68½	Do. do. of Burgeois, at Rs. 1-6-0,....	94	3	0
11½	Half Tabular of Burgeois, at Rs. 2-1-0,....	23	11	6
4½	Plain of Brevier, at Rs. 1-10-0....	7	5	0
3½	Do. of Minion, (350 copies) at Rs. 1-15-0,....	6	12	6
2	Do. of Mixed Type, at Rs. 1-8-0, ...	3	0	0
	(The succeeding 50 Copies.)			
4	Plain 8vo. pages of Small Pica, at As. 1-10½,....	0	7	6
82	Do. do. of Long Primer, at As. 2-3,....	11	8	6
68½	Do. do. of Burgeois, at As. 2-9, ...	11	12	4
11½	Half Tabular of Burgeois, at As. 4 1½	2	15	5
4½	Plain of Brevier, at As. 3-3,....	0	14	7
2	Do. of Mixed Type,....	0	6	0
	To 8 Reams, 5 Quires, 22 Sheets Printing Demy, 18 lbs. at Rs. 10 the Ream,....	82	15	4
	To Sewing the above in Colored Demy Paper Wrappers, at As. 1 each,....	21	14	0
	To Printing from Copper-plate 350 Copies "View of the College,"	7	0	0
	To 5 Quires Printing Demy, 18 lbs. for Plates,....	2	8	0
	Rups...	373	5	8

MADRAS,
Christian Knowledge
Society's Press,
Church Street, Vepery,
6th January, 1851.

(Signed) REUBEN TWIGG,
Supt. C. K. S. Press.

VII. *Resolved,*—That this bill be discharged.

(Signed) EDWARD BALFOUR,
Chairman.

(Signed) J. J. LOSH,
Secretary, M. L. S. &c.

At a Meeting of the Managing Committee of the Madras Literary Society and Auxiliary of the Royal Asiatic Society, held at the Club House, on Tuesday, the 1*st July,* 1851, *at* 6 *o'clock,* P. M.

PRESENT.

Chairman.

E. G. BALFOUR, Esq.

Members.

S. C. ROE, Esq., M. D. R. H. WILLIAMSON, Esq. and
Captain J. J. LOSH, *Secretary.*

ABSENT.

A. J. ARBUTHNOT, Esq.
Major G. BALFOUR,
Dr. J. KELLIE,
Dr. T. KEY,
J. OUCHTERLONY, Esq.
Major T. T. PEARS, C. B.
T. PYCROFT, Esq.

Read letter from Lieut. Colonel O. Felix.

MADRAS, 9*th June,* 1851.

SIR,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 6th instant, informing me that I had been elected a Member of the Managing Committee of the Literary Society, but the prospect of my stay at the Presidency is so uncertain that I feel I should only be occupying the place of some other who might be permanently useful to the Society, and I must therefore, with very many thanks to the Members who elected me, request permission to decline the honor.

(Signed) O. FELIX.

To Captain LOSH, *Secretary to the Madras Literary Society, &c. &c.*

I. *Resolved,*—That this letter be recorded, and that Major C. O. Young, be invited to become a Member of the Committee of Management.

Read letters from Messrs. W. H. Allen and Co., dated 30th April and 19th May 1851, advising the despatch of periodicals and books per Steamer.

II. *Resolved,*—That the receipt of Messrs. Allen and Co.'s letters be acknowledged, and that they be requested to send out the following books for the use of the Society :—

The Creed of Christendom, its Foundations and Superstructure, by W. R. Gregg.

Leith to Lapland, or Pictures from Scandinavia, by W. Hurton.
The Goth and the Hun, by N. A. Paton.
Sir E. B. Lytton's New Comedy, Not so bad as we seem.
The Jacobins in Hungary, by Francis Pultzky.
Percy Hamilton, by Lord William Lermox.
A Journey to the Scandinavian North and to the Island of Iceland in 1845, by Ida Pfeiffer, London—Williams and Norgate.
The House of the Seven Gables, by Nathaniel Hawthor Chapman.
The Scarlet Letter, do. do. do.

Read Memorandum of Subscriptions for Nos. 35 and 37 of the Society's Journal received in June 1851, and of amount still due for the same numbers and Nos. 30, 31, 32, 33, and 34, and memorandum of amount due by the Society to Messrs. Allen and Co. for books, &c. received from them.

MEMORANDUM.

Subscriptions due for No. 30, of the Society's Journal,	Rs.	23	0	0
Do. do. No. 31,	„	19	0	0
Do. do. No. 32,	„	91	0	0
Do. do. No. 33,	„	98	0	0
Do. do. No. 34,	„	227	8	0
Do. do. No. 35,	„	231	0	0
Do. realized in June, 1851,	„	4	0	0
Balance Rups.		227	0	0
Do. do. No. 36,	Rs.	363	0	0
Do. realized in June, 1851,	„	5	0	0
Balance Rups.		356	0	0
Subscriptions due for No. 37,	Rs.	382	0	0
Do. realized in June, 1851,	„	12	8	0
Balance Rups.		369	8	0

MEMORANDUM.

Amount due by the Society to the Booksellers up to this date, 1st July 1851, £ 216-4-2.

III. *Resolved*,—That these Memoranda be recorded.

Number of Subscribers of the Society in the First, Second and the Third Classes.

Laid on the table papers as per margin which in conformity with the first Resolution at the last Meeting have been circulated to the Mem-

Number of Subscribers of indebted to the Society prior to the current quarter.

Average annual receipts and disbursements of the Society.

bers of the Committee of Management for their observations or suggestions.

The Committee observe that the only observation or suggestion made upon the subject of these papers is contained in a remark by Mr. Ouchterlony, who, though in favor of the principle of Major Macdonald's proposition, is of opinion that the new rate of Subscription should be 15, instead of 12, Rupees a quarter.

It appears to the Committee that, as no complaints respecting the present rate of subscription seem to have been made by Subscribers of the First Class, who appear rather disposed to complain of the scantiness of the supply of new books and periodicals for circulation, it would be inexpedient to recommend any alteration of the present rules, unless it be clearly ascertained, either that the advantages of the First Class Subscribers would not be in any manner abridged by the proposed arrangement, or that those Subscribers are willing to accept reduced advantages in consideration of a reduction of subscription.

IV. *Resolved,*—That, in the meantime, a reference be made to Major Macdonald for the purpose of ascertaining in what manner he would propose to carry out his proposed plan, without diminishing the receipts of the Society, increasing its expenses, or curtailing the privileges of Subscribers of the First Class.

(Signed) E. Balfour,
Chairman.

(Signed) J. J. Losh,
Secretary M. L. S. &c.

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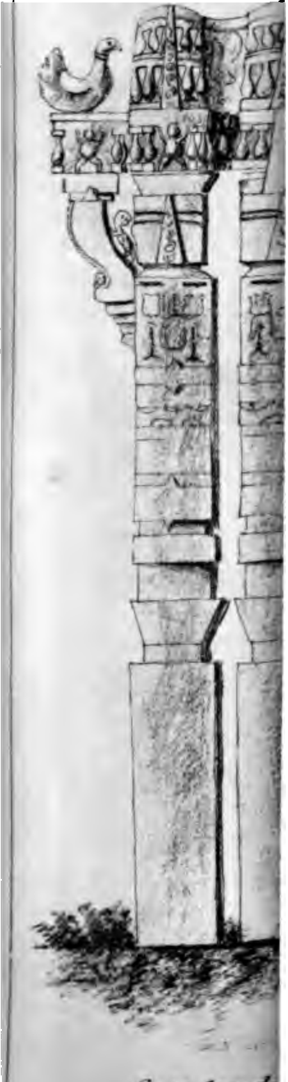

Gate leadi

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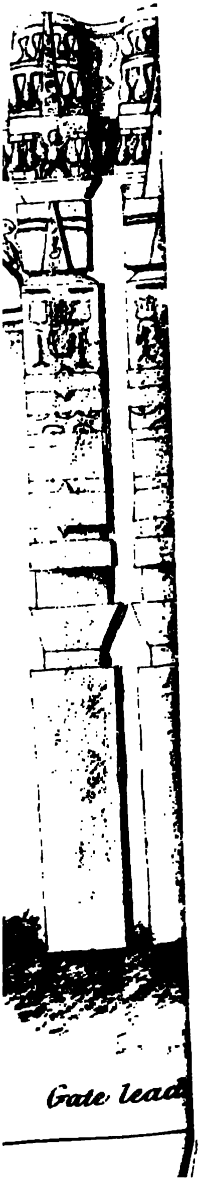

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Illustrations to Dr Walkers Statistical Report on the Circar of Warungul, see Vol. XV. page 210.

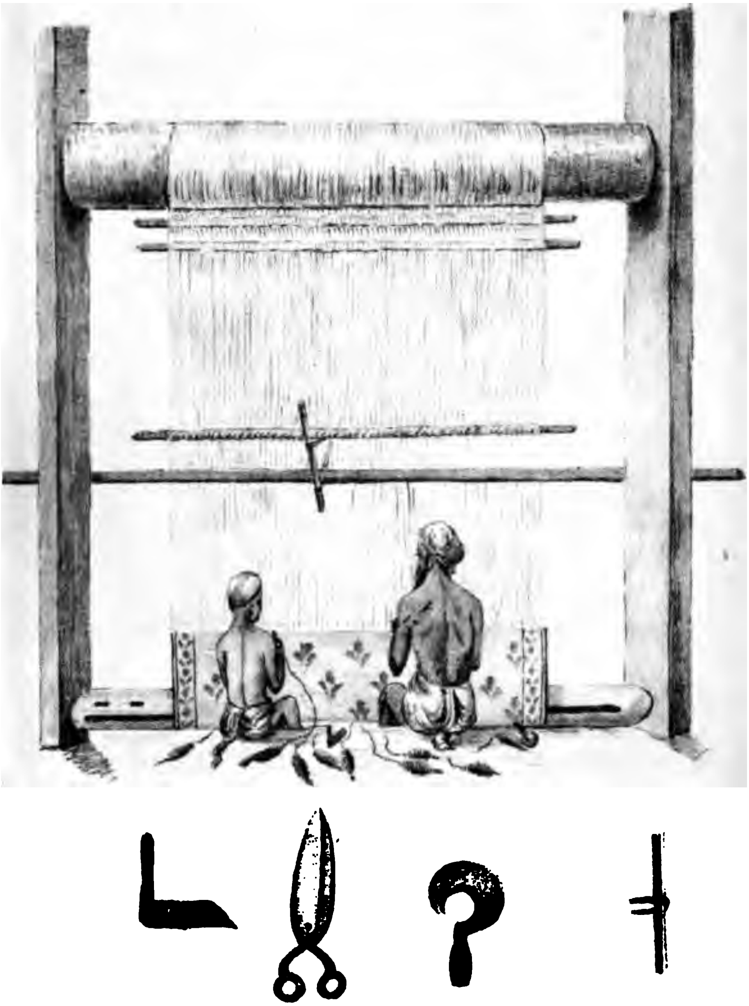
Warapilly-Supa:_ Machine for collecting the Seeds of Grasses.

Corn measure and sifter

Goomi (Tel.)
Corn basket.

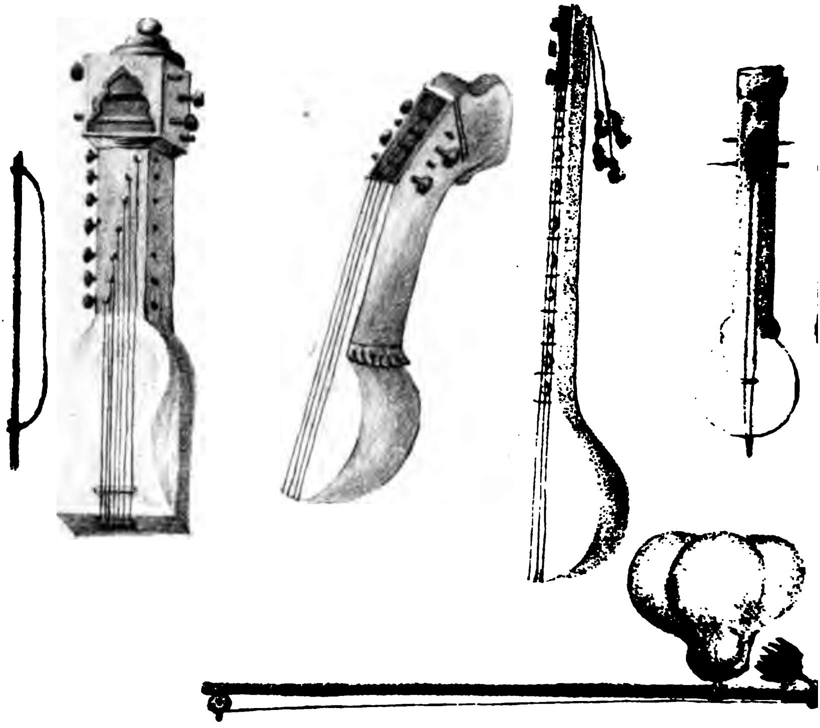
Sinclair

Illustrations to D.r Walker's Statistical Report on the Circar of Warungul. see Vol. XV. page 219.

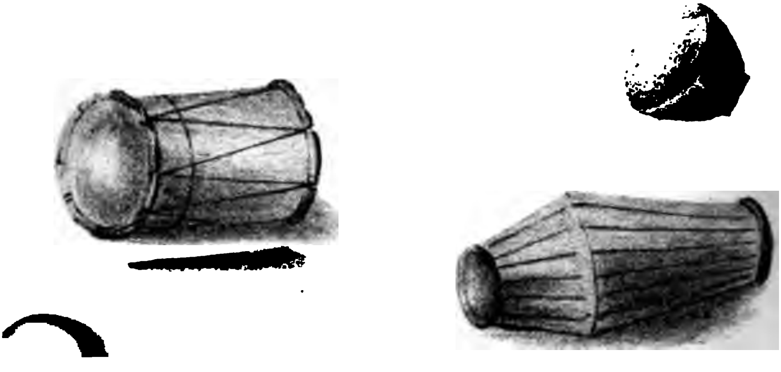


Carpet loom and instruments used in weaving.

Illustrations to Dr Walker's Statistical Report on the Circar of Warungul: see Vol XV. page 219.

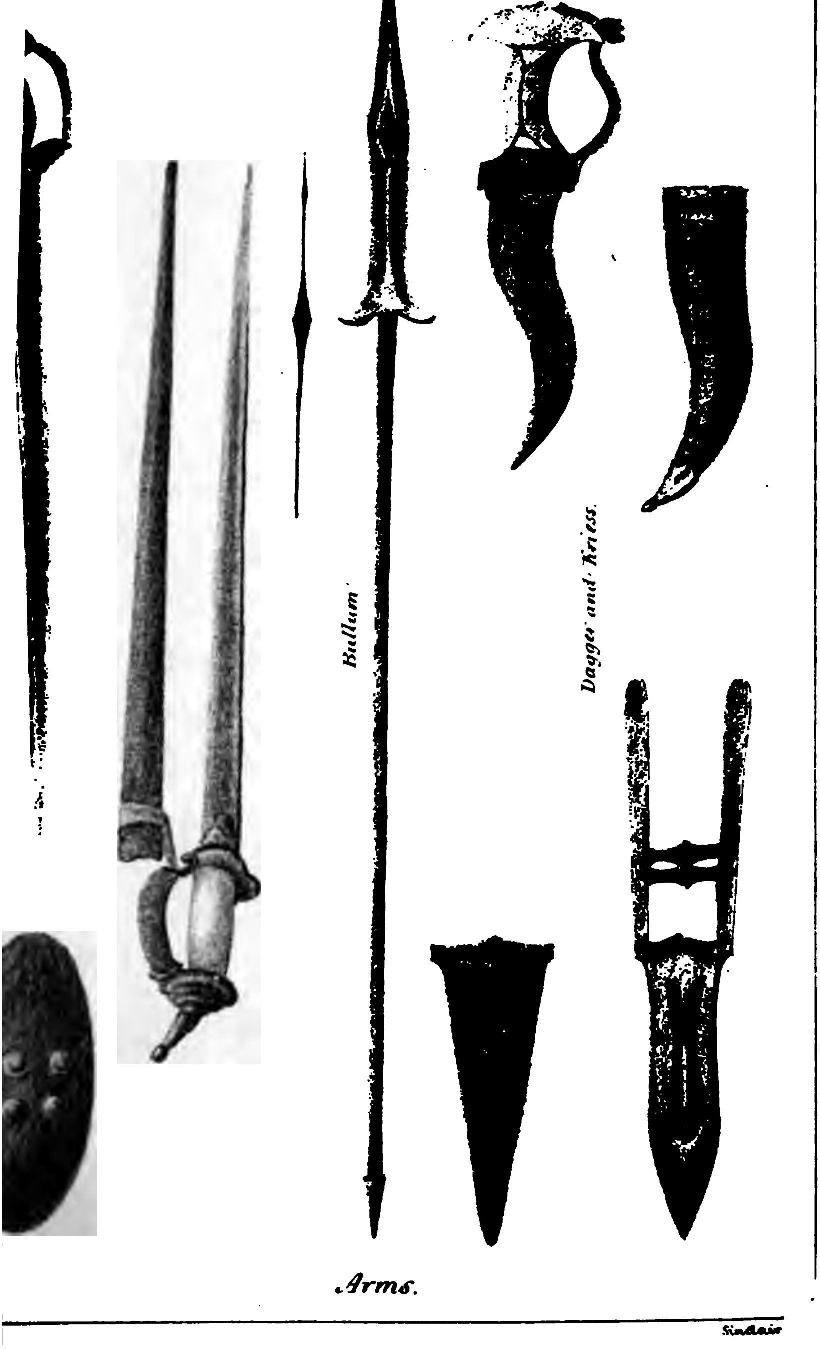


Musical Instruments.



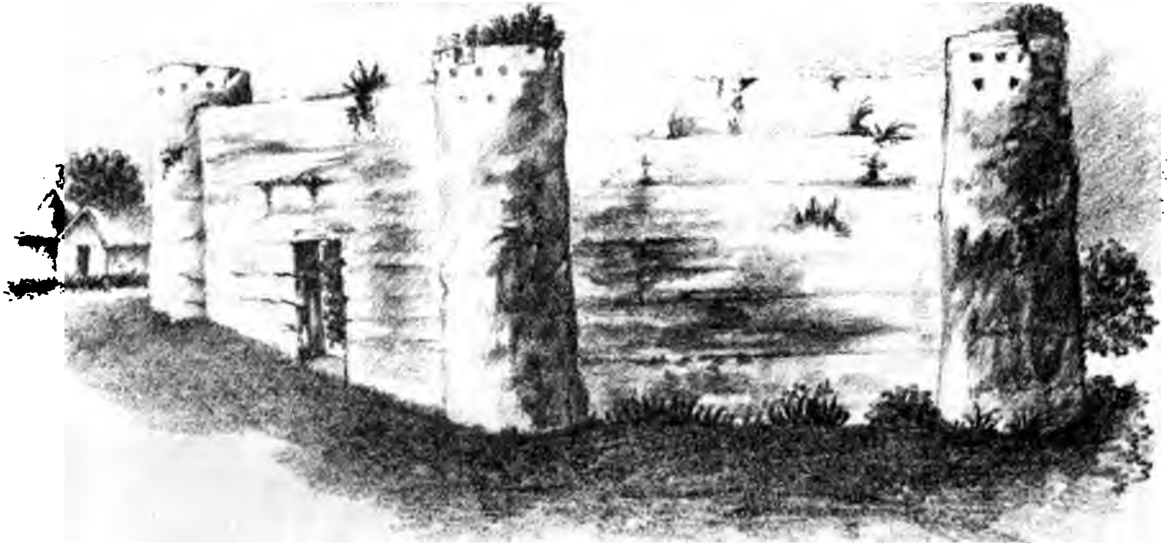
Sinclair Lit

Illustrations to Dr. Walker's Statistical Report on the Circar of Warungul see Vol. XV. page 219.



Arms.

Sinclair



Telinghee Gurree

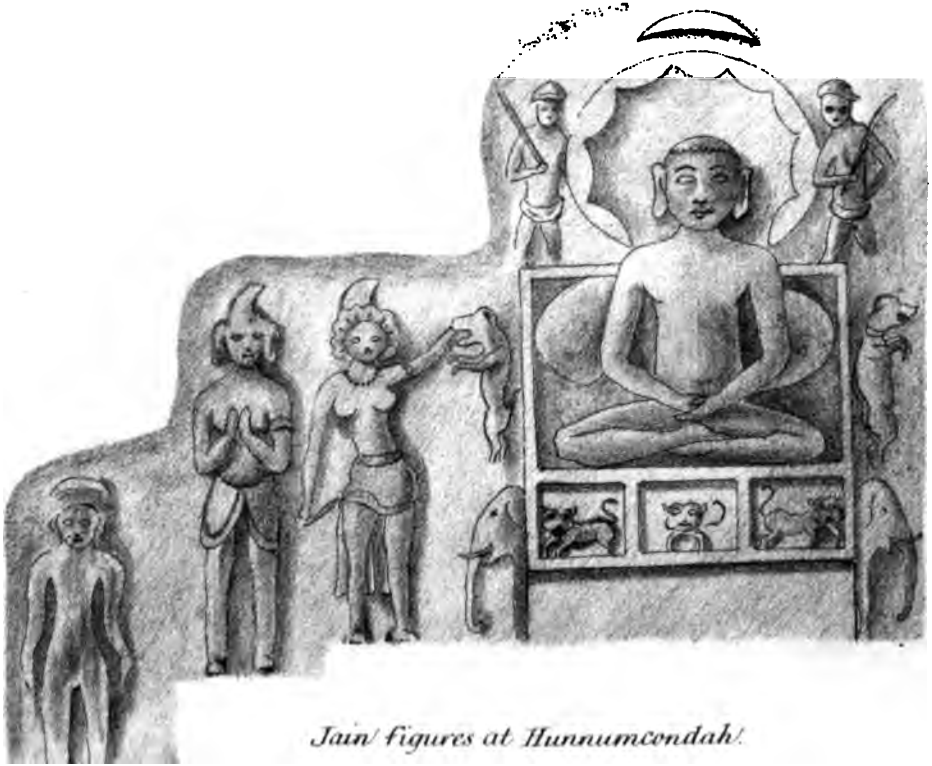
Illustrations to Dr. Walker's Statistical Report on the Circar of Warungul see Vol. XV, page 210.

Illustrations to Dr. Walker's Statistical Report on the Circar of Warungul: see Vol. XV. page 219.

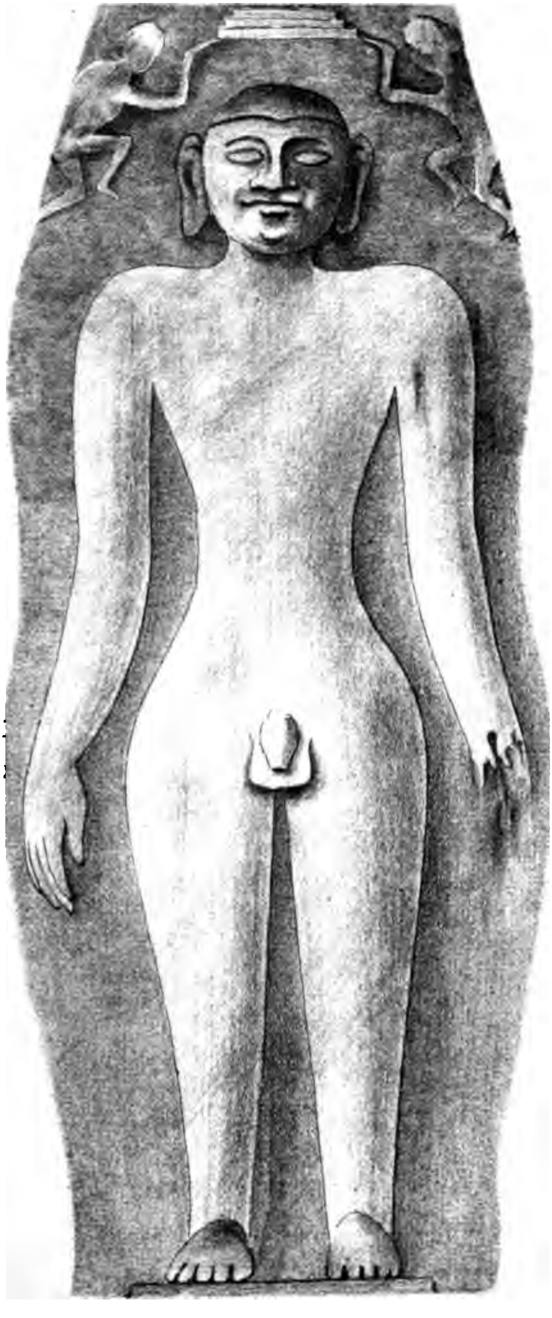
Gate leading to the Fort of Hunnumcondah.

Sinclair Lith.

Illustrations to Dr. Walker's Statistical Report on the Circar of Warungul, see Vol. XV. page 219.



Jain figures at Hunnumcondah.



Illustrations to D.r Walker's Statistical Report on the Circar of Warungul see Vol. XV. page 219.

Jain Image on the Hill of Hunnumcondah 24 feet high.

[illegible]

Geolog. Fig. III. Illustrations to Dr. Walker's Statistical Report on the Circar of Warungul see Vol. XI page 219.

Fig. VI. Illustrations to Dr Walker's Statistical Report on the Circar of Warungul, see Vol. IV page 219

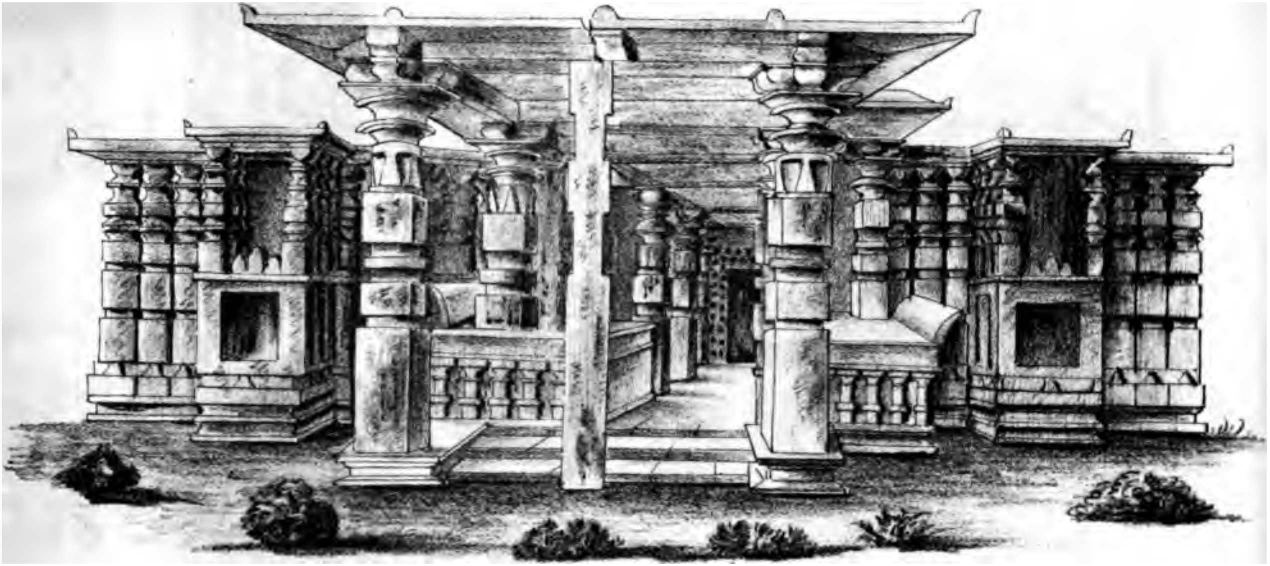
Fort at Hunnumcondah.

Illustrations to Dr Walker's Statistical Report on the Circar of Warungul, see Vol. XV. page 279.

Geological Fig. 1.

Illustrations to Dr. Walker's Statistical Report on the Circar of Warungul, see Vol. XV. page 219.

Solitary, herbless, dome-shaped hill.



Ruined Temple to the Lingum, Hunnumcondah.

Illustrations to Dr. Walker's Statistical Report on the Circar of Warungul, see Vol. XV. page 219.

Jain figure at Hunnumcondah; 8 feet high.

Cornices from Warungul.

Sinclair L.

Illustrations to Dr. Walker's Statistical Report on the Circar of Warungaul. see Vol. XV. page 210.

Coonbies House.

...tions to Dr Walker's Statistical
...on the Circar of Warungul
...VI. page 219.

Musical Instruments.

Sinclair Lith.

Illustrations to Dr. Walker's Statistical Report on the Circar of Warungul: see Vol. XV. page 210

Manufacture of Iron.

Still.

Geolog. Fig. 2. – Illustrations to Dr. Walker's Statistical Report on the Circar of Warungul. see Vol. XV. page 219.

The feather bed appearance of Macculloch.

Geolog. Fig. 4.

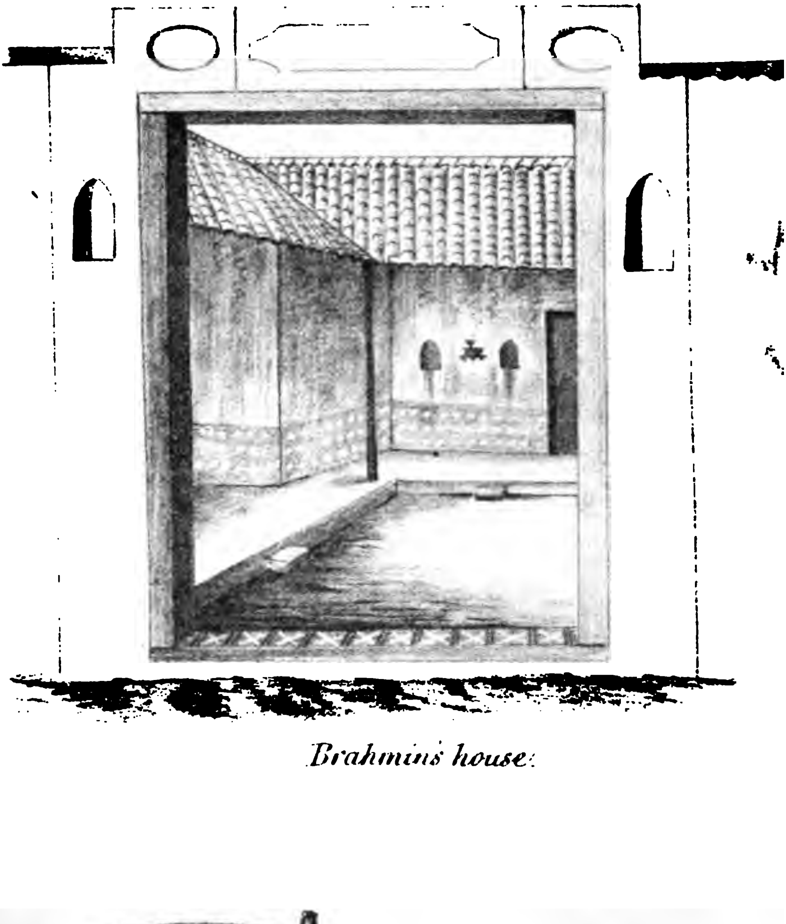
The tors and logging stones.

Geolog. Fig. 5.

The block piled on another.

Illustrations to Dr. Walker's Statistical Report on the Circar of Warungul see Vol. XV. page 219.

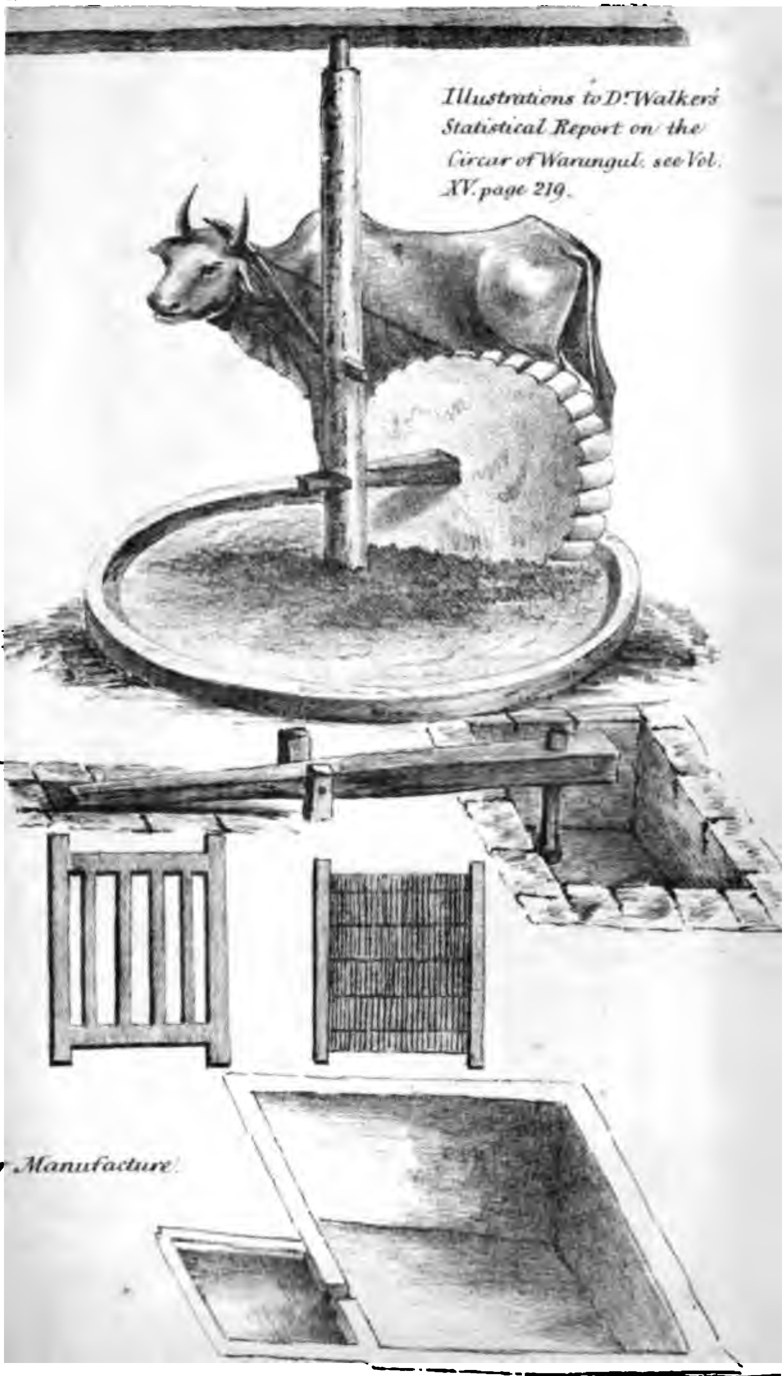
Illustrations to Dr. Walker's Statistical Report on the Circar of Warungul: see Vol. XV. page 219.



Brahmins house.

Grinding Mill.

Sinclair L

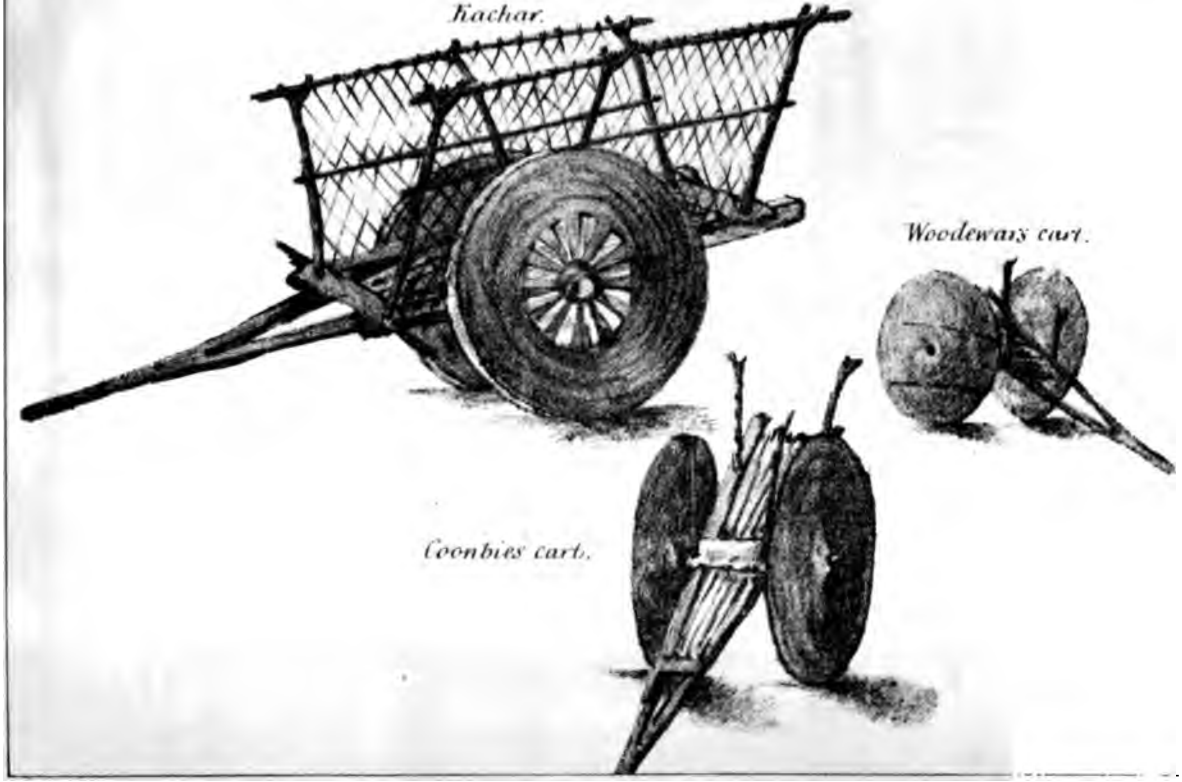


Illustrations to Dr. Walker's Statistical Report on the Circar of Warungul: see Vol. XV. page 219.

er Manufacture.

Sinclair Lith

Illustrations to Dr. Walkers Statistical Report on the Circar of Warungul. see Vol. XV. page 210.



Sandars Lith

see Vol. XV. page 219

Iron furnace.